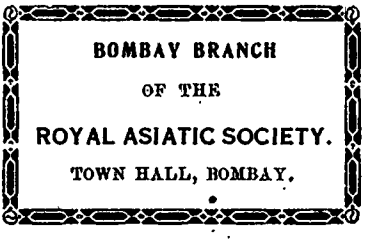
00036169

NOT TO BE ISSUED
OUT OF THE LIBRARY.



Digitized with financial assistance from

NSDL
Technology, Trust & Reach

on 07 January, 2017

A

SKETCH OF THE WAR

WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN;

OR,

A DETAIL OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES AT THE LINES OF TRAVANCORE IN DECEMBER 1789, UNTIL THE PEACE CONCLUDED BEFORE SERINGAPATAM IN FEBRUARY 1792.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

LIEUT. 52d REGIMENT.

Sic vos ——————— *non vobis.*

VOL. I.

36169

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

M.DCC.XCIII.

00036169

TO COLONEL JOHN MURRAY,

Military Auditor General.

Bengal.

DEAR COLONEL,

ALTHOUGH powers of mind ſuch as you poſſeſs muſt ever command reſpect from men of ſenſe, they are not at all times equally ſucceſsful in procuring univerſal eſteem. In what degree you are an exception to this rule, however little known to yourſelf, it might be deemed flattery in me to proclaim. All that inclination dictates, or that candour requires, is to declare, that it is not to thoſe this addreſs muſt be chiefly attributed; neither

is

is it to the exalted ſtation you conſequently fill; nor to your claims on a Highlander from being at the head of a Clan; nor to the anxiety of an author for the reception of his work; far leſs to any ſelfiſh views of future advantage: This dedication is a juſt tribute to the grateful remembrance of many kindneſſes already beſtowed on

DEAR COLONEL,

Your very faithful, much obliged,
and moſt obedient ſervant,

RODERICK MACKENZIE.

Lieut. 52d Regt.

Camp, on the iſland of Seringapatam,
February 25, 1792.

PREFACE.

THE toil that a Soldier, intent upon his duty, muſt undergo in the courſe of an arduous war, where the climate is highly unfavorable to exertions of body and mind, will, of itſelf, apologiſe for many imperfections in a deſcription of momentous campaigns written chiefly in the field.

Anxious only that his facts may prove incontrovertible, and but little ſolicitous of literary fame, the Author ſubmits to a well informed community, a plain, impartial, and, he truſts, a diſtinct ſketch of the late war, without any attempt whatſoever at cloathing it in a pompous garb, or of obtaining commendation beyond what is due to a candid narrative of recent and important events.

He is highly ſenſible that the utmoſt delicacy ought to be obſerved where the conduct of Military men is handed down to poſterity, he therefore carefully avoids every reflection that can unneceſſarily tend to affect the reputation of any individual; but, whilſt he holds truth

and

and juſtice for his conſtant and only guides, whilſt he employs his beſt abilities faithfully to connect and detail momentous Military operations, no influence whatſoever can check the rein of free expoſition or divert his attention from his original purſuit.

A witneſs to moſt of the tranſactions that he is now about to relate, before he committed his remarks, he conſtantly compared them with thoſe of ſenſible men upon the ſpot. He ſpared no pains to obtain correct information on every occurrence at which he was not preſent, he has been ſcrupulouſly careful not to admit any authorities on matters that were at all in doubt, until he was perſuaded they could bear the teſt of ſevere ſcrutiny, he has anxiouſly avoided being miſled by partiality, or influenced by any improper intent, conſequently he truſts that none of his cotemporaries have juſt grounds to take offence.

Inſtead of forcible epithets or nervous deſcriptions that might amuſe the imagination or dignify his work, he corroborates the train of reaſoning that he originally laid down by the unadulterated obſervations of judicious men without any alteration of their language.

Aware,

Aware, however, that narrations of every deſcription are liable to error, he will always lend an attentive ear to candid criticiſm, and for information or aſſiſtance he will ever entertain the moſt grateful ſenſe; but as he holds time in too high eſtimation to waſte it in refuting what is of itſelf abſurd, illiberality under whatever ſhape will be treated with ſilent contempt.

Until human nature ſhall have undergone a compleat change, the man that records the tranſactions of his own times, and that dares to adhere to truth, cannot meet the approbation of all. Should this work, which attempts not at that, ſucceed ſo far as to give general ſatisfaction, the expectation of the author will be fully accompliſhed. If it fails, and that another with more information on the ſubject, with more activity of mind, and with more adequate talents ſhould be induced to undertake the taſk, he will ſtill reſt ſatisfyed on account of the aſſiſtance that his labours muſt afford.

In ſhort, the reader is entreated to keep in conſtant remembrance, that this work inſtead of being the reſult of ſtudy in retirement, had its origin and progreſs amidſt the din of arms, the toils and troubles of war, in the centre of a camp, where there was but little acceſs to books, and ſubject, beſides, to ſome very, very unuſual diſadvantages. Whilſt theſe reflections are alive on his imagination they will preſerve the mildneſs of his temper, or when the work does not in his opinion riſe to the juſt ſtandard of true criticiſm, they will at leaſt aſſiſt to ſoften the aſperity of his remarks.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER FIRST.

*Extent, Revenue, Population and Force of the Myſorean Dominions — Balance of Power amongſt the Princes of that Neighbourhood—*TIPPOO *Sultaun determines to invade Travancore—His oſtenſible and real motives—He takes the field at the head of* 15,000 *men—Sits down before the lines of Travancore—That country naturally ſtrong is ſtrengthened by art—The Sultaun with* 10,000 *Myſoreans paſſes the boundary, but is driven back with conſiderable ſlaughter—The government of Fort St. George in vain attempt at reconciliation—Hoſtilities ceaſe for a time—Original conqueſts on the Malabar Coaſt by* HYDER *—*TIPPOO *Sultaun renews hoſtilities—Forms lines and batteries—Two diviſions of the beſieged that ſally are beat back with loſs—The Sultaun breaches the walls of Travancore,*

vancore, ſtorms, becomes maſter of the lines, levels the ramparts, fills up the ditches, deſtroys and deſolates the country.—page 1.

CHAPTER SECOND.

The Britiſh Government in India determines to ſupport the Rajah of Travancore—Forms alliances with NIZAM ALLY *and the Marattas—Augments the ſtanding force—Tardineſs of the Madraſs government in equiping an army for the field—Arrival of Major General* MEDOWS *at Fort St. George—He aſſumes the command of the troops originally deſtined for the war in the Carnatic—Puts himſelf at the head of the army on the plains of Trichinopoly—Invaſion of the diſtricts to the ſouthward of the Cauvery—The Sultaun withdraws from Travancore, correſponds with Major General* MEDOWS, *and retires to his capital—Carore, Aravacourchey, Daraporam and Coimbatore, with the dependent diſtricts ſurrender to the Britiſh arms—Repeated ſkirmiſhes with Looties in the vicinity of theſe poſts—Firſt appearance of the ſtable-horſe at Demiacotta—Colonel* FLOYD *after diſperſing them is poſted in advance—Colonel* STUART *ſent to reduce Paligautcherry*

ligautcherry is prevented by the rains—Colonel OLDHAM *takes Erroad—Colonel* STUART *advances againſt Dindigul—Major* SKELLY, *detached to Daraporam, is ordered to join Colonel* STUART—*Captain* ORAM *joins alſo from Madura—Siege and aſſault of Dindigul—That poſt, after a noble defence, capitulates—Captain Wahab collects grain and reduces ſeveral inferior forts—Colonel Stuart approaches Paligautcherry—Reduction of that poſt—The cavalry ſkirmiſh on the banks of the Bevanee—Fertility of the conquered diſtricts—Humanity of the conquerors—p.* 39

CHAPTER THIRD.

Abuſe of Europeans in the caſt unmerited, erroneous, and truly cruel—Deſcent of the Sultaun at Guzzlehatty—His advance beat back by Captain Child—Manful conduct of Major Darley with his own regiment only, againſt the flower of the Myſorean horſe—Action at Sattimungulum—The Sultaun withdraws from the field of battle—At a council of war the Britiſh detachment determines to fall back.—The Sultaun purſues at break of day; renews the fight, and is again beat off.—In dread of Major General Medows he croſſes the Bevanee river—Occupies a

ſtrong

ſtrong poſt—Junction of the detachment with the army—The whole falls back to Coimbatore—Erroad ſurrenders to a party of Myſorean horſe—The Sultaun meditates the deſtruction of Major YOUNG'S *detachment—Foiled in this deſign he proceeds againſt Daraporam—Captures that poſt and advances towards Coimbatore—Major General* MEDOWS *haſtens to its relief—Three Corps are detached by Lieutenant Colonel* HARTLEY *for the ſame purpoſe—Apprized of theſe circumſtances the Sultaun abandons this purſuit—Pagoda of Avanaſhee with the adjacent country—The Cavalry Skirmiſh—*TIPPOO *Sultaun croſſes the Cauvery and advances in a northerly direction—Motives for this movement—Major General* MEDOWS *determines to follow and to form a junction with the centre army—He detaches couriers with notice of this intention to Colonel* MAXWELL *and croſſes the Cauvery—Zeal and activity of his Staff—p.* 97.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

The intention of invaſion by the Guzzlehatty paſs at this period not laid aſide—Motives aſſigned by the favourers of that plan—Sankeridirgum with the country around—The valley of Selim—Paſs of Tapoor—Singular occurrence on entering

entering the Barahmahl—The Sultaun haſtens from before Major General MEDOWS—*Junction of the centre with the grand army—Formation of Colonel* COCKERELL'S *detachment—It proceeds towards the Carnatic—The Pagoda of Jaggernaut—Grievous treatment of the pilgrims by the Bramins—Junction of the Bengal detachment with the army of Colonel* KELLY—*By the death of that officer the command devolves on Colonel* MAXWELL—*Britiſh adminiſtration better calculated for the happineſs of the natives than that of Mahomedan or Hindoo rulers—Advance of the centre army into the Barahmahl valley—Colonel* MAXWELL *paſſes the hill fort of Kiſtnaghery—*TIPPOO *Sultaun's approach endangers a detachment under Captain* VIGORS—*The 1ſt regiment of cavalry, fallen into ambuſcade, ſuffers conſiderable loſs—Colonel* MAXWELL *determines to wait the attack of the enemy—Battle offered in a ſtrong poſition is declined by the Sultaun—The ſtrength of a ſecond poſition deters the enemy from action—He retires from before Colonel* MAXWELL—*Extraordinary march performed on this occaſion—After the junction of the Britiſh armies, Major General* MEDOWS *determines to invade the upper countries by the paſs of Coveriporum—*TIPPOO *Sultaun returns towards*

wards the Carnatic—His rear is canonaded by the advance of the Britiſh force at the entrance into the paſs of Tapoor—New arrangement of the Army—page 141.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

*Claims of the Nabob's Officers to be placed on the Madras eſtabliſhment rejected—New levies raiſed for the collection of aſſumed revenue—*TIPPOO *Sultaun, as he approaches the Carnatic, is followed by Major General* MEDOWS*—A wonderful inſtance of reſolution diſcovered by a highcaſt Rajpoot—Overtures towards accommodation—The Myſorean ruler, although a powerful, not an enlightened Prince—He encourages Artiſans and prepares to eſtabliſh the Koran throughout the eaſt—Gallantry of the Carnatic Garriſons when threatened with attack—Barbarity of the Muſſulmans at Trenomaly—Surrender of Permacoil—Interchange of civilities between the Sultaun and the principal inhabitants of Pondicherry—The character of the Hindoos miſrepreſented in Britain—Warlike preparations in Myſore continued after the peace of* 1784*—Earl* CORNWALLIS*, determined to take the charge of the war upon himſelf, arrives at Fort St. George—The tributaries grow refractory*

refractory on the invaſion of the Carnatic—The ryuts abandon their homes to the great prejudice of the revenue—That the intention of a ſouthern invaſion had been laid aſide by Earl CORNWALLIS *at an early period appears from various teſtimonies.—A body of horſe hovers around the army on its march to the vicinity of Fort St. George—Ambuſcade at Jamcollum—Earl* CORNWALLIS *reviews the troops at Vellout—Wonderful effect of His Lordſhip's patriotic example on the people—page* 165.

CONTENTS

OF THE

APPENDIX.

No. 1. *Treaty between the Eaſt India Company and the Marattas, 1ſt June* 1790, - - - - - *page* 1

2. *Treaty between the Eaſt India Company and Nizam Ally Cawn, 4th July* 1790, - - - 7

3. *Treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, ſigned 8th March* 1792, - - - - - 12

4. *Treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, ſigned 11th March* 1784, - - - - - 25

5. *Treaty of Alliance with the Marattas, ſigned 6th June* 1782, - - - - - 31

6. *Treaty of friendſhip with his highneſs the Nawob Walajau, ſigned 24th February* 1787, - - - 40

7. *Treaty with the Marattas, ſigned 1ſt March* 1776, 51

8. *Treaty with Rogonot Row, ſigned 6th March* 1775, 58

9. *Letter of Earl Cornwallis to his highneſs the Nizam, dated 7th July* 1789, - - - - 66

Governor

No. 10. *Governor General in Council, to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, on the assumption of the Carnatic revenues, 21st June* 1790, - - *page* 71

11. *Treaty of Commerce with his excellency the Vizier, signed 25th July* 1788, - - - - - 77

12. *Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, signed 10th April* 1788, 85

13. *Minute of the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, dated 5th November* 1790, *signifying his intention to proceed to the coast, in order to take upon himself the conduct of the war,* - - - - 95

13. *Art. B. Minute of Messrs. Speke and Cowper, two of the Members of the Council of Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 6th November* 1790, *approving of Lord Cornwallis intention of proceeding to the coast,* - 98

13. *Art. C. A copy of powers delegated by the board to the Governor General, on his proceeding to the coast,* 101

14. *General orders by Earl Cornwallis, 8th November* 1790, *respecting a reinforcement for the Carnatic army,* 102

15. *Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the detachment employed against Dindigul, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d August* 1790, 107

15. *Art. B. Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Detatchment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John Floyd at Sattimungulum, 13th and 14th September* 1790, - - - - - - 108

15. *Art. C. Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Detachment employed against Palligautcherry, under the command*

command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d September 1790, - - - *page* 109

15. *Art. D. Return of Cannon captured from Tippoo Sultaun during the War,* - - - - - 110

16. *Treaty of Alliance with Nizam Ally, dated 23d February* 1768, - - - - - - 111

17. *Treaty of Peace with Hyder Ally Cawn, ſigned 3d April* 1769, - - - - - - 121

18. *Treaty of Friendſhip with Hyder Ally Cawn, ſigned 8th Auguſt* 1790, - - - - - 124

19. *Treaty of Alliance with Nizam Ally, ſigned 12th November* 1766. - - - - - 128

20. *Letters on the Equipment of Troops from Bengal to the Carnatic,* - - - - - - 132

21. *Return of the Killed, Wounded and Miſſing of the Army commanded by Earl Cornwallis, from the 5th March* 1791, *the day on which his Lordſhip appeared before Bangalore, until the 21ſt incluſive, when the place was taken by aſſault,* - - - - - 140

ADVERTISEMENT.

TRANSPOSITION of letters may occaſionally be obſerved in the peruſal of this volume, but as it nowhere endangers the meaning there does not appear a neceſſity to point out the ſeveral inſtances. The indulgent reader, recollecting that the workmen, chiefly, are ſtrangers to the language they print, will withhold the blame that might otherwiſe be imputed to the Author on this account.

ERRATA.

Page 6, for Moodagee, *read* Ragojee.
147, for 13th *read* 14th.

GLOSSARY.

Aumils or Aumildars—*Collectors of the Revenue.*

Chela—*Literally an adopted ſon, the Sultaun and his father during former wars were accuſtomed to make captives of all the boys in the Carnatic and other countries through which they paſſed, and having made Muſſulmans of them they formed them into Corps, to which they gave the name of Chela.*

Cooly—*A common labourer.*

Coule—*Quarter, protection, or agreement.*

Cuſhoon—*A legion or brigade conſiſting of a certain eſtabliſhment of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, amounting in general to about* 3000 *fighting men.*

Dooly—*A litter for carrying the ſick and wounded.*

Duffadar—*A Native Officer of Cavalry nearly equal in rank to a Serjeant.*

Ghaut—*A paſs, defile or ford.*

Haram—*Literally any thing forbidden*—*the place where the Muſſulmans keep their women, commonly called the Zenana.*

Hircarrah—*A guide, footman, or courier.*

Huzzoor—*The Royal preſence.*

Jungle—*Underwood, thickets, uncultivated land.*

Laſcars

Laſcars—*A Corps of Natives attached to the Artillery to aſſiſt in working the guns, there are alſo Laſcars attached to Corps for pitching tents and other duties.*

Looties—*Irregular horſemen that plunder and lay waſte the country.*

Killedar—*The Governor of a Fort.*

Muſnud—*A throne.*

Nagger—*The principal drum in an Aſiatic Army commonly allowed to perſons of high dignity.*

Padre—*A prieſt.*

Peons—*Irregular Infantry for aſſiſting to collect the revenue.*

Phouzdar—*A commander of Troops.*

Polygar—*A ſort of independent chieftain whoſe homage is in general from compulſion.*

Fyut—*A huſbandman.*

Sirdar—*A man at the head of a body of Troops.*

Stable-horſe—*That part of the Sultaun's Cavalry which is beſt armed, accoutred, and moſt regularly diſciplined.*

Vakeel—*An Agent in common, alſo the name given to an Ambaſſador.*

Zemindar—*A Landholder.*

A SKETCH

OF THE WAR WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

TOWARDS the cloſe of 1789, after a peace of nearly ſix years(1) with Great Britain and her Allies, TIPPOO SULTAUN, ſon and heir to that bold uſurper HYDER-ALLY CAWN, again appeared in arms, determined, in defiance of all treaties, that the general tranquillity ſhould ceaſe.—This ambitious Prince inherited ſovereign authority, over a tract of country, comprehending a ſpace of not leſs than eighty thouſand ſquare

(1) The treaty that terminated the former war was ſigned in March 1784 at Mangalore.

Geopraphical miles (1); yeilding a clear annual revenue of about three million ſterling (2), after deducting all expences of collection; and, peopled by upwards of ſix millions of inhabitants, including for the defence of the whole, about one hundred and thirty-five thouſand regular and well diſciplined troops, together with a ſtanding militia, not ſhort of one hundred and eighty thouſand men under various denominations (3).

Without entering into any hiſtorical diſquiſition concerning the conqueſt of that country by the Mahome-

(1) In a late ingenious work, the feat of the war which gave riſe to the preſent publication is thus diſtinctly deſcribed "That part of the Decan, or Peninſula of India, ſouth of the river "Kiſtnah, in latitude 16½ Degrees North, and extending in a triangular form to Cape Como-"rin, between the two coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel, comprehends in all an area of one "hundred and forty thouſand ſquare Geographical miles; of which the Britiſh dominions, "including the Circar of Guntour, the Carnatic Payengaut, and its dependencies of Tanjore, "Trichinopoly, Tinevelly, Travancore, &c. may comprize about 50,000; the diſtricts of "Carnoul, Raichore, &c. under the protection of the NIZAM, 4000; and the Nabobſhip of "Sanore, with the independent Rajahſhips of Bari, or Bounſelo, of Koork and others in the "Balagaut hills of Malabar, at leaſt 6000 more; leaving 80,000 for the ſquare dimenſions of "all the actual poſſeſſions of TIPPOO."—Hiſt: and Pol. view of Decan—p. 1.———As this calculation is confirmed by Major RENNELL, whoſe abilities as a Geographer are univerſally known, it is fair to admit that no truth can be better eſtabliſhed.

(2) On the revenue of the Myſorean empire, no two authors, that have come to my hands, agree—Major RENNELL ſays, "The groſs revenue of TIPPOO, has been ſtated at four krores of Rupees, or as many millions Sterling"—Memoirs, P. CXXXIX—and, Mr. GRANT tells us, that from his ſtatement "it appears, that the whole of TIPPOO's preſent "effective revenue is under two krore of Rupees"—Hiſt. and Pol. view of Decan, p. 15.—"The adage comes neareſt the truth—*In medio tutiſſimus ibis.*"

(3) With reſpect to the population and force of the Myſorean Empire I have ſought for guides in vain. But, on the principles, laid down by General LLOYD, [ſee his Rhapſody page 18] aſſiſted by careful obſervation upon the ſpot, I have made uſe of my beſt endeavours to come at the truth.—Major RENNELL and Mr. GRANT, the two beſt authorities that I am enabled to conſult are totally ſilent on the population of TIPPOO's dominions: and, as they, not only, widely differ from each other, but evidently under-rate the number of men that bore arms throughout the Myſorean dominions, I am the leſs diffident with reſpect to the correctneſs of my ſtatement. Colonel FULLARTON ſays, that the Myſorean had "With a population "of many millions, an army of 300,000 men, and 5,000,000l. of annual revenue."—Eng. Int. in India, page 16.

dans,

dans, and reſigning to the learned in Eaſtern languages(4) the laborious and complicated revolutions that the ſeveral States have alternately undergone, it is intended throughout this work, to convey all ideas, of the dominions over which the Sultaun ruled, in terms familiar to the Britiſh ear.—Excluſive, then, of the ſubſtantial acquirements of his own arms, which will be hereafter mentioned, uncontеſted and abſolute ſway, devolved upon TIPPOO SULTAUN, by the death of his father, over the extenſive table land of Myſore: over the rich and powerful vallies of Barahmahl, Selim, Namcul and Dindigul; over the wide and fertile diſtricts of Sankerry-Dirgum, Erroad, Carore, Darapooram, Coimbatore, Paligautcherry, Callicut, Cotiote, Cartenaud, Cherica, Bednore, Soonda, Harponelly, Darwar, Sanore, Gootie, Cuddapah, Ry-Droog and Chittle-Droog, and over many other valuable, though leſs known tracts which had been lately wreſted by his father, from his Highneſs NIZAM-ALLY-CAWN, from the Maratta empire, and from the other neighbouring ſtates.

(4) According to Mr. GRANT, Myſore fell into the hands of HYDER-ALLY-CAWN about the year 1763; Bednore between 1763-5; Soonda about the latter period; Malabar in 1765-6; Barah Mhal amongſt the former periods; Petty States of Hindoo Rajahs and of PURSERAM BHOW in 1774-7; Carnatic Balagaut Bejapoory in 1776; Carnatic Balagaut Hydrabady in 1776-9; Adoni, Sanore, Koork and Anagoondy ſince the acceſſion of TIPPOO to the throne. —Hiſt. & Pol. view of Decan, page 7 to 14.

Territories of ſuch vaſt extent, and ſo abundant in reſources, as to have lately ſupported ſeveral independent principalities in ſplendour and magnificence, being united into one mighty empire, under a prince of a warlike diſpoſition, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable abilities, enabled him to effect the complete deſtruction of all political balance amongſt the native powers of Hindoſtan. The Maratta ſtates, diſtracted in general by inteſtine broils, ſeldom eſpouſe collectively the intereſts of any individual member of their empire (1). Although eſteemed the moſt formidable power in India at no very diſtant period, they had now forfeited every title to that diſtinction(2). The different intereſts, of their ſeveral chiefs, had of late, induced them to embrace ſuch a variety of purſuits, that their exertions could not be directed to one object; nor were their un-

(1) Mr. MALLET to Earl CORNWALLIS—I obſerved to BEHROW PUNT that the predicament of the Maratta State "With reſpect to TIPPOO, was widely different from ours, that it "had injuries to revenge, territories to recover, and infringements to puniſh. We have none. "That after having been enabled, by a co-operation with us, to effect at leaſt a part of theſe "great objects, and ſtrengthened itſelf by an extenſion of its frontier. Such advantages affording additional means of preventing future encroachments, certainly gave no reaſonable foundation, for their expecting a ſtipulation, which we did not now, think proper to enter into." July 6, 1788———To the injuries and inſults that the Marattas were neceſſitated to ſubmit from TIPPOO SULTAUN, PURSERAM BHOW could bear the moſt ample teſtimony; and, ſome of his neareſt female relations, ſtill in the haram of the Sultaun, furniſh woful proofs in addition.

(2) "It is not likely that either of the Maratta States will ſoon become formidable to the other "provinces of Hindoſtan. The Eaſtern State, has not reſources for it, and as for the Weſtern, it "cannot well happen there, until ſome one of its chiefs has gained ſuch an aſcendency over the reſt, "as to reunite that divided power, to which the late confuſions in their government gave birth. "It requires ſome length of time to reduce a feudal government to a ſimple monarchical one: and "till then, the Weſtern Maratta State cannot be formidable, to the Britiſh power at leaſt." Rennell, p. LXXXIX.

go-

governable ſwarms of irregular troops, at all competent to encounter the well-diſciplined army of the Sultaun, had they been hazardous enough to have adopted a different ſyſtem. Neither is it to be ſuppoſed that NIZAM-ALLY-CAWN, a Prince ſtricken in years; at no time famous for his valour; and with a force much inferior to the former, was capable of reſiſting the arms of the Myſorean Prince, or of giving any effectual check to his ambitious career.(3) Far leſs was this to be expected from the other Princes of the country, whoſe forces, if united, would appear contemptible in competition even with the troops of NIZAM-ALLY.

Although the diſtricts that appertained to the Maratta confederacy, actually comprehended five times the extent of TIPPOO SULTAUN's dominions at the commencement of the late war, ſtill, as the original manners, and unalterable cuſtoms of that people diſcouraged agriculture, and, in its ſtead, cheriſhed the more hardy, though leſs advantageous habits of the field, their nett annual income, ſcarcely doubled the amount of

(3) "NIZAM-ALLY-CAWN, the Subadar of Decan is more reſpectable from his rank and "deſcent than from any other cauſe, his dominions are of ſmall extent and ſcanty revenue: his "military ſtrength is repreſented to be moſt contemptible, nor was he at any period of his life "diſtinguiſhed for perſonal courage or the ſpirit of enterprize." War. Haſt.

his

his rents (1); conſequently their means to ſupport a ſtanding force, bore no proportion to the extent of their territories, nor to the eſtabliſhment that was neceſſary for the quiet of the empire; their trade and manufactures too being principally carried on in their camps might occaſionally enrich the leaders of their armies, but they could not, in any material degree, contribute to aggrandize the ſtate. Beſides, it is well known, that SCINDIA, HOLCAR, NANA FURNEESE, MOODAGEE BOONSLLA, HURRY PUNT, PURSERAM BHOW, with all their princes of note, found conſtant employment, either, in extending their dominions to the North, in endeavouring to protect them from the encroachments of the Myſoreans on the South; or in checking refractory Zemindars, who, as they could not patiently brook their yoke, ſtill withheld the collections, refuſed allegiance, and ultimately fled to an appeal at arms.

No ſooner had his countries recovered from the ſhocks which they ſuſtained during four years conteſt with Great Britain, than the SULTAUN began to look

(1) The Maratta empire comprehends "at leaſt an area of 400,000 ſquare geographic "miles, being conſiderably more than a third part of Hindoſtan, including the Decan; and "equal, perhaps, in dimenſions to all the Britiſh and allied ſtates in India, with thoſe of Gol-"conda and Myſore taken together. The preſent nett revenue, however of this immenſe terri-"tory, calculated at ſix crore of rupees, is in no reſpect proportionate to its magnitude." Hiſ. and Pol. view of Decan.

round

round for freſh objects that might encreaſe his revenue, extend his dominion, and aggrandize his fame (2). The wealthy kingdom of Travancore appeared well calculated to promote thoſe purpoſes. Thither the baleful blaſts that accompanied the inundations of TAMERLANE, AURENGZEBE, and NADIR-SHAW never extended. Indeed, as the whole kingdom with a mere trifle of exception, is ſeparated from the adjacent diſtricts, either by deep moraſſes, or by lofty mountains, covered with impenetrable jungle, it ſeems protected by a peculiar indulgence of nature from ſuch diſaſters. Happy, too, under a ſucceſſion of Princes, mildly reigning in uninterrupted peace, time immemorial; and, rendered opulent by the great variety of ſpice, and timber, with which their country abounded: that peaceful people did not interfere in the politics of neighbouring Princes, much leſs did they provoke the impending ſtorm.

(2) The Rajah of Travancore to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, "Should TIPPOO take "offence with me, who am the Company's firm friend and dependant, for writing ſuch an anſwer, and raiſe hoſtilities againſt me on that account, I muſt look up to the Company for protection and aſſiſtance, as my only reſource. From all circumſtances of the conduct of TIPPOO, "and what has paſſed between him and the Rajah of Cochin, I am led to ſuſpect, he will raiſe "ſome troubles. I take the Almighty to witneſs, that, as long as I breathe, I ſhall never "depart from my friendſhip to the Company, and I hope your Excellency will take care of me," 8th June, 1788.——The ſame to the ſame—"Your Excellency will obſerve, that TIPPOO SULTAUN ſays in his letter to me, that he underſtands from the Rajah of Cochin, that it is my "wiſh to cultivate a friendſhip with him, TIPPOO SULTAUN. Gracious Sir! The Almighty "God knows the truth of this, and that I never mentioned a ſyllable of this to the Rajah of Cochin, which leads me to believe, that either TIPPOO has had ſome inſidious motive in writing "this, or that the Rajah of Cochin is the author of this falſehood.—I ſolemnly call God to witneſs, that as long as I have breath of life, I ſhall place my entire dependence and reliance on "the Company's friendſhip, and ſhall not look to that of others"—12th June, 1788.

Amongſt

Amongſt other preſſing incentives, avarice, ambition, a rooted averſion to the Britiſh nation(1), an early and determined reſolution to expel them from the Decan, and to ſubjugate their allies to the Myſorean yoke, alternately preſented themſelves to the Sultaun, and powerfully urged him to arms(2). Grounds ſtill more ſpecious offered. Contrary opinions on religious tenets, which have in all ages been attended with a wanton and afflictive effuſion of human blood, contributed alſo, in a conſiderable degree to bring about the late rupture. The adherents to the doctrines of Brama, and of Mahomet, have conſtantly diſcovered antipathies to each

(1) WILLIAM LEWIS to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL—"A demand by the Rajah of "Cherica made at this juncture, I think carries the appearance of a deſign to pick a quarrel, in "which I make no doubt, he is well aſſured of aſſiſtance from the Nabob, though by no means "openly"—20th May, 1788.

Meſſrs. LEWIS, PATTERSON and SHAW to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL—"We only "think it neceſſary to obſerve, as our opinion, that by the Prince of Cherica's laſt letter, as "well as by the Biby's meſſage, that it ſeems to be his intention to give us trouble, and that "at the inſtigation of the Nabob, TIPPOO SULTAUN; whither it is the Nabob's deſign, clan"deſtinely to aſſiſt the Prince, or not, we cannot pretend to judge. The orders we have from "time to time, received from our ſuperiors at Bombay, direct us by no means to interfere "with the country powers, ſo as to give umbrage to the Nabob."—26th May, 1788.

JOHN HOLLAND to theſe Gentlemen—"You are on no account, except on the moſt obvious "grounds of neceſſity, to ſuffer yourſelves to be drawn into any engagements with the tribu"taries and dependants of TIPPOO, that may afford him cauſe to charge the Company with "having violated the peace now ſubſiſting."—10th June 1788.

(2) Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL to Major BANNERMAN—"The meaſure I wiſh you to "propoſe to the Rajah is this, that a body of the Engliſh troops from Bombay ſhould be can"toned on the coaſt of the Travancore country within his lines, in a ſituation which may be "judged eligible for the defence of his dominions; and alſo to annoy the enemy, in caſe of his "commencing hoſtilities againſt the Rajah or the Carnatic. The advantages reſulting from "ſuch a poſition, are ſo obvious and ſelf-apparent, that I ſuppoſe they would preſent them"ſelves at firſt view to the Rajah. Although ſuch a diſpoſition of part of our force may even"tually prove of advantage to our affairs, yet the immediate ſecurity and benefit will be all "on the part of his Excellency. In the preſent diſpoſition of our army, and the remoteneſs of

other,

other, that few of them appear to have harboured againſt the followers of Chriſt (3). Thence the inceſſant perſecution of the Rajahs, the original, genuine and true princes of Hindoſtan, by HYDER and his ſucceſſor; thence the annihilation of their undiſputed chief, on the Malabar coaſt, the late ZAMORIN (4); and thence the preſent importance of the Prince of Travancore, who, from the antiquity of his family,

" his dominions from any material part of our force, the enemy may gain eſſential advantages " over him before our troops can march to his aſſiſtance. The recent communications from the " Cochin Rajah, whether they are conſidered as genuine, or to conceal ſome ſecret arrange- " ments between him and TIPPOO, which are inimical to Travancore, afford a ſtrong argu- " ment in favour of this meaſure, for in either caſe the information ſhews, that TIPPOO has " hoſtile intentions againſt thoſe parts of the Rajah's dominions, which our force would imme- " diately protect."—20th June, 1788.———The ſame to Earl CORNWALLIS—" This day's " poſt brought me other letters from the Rajah and BANNERMAN, dated 12th June, with a " tranſcript of TIPPOO's addreſs to the Rajah, copies of which I have alſo the honour to ſend " you herewith incloſed, theſe papers ſerve to throw further lights upon the artful deſigns of " that aſpiring Prince, and ſhew how neceſſary it is to be extremely watchful of his conduct, " which evidently tends to uſurp the territories of every independent Rajah in his neighbour- " hood, and if poſſible to extirpate all the Europeans from the Peninſula."—24th June, 1788———The acquaintance of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL with this ſubject, in conſequence of the charge with which he was intruſted, can no more be doubted, than his capacity, or his impartial diſcharge of duty when the deareſt intereſt of his country was at ſtake.

(3) TIPPOO SULTAUN is an exception from this principle. In his orders to his Aumils are the following words " you ſhall ſeize all Padres and Culluſtauns (Chriſtians) that are to be " found within your diſtrict, and ſend them under a guard to the Huzzoor, and you ſhall en- " quire and aſcertain, what *Zindegie*, grain, cattle, lands, and plantations, &c. they poſſeſs; " and ſhall ſequeſter the whole thereof for Government. And you ſhall deliver over the " lands and plantations to other *Ryuts*, whom you ſhall encourage to cultivate them, as in " caſe they are not cultivated, you will be required to make good what they ſhould have " produced.—In future, if any perſon of the caſt of Culluſtaun ſhall take up his abode in " your diſtrict, you ſhall according to the above directions, ſeize him with his family and chil- " dren, and ſend him and them to the Huzzoor."—Myſorean Revenue Regulations, p. 27—8.

" (4) Theſe two Princes [the ZAMORIN and HYDER] parted, apparently much ſatis- " fyed with each other, but the world was highly aſtoniſhed, the next day, to behold the " Palace of the ZAMORIN on fire."———and again—" The edifice being entirely wood, the " ZAMORIN with all his family, and as it is preſumed, much treaſure, periſhed in the flames." Hiſt. of HYDER Tom 1—p. 111.

Whether conſidered as the panegyriſt of HYDER or as a partial Frenchman this author is, of all others, the moſt true to his charge; credit, however, may be given to him when his aſſertions reflect on his own country or on its Myſorean Ally.

from the wealth that he poſſeſſes, and from his cloſe connection with the Britiſh nation, is now reſorted to by all Gentoos, in that quarter, for protection againſt the oppreſſive power of the Myſorean Prince. The influence of fanaticiſm went ſtill further, prieſts forward here as in all other countries, whether Chriſtian or Mahomedan, to ſecond the projects of ambition, and to qualify by craft what they cannot juſtify by reaſon, in order that pretence might not be wanting now produced the Koran— "Thou ſhalt not take from the "Infidel his houſe, his field, &c. becauſe they were "given him from God; but thou ſhalt be content with "cauſing him to pay tribute."

When deep ſophiſtry is thus employed by an abſolute monarch to confound right with wrong, and to obſcure the true grounds of action, caſuiſts are ever at his elbow to point out a plauſible pretext. Cranganore and Jycottah, two diſtricts that had been wreſted from the Portugueſe by the Dutch upwards of one hundred and twenty years ago (1), and, which had been till

(1) VAN DE GRAAF and Council, to JOHN HOLLAND, "We can in the mean time inform "you regarding Cranganore, that the Company, as is well known to all India, conquered it "above one hundred years ago; and have been in lawful poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. We can "confidently declare, that ſo far from having made any acknowledgement to the kings of Cran-"ganore for that fort, or for any other, they have been under a ſtate of vaſſalage to us." 9th January, 1790.

now,

now, held in undiſputed ſubjection to that nation, were conſidered by the Sultaun as a ready inlet for the extirpation of their valuable commercial ſettlement at Cochin, at whatever period ambition or policy might prompt the attempt. That era appeared to be at hand. The RAM RAJAH, ſaid TIPPOO, in the pride of his ſtrength, is a pebble in my ſlipper which muſt be taken out. From a conſciouſneſs of their weakneſs in the Eaſt, the Dutch thought it adviſable to diſpoſe of Cranganore, on moderate terms to the Rajah of Travancore, as it would become attached to his dominions, and, of courſe, not remain liable to be entered by any body of troops, but at the riſk of his diſpleaſure accompanied by that of the Engliſh his avowed allies. TIPPOO was well aware that this might defeat his purpoſe of conquering Travancore; and, although no claim whatſoever had been hitherto preferred on thoſe diſtricts, which had been in poſſeſſion of European powers for

VAN ANGELBACK and Council, to JOHN HOLLAND, "TIPPOO pretends to ſay, that we "have paid rent or tribute for Jycottah and Cranganore: this is an invention of his own, "and a frivolous untruth. The Dutch Eaſt India Company in an open war became maſters of "thoſe places, have retained the ſovereignty over them, and have never paid for Jycotta or for "Cranganore a ſingle caſh either to the Zamorin, or the Aumildars of Callicut, or to the King of "Cochin, or to any other perſon; this is notorious, and the inhabitants in general of the Ma-"labar Coaſt can vouch for it. The King of Travancore told you the truth when he gave you "the aſſurances contained in your letter; he has only miſreckoned the number of years, as only "127 have expired ſince we became poſſeſſed of the ſaid places." 9th January, 1790.

upwards of two hundred and eighty years (1), without paying homage or tribute to any prince or people; for a period of time far beyond what conſtitutes right in all civiliſed countries; and, beyond the exiſtence of the houſe of HYDER ſeven times told; yet the SULTAUN, under the pretence that neither the Dutch had a right to ſell, nor the Rajah to purchaſe Cranganore, without his conſent, not only threatened to invade Travancore, but actually aſſembled fifteen thouſand choſen men to put that threat in execution.

Headed by their prince, this veteran force could not be ſuppoſed to abandon, without the moſt bloody conflict, an object of which ambition had rendered their leader, in his own mind ſecure. On the other hand, multitudes of free and independent men, ſpurred on by an indulgent Sovereign, to defend their religion,

(1) "FRANCIS ALBUQUERQUE, who had ſailed from Portugal in 1503, with a fleet of "ten ſhips, cut to pieces, or put to flight, the garriſons which the ZAMORIN had thrown into "the iſle of Cochin, and brought back the King, whom a complete defeat had forced to retire "elſewhere. Not contented with this firſt ſucceſs, the conqueror ſent ſix hundred of his ſeamen, "to attack two neighbouring iſlands, which the Rajahs, that is to ſay, the noblemen of the "country, had ſeized upon. He defeated their troops, left one of them upon the field of bat-"tle, burned their palaces, ravaged their lands, beat a fleet of fifty gallies which belonged to "ZAMORIN, made ſeveral incurſions always with the ſame ſucceſs, and returned to Cochin "covered with glory. As expert a politician, as he was a brave warrior, he failed not to take "advantage of the high reputation which he had acquired and of the ſignal ſervice he had done "the king of Cochin. He demanded leave to build a fortreſs in his city. That prince perhaps "did not penetrate into the deſigns of ALBUQUERQUE; or, if he ſuſpected them, thought he "could refuſe nothing, to the man who had replaced him on his throne. He not only conſented "to it, but furniſhed him with workmen and materials." Abbe De Guyon, Tom 1, p. 241.

their

their liberties, and inheritance, againſt a SULTAUN whom they conſidered a notorious tyrant, were not to be driven, without ſerious and determined reſiſtance, from the ſtrong wall, by which all that they held dear was protected.

The partiality of providence to Travancore at its original formation, already noticed, had been ſo ſingular, that of its whole frontier, only one inconſiderable tract on the North-weſt extremity was at all expoſed to the inroads of an enemy (2). Here, nearly thirty years ago, the ſucceſsful progreſs of the ambitious HYDER, had rendered it neceſſary for the neighbouring powers to unite in effecting a peace, and induced them to throw up a ſtrong wall as a Northern barrier to the Travancorians and Dutch, which ſerved alſo to mark the extent of his uſurpations on the Malabar Coaſt to ſucceeding generations. It was by the intervention of the Chriſtians, and not from the exertions of native princes, that this boundary had been eſtabliſh-

(2) GEORGE POWNEY to JOHN HOLLAND—"The Miniſter of Travancore is of opinion "that he (TIPPOO) cannot come in conſiderable force by the Goodalore paſs, on account of the "obſtacles he will meet with from the natural ſtrength of the country in that quarter, which is "mountainous, and the roads interſected with rivers and nullahs, which renders the tranſporta- "tion of guns and carriages of all ſorts impracticable; he therefore concludes that the only "mode of defending the Travancore country will be oppoſing him at Jacottah"—26th June, 1789.

ed,

ed(1), for although the uſurper had at that time ſeized upon the principalities of Myſore, Soonda, Bednore and Callicut, he had not added to his conqueſts Coimbatore, Barahmahl, or any tract of country beyond the Ghauts on the Eaſtern ſide (2); nor had he extended his dominions to the northward by ſeizures from NIZAM ALLY, and the Marattas; neither had he arrived at the pitch of preſumption neceſſary to wage war with any European ſtate; far leſs did he at any period of his life, notwithſtanding his diſregard of engagements, inſiſt on the demolition of thoſe lines, although it is notorious, that he had previouſly meditated the entire conqueſt of Travancore (3).

Towards the latter end of the year 1789, the Myſorean army, pitched their tents, within two miles of the Barrier, that originally bounded the conqueſt of

" (1) The French Commandant at Mahe, and the Dutch at Cochin; employed themſelves with " effect, to terminate the difference between HYDER and the Naire princes; and to their efforts " it is that the coaſt of Malabar is indebted for a peace."—Hiſt. of HYDER, Vol. 1. p. 241.

(2) Vide Note page 3—Of the Barahmhal it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that although it yielded to the Myſorean arms previous to this period; ſtill, its reſources had been ſo much reduced by frequent inroads of other powers, and its ſtrength ſo enfeebled by revolts, that it can ſcarcely be ſaid to have added weight to that realm.

" (3) As it could not be expected that the coaſt of Malabar would ever enjoy a ſtate of " tranquillity while the Naire princes were on the frontiers, and in the country of Tra- " vancore. HYDER reſolved to make the conqueſt of that kingdom, for which however he " could urge no better reaſon, than that the King of that country had aſſiſted his enemies." Hiſt. of HYDER Tom 1 p. 144——" HYDER long meditated the conqueſt of the Tra- " vancore territory ſituated at the extreme of the Peninſula, but was prevented by the Eng- " liſh. TIPPOO is ſaid to have intentions of the ſame kind."—Rennells Memoirs p. CXL.

HYDER

HYDER on the Weſtern coaſt. After a tedious march, through a narrow, circuitous, and unfrequented pathway, among the jungles, the Sultaun at the head of ten thouſand men, on the morning of the 29th December obtained Sharapootamally, a ſteep and rugged hill that terminated that barrier to the Eaſtward (4). From thence his encampment was diſtant about twelve miles; and as the ſpace that intervened, had always been reckoned impenetrable to any body of troops, the few Nairs that were ſtationed at Sharapootamally, were lulled into a ſecurity that proved fatal to themſelves, and deſtructive to their country. Unincumbered by their cannon, the Myſoreans clambered over the

(4) GEORGE POWNEY to Earl CORNWALLIS "The place he (TIPPOO SULTAUN) attacked was the weakeſt part of the lines; he was conducted to it by ſome of the inhabitants of the Cochin country; a very thick jungle, cloſe to it allowed him to bring his troops to the attack almoſt as ſoon as they were diſcovered. The battery was immediately carried, and he introduced more than ſeven thouſand of his beſt troops; they at one time were in poſſeſſion of near three miles in extent of the lines."—4th January 1790. ——The ſame to JOHN HOLLAND—"They (the lines) run from Weſt to Eaſt, commencing at the ſea on the Iſland of Vipeen, and continue to a broad river called Chinamungulum, on the oppoſite bank of which they begin again, and extend to the Annimally or Elephant mountains, where they terminate upon the top of one of them, from which runs a chain of mountains to a high Northern latitude, and as low South as the extreme point of the Peninſula, or Cape Comorin; ſo that the Eaſtern boundaries of the Travancore country are protected by them. From the ſea to the Chinamungulum river, as the lines run, is an extent of four or five miles; and from the oppoſite bank, where they take up again, to their extremity at the mountain, is about twenty-four or twenty-five miles. The lines conſiſt of a ditch, about ſixteen feet broad, and twenty deep, with a thick bamboo hedge in it, a ſlight parapet, a good rampart and baſtions on riſing grounds, almoſt flanking each other. From one extreme of the lines to the other they are only aſſailable by regular approaches from the North."—17th February 1790.—— That I do not religiouſly adhere to the authorities quoted muſt be attributed to information, from private friends, whoſe names I am not at liberty to mention, but who, in general, bore witneſs to the tranſactions, that I relate, or had acceſs to the beſt intelligence.

brow

brow of the mountain; they doubled the extreme end of the lines, and advancing from within, with rapidity towards the centre they bayoneted whomſoever offered to oppoſe (1). Some feeble reſiſtance ſerved only to enrage the Mahomedans, and to encreaſe the carnage during a purſuit of ſeveral miles. At length a reſolute party of Nairs, about eight hundred in number, formed acroſs an avenue, along which the aſſailants had to paſs; and, with the aſſiſtance of a ſix-pounder that was well ſerved with grape, they ſtaggered the troops in advance, and completely checked the purſuit. A Chela battalion that led the enemy, exhauſted by fatigue and want of water, could not be prevailed upon to charge this reſolute phalanx. Another battalion, and another, was ſtill ordered to advance; but the Nairs, by this time reinforced from Remiſeram, ſtood firm as a rock. The SULTAUN preſſed onward to the front with his beſt troops, whilſt the Gentoos attracted by the noiſe of the action haſtened to the ſupport of their friends.—

(1) GEORGE POWNEY to EARL CORNWALLIS—Accounts were brought in that TIPPOO's Troops attacked "a part of the lines near the Hills, which they ſtormed and carried; that "they poſſeſſed it but for a ſhort time; that the Rajah's troops returned to the attack, and "drove the enemy from it with great ſlaughter. The Rajah had about 200 men killed and "wounded; and it is ſaid, the enemy had more than a thouſand killed; ſome horſes and pri- "ſoners were taken. All this day only ſtragling parties of horſes have been ſeen. TIPPOO has "withdrawn his troops which were oppoſite the lines; it is imagined he is meditating an attack "on another part of the country."—30th Dec. 1989.

The

The conflict was dreadful. For ſome time the beam of ſucceſs ſtood horizontal. At length the Myſoreans gave way. A general panick enſued, which in proportion as it gave riſe to confuſion amongſt the fugitives, increaſed the courage of the now victorious Nairs. Exaſperated by the cruel and unremiting perſecution of HYDER and his ſucceſſor, theſe warriors continued the purſuit and ſlaughter for a conſiderable diſtance, making dreadful execution with their deſtructive hatchets (2). The Sultaun, mounted on a white horſe, witneſſing the diſcomfiture and diſgrace of his troops, exerted every nerve for the recovery of the day. But all was to no purpoſe, for, the Nairs preſſed ſo cloſely on his rear, that his horſe being ſhot (3), he had a narrow eſcape

(2) The Rajah of Travancore to General MEDOWS—"I had, agreeable to the directions "I had received from the Company's Government, given poſitive orders to thoſe who had "the care of the defence of the lines, to be careful not to begin hoſtilities; they at the "time of the attack, checked him for a time, but the enemy being in force and power were "not prevented from taking poſſeſſion of the lines." When report of this circumſtance "reached my Sirdars, who were at the diſtance of two Coſs, they collected a body of about "one thouſand men, advanced and ſtopped the enemy; the engagement laſted full two hours, "at laſt, as victory always aids the juſt, and as the good fortune of the Company, which "conſtantly overcomes their enemies was on my ſide; the enemy being no longer able to "bear the attack on them, turned their faces and fled, and about one thouſand men, or "poſſibly more, were either killed or wounded by the fire of the guns and muſketry; four "Sirdars of renown were ſlain by arrows at the time of their flight; four horſes, two ſtand "of colours, and two drums, fell into the hands of my people; and the accurſed foe, from "the ſhame and diſgrace of this defeat, to which he never yet experienced any thing ſi-"milar, continued quiet, and collected from different parts of his country a large army, and "ſtores and heavy guns, and remained ſtill, in expectation of a favourable opportunity."—1ſt May 1792.

(3) GEORGE POWNEY to Earl CORNWALLIS—"The Rajahs troops coming from the "right and left placed them between two fires. The conflict laſted four hours, when "the enemy were repulſed with great ſlaughter. TIPPOO himſelf was preſent, and had "a horſe ſhot under him. JAMAUL BEG, commander of a Coſſum, is among the killed, "and likewiſe another perſon of conſequence ſaid to be MEER COMMODEIN CAWN, a Son "of the late MEER SAHELE; as ſoon as he fell his own people cut off his head and carried "it with them."—4th January, 1790.

for his life. The rout was now general and compleat.

Two paſſages, about twenty feet in width, that had been cut through the ramparts, on the advance of the aſſailants, on purpoſe to admit their guns, now ſerved eſſentially in favoring their retreat: ſtill, however, they had another enemy to encounter. The cotton with which the ditch had been filled by themſelves, and over which they muſt of neceſſity fall back, by ſome unaccountable accident took fire. This circumſtance rendered their ſituation truly deplorable, and, contributing to the reluctance with which they quitted the lines, they deſperately diſputed the ground they gave up inch by inch. Their obſtinacy availed them nothing. It greatly increaſed their loſs. The carnage continued without intermiſſion until noon (1). It is difficult to aſcertain the exact number ſlain, when an action is fought over ſuch an extent of ground. Of the enemy not leſs than fifteen hundred are ſaid to

(1) The Rajah of Travancore to J. HOLLAND, "My friend, on that day (29th December, "1789), the Sultaun, with his Sirdars, and a large force, made an attack upon my lines, and "the engagement was very ſmart. As the aid of the Almighty, and the good fortune of the "Company, were on my ſide, the Detachment of the Sultaun were not able to ſtand the aſſault, "and were repulſed; near a thouſand were killed and wounded by the guns and ſmall arms: "Three of his Sirdars, men of renown, were ſlain. When they were repulſed, my people took "two ſtand of colours, four horſes, and a drum. I attributed this victory to the aſſiſtance of the "Almighty, and the good fortune of the Company, which ever vanquiſhes their enemies. The "Sultaun, hurt at this repulſe, is daily making ready to attack me, while I have not at this "time any protection, or look for any aſſiſtance whatever, but from the Company, and I am "now engaged with a powerful enemy." 1ſt January, 1790.

have

have fallen, whilſt forty only were taken priſoners. Amongſt the dead there were three men of high rank. The firſt is reported to have been an illigitimate ſon of the SULTAUN, and ſecond in command. The other two were leaders of Cuſhoons. TIPPOO SULTAUN did not eſcape unhurt (2). The Travancoreans ſuffered a loſs of ſixty-five men killed, and one hundred and three wounded. This victory which was compleat and unexpected, diſpirited the enemy ſo much that they offered no further moleſtation, until the latter end of the enſuing February.

From a thorough acquaintance with the haughtineſs of the Sultaun, from a conviction that a tame ſubmiſſion to the late diſgrace would be not leſs repugnant to his feelings, than ignominious in the eyes of his people; and, from a certainty that though diſpirited for the preſent, he would not relinquiſh the grand object

(2) GEORGE POWNEY to JOHN HOLLAND—"That he is wounded is corroborated by ſome "Hircarrahs, who came from his Camp the night before laſt: they ſay, that TIPPOO had "been obliged to leap from the ramparts of the lines. As he had filled the ditch with bales of "cotton at the place where his troops entered, and theſe had been ſet fire to. That in his "fall he had been very much bruiſed and torn by a Bamboo hedge which grows in the ditch. "This account I think probable; others mention that he is wounded in the ſhoulder by a "muſket ball. The Hircarrahs likewiſe add, that there was a general mourning in his camp "on account of the death of his Brother-in-law, MEER-O-DEIN-CAWN."—10th January, "1790———The ſame to the ſame—"Every account which has been brought in ſays, "that he was wounded, in the attack, to which cauſe it is reaſonable to aſcribe his preſent inac-"tion; that he was there himſelf is without doubt, as his Palanquin was left in the ditch, in "which was a ſilver box, containing ſeveral valuable diamond rings and other jewels; his large "ſeal, with his titles; his fuſee and piſtols, with his name upon them; and likewiſe his ſword." 13th January, 1790.

of ſo conſiderable an armament, without hazarding another attack; the Rajah requeſted that the detachment which had been lent to him by Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, whilſt Governor of Fort-St.-George, ſhould occupy a ſpace of the ramparts (1). But, as the inſtructions of Captain KNOX did not extend to the protection of thoſe poſts and territories, it was, at a conſultation of the officers, determined, that a compliance with this requeſt would be highly imprudent.

Some political intercourſe attended with much mutual civility, but of no ſincerity on the part of the Sultaun, now took place, between him and the ſuperior power in Hindoſtan. The Britiſh Government, through their Reſident in Travancore, reaſoned with him, on the impropiety of his ſeizing by force what would be

(1) The Rajah of Travancore to GEORGE POWNEY—"TIPPOO has this morning, brought "his army cloſe to the lines, and has opened his batteries upon them; I therefore re- "queſt the aſſiſtance of the Honourable Company's troops in the defence of my country." 29th December 1789.———The ſame to the Governor of Fort St. George—"My friend, "ſince TIPPOO SULTAUN has now begun hoſtilities, depending on the aſſiſtance of the "Company I take the liberty of troubling you to requeſt that the victorious army of the "Company may immediately move to my aſſiſtance in which any delay does not ſeem "neceſſary. As I have not any protection but what the Company affords me, the moving "of the army to my aſſiſtance is highly neceſſary."—29th December 1789———again— "TIPPOO has now formed ſtrong works in front of my lines, and is preparing for hoſtilities, "notwithſtanding he is acting this immediately before my eyes, I have done nothing "whatever, but remained quiet and carefully on the watch. In this ſituation I have no de- "pendance upon any one whatever for aſſiſtance except the Company, and which at this "time it is neceſſary to afford me without delay. If the Sultaun is thus permitted to "ſtrengthen his works we ſhall hereafter experience much trouble and difficulty, I requeſt, "that, as the conſideration of the means of preventing this occurrence is with my friend, "and, hope that you will immediately ſend poſitive orders on this ſubject to me and Mr. "POWNEY, and to the Commandants of the Battalions."—29th December 1789.

granetd

granted by negociation, if it ſhould appear on a fair enquiry, that his demands were juſt. Their language though moderate was dignified, and became the repreſentatives of a great nation (2), happy, under the moſt rational conſtitution that has ever been deviſed, and under the mild ſway of the beſt of princes. They expreſſed concern at the injuries done to their Ally, the Ram Rajah, and propoſed that the grounds for commencement of hoſtilities ſhould be inveſtigated by commiſſioners from both parties on their reſpective frontiers (3). The anſwer was preconcerted, and of

(2) JOHN HOLLAND to TIPPOO SULTAUN, "You are not unacquainted with the circumſtances of the Rajah being an ally of the Engliſh; and you are, no doubt, ſenſible, that any hoſtility towards him would be contrary to the faith of the treaty ſubſiſting between us; The forts in queſtion are of no value to us, but we think it neceſſary to inform you, that we ſhall conſider any attempt to take them by force, on the preſent footing of affairs, as an act inconſiſtent with the fair and liberal ſentiments of honour and friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, and tending to create hoſtilities between the two Governments. It is our fixed intention to do you juſtice on this occaſion, and it is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to ſay, that we are equally determined to do juſtice to our own reputation and honor; and it will be wiſe for you to wait the iſſue of a fair enquiry."—1ſt January, 1790.

(3) GEORGE POWNEY to TIPPOO SULTAUN—"I have the commands of the Government at Madras to ſend a flag of truce to you, and to deſire you in the name of the Honourable Engliſh Company, to deſiſt from proceeding in further acts of hoſtilities againſt the Rajah of Travancore. I am likewiſe directed to inform you, that if you are deſirous of ſettling the points in conteſt by the inveſtigation of commiſſaries, the Government at Madras will appoint one or more to meet ſuch perſons as may be appointed by you at any convenient place, on the borders of the reſpective countries belonging to you and the Company."—14 January 1790.

JOHN HOLLAND to TIPPOO SULTAUN—"If you are deſirous of ſettling the point in conteſt by an inveſtigation of Commiſſaries, we will appoint one or more, to meet ſuch perſons as may be appointed by you, at any convenient place, on the borders of our reſpective countries; and you will then judge whither our intentions are fair."—1ſt January 1790——— "Again—Having communicated to you my ſentiments very fully on the ſubject. I am of opinion it will be conſiſtent with the terms of the treaty ſubſiſting between us, to ſettle all points of difference by negociation.—24th January 1790——— and again—If you continue to think, after the particular explanations, I have given you, that there is ſtill cauſe of complaint, the matter my be inveſtigated in the manner I have pointed out, by the appointment of Commiſſioners for the purpoſe, and ſtrict juſtice ſhall be done."—*Ibid.*

courſe

courſe delivered without delay. It is a maſterpiece in the Machiavelian art; the juggle of a deep politician to cozen Britain into a neutrality, and to cover with a thick miſt, the danger to that nation which lurked behind his miſchievous ſchemes. It proteſted that the Sultaun had not hitherto any cauſe of complaint againſt the Eaſt India Company; that the Travancore lines muſt be demoliſhed as they were built on the poſſeſſions of the Rajah of Cochin who was his tributary; that the ſort of Cranganore, had been built on ground, which appertained to his government, and conſequently muſt be abandoned by the troops of the Rajah; that the Rajahs of the Malabar coaſt, ſhould not be protected in Travancore; and, that no objection was offered to inveſtigation, provided the Commiſſioners ſhould meet in his preſence (1).

(1) TIPPOO SULTAUN to GEORGE POWNEY—"Agreeably to the treaty of peace between this Circar, and the Engliſh Company, there has not, until this time, been on either part the ſmalleſt deviation therefrom, nor will there be any. The Rajah of Cochin, is a dependant on this Circar. The RAM Rajah has, in three circumſtances acted contrary to uſual cuſtom. The impropriety of theſe three points is this: He has built a boundary in the Cochin country and at Cranganore; theſe he ſhould remove, and whatever he is deſirous of doing in his own country, let him do it. The fort of Cranganore, which ſtands on ground belonging to this Circar, and which he has contrary to cuſtom poſſeſſed himſelf of, he ſhould give up. He ſhould deliver up to perſons belonging to the Circar, the Rajahs of Callicut, Chericoil, Ketgerey, &c. who are largely indebted to this Circar, and have taken refuge with him. Independent of theſe three neceſſary matters, I have no other demand upon RAM Rajah; nor have I any other intention than what regards theſe three ſubjects. I have written to the government of Madraſs, reſpecting the adjuſtment of theſe three points; and, if for their ſettlement, you with another confidential perſon ſhould come to the preſence, you may come without the ſmalleſt fear, and ſettle them, which will give tranquility to the people inhabitants of this country."

Here,

Here, contrary to every principle of right reaſoning, the Sultaun expects conviction to enſue from the ſolitary teſtimony of his own aſſertion, and not from any clear chain of arguments. Intereſted, beyond all others, in the event, his evidence, like that of a man in his own cauſe, muſt be received with diſtruſt; but, the fallacious veil with which he attempted to cover this tranſaction, is of too ſlimſy a texture to hide his driſt, even from the moſt moderate perception. To effect a complete expoſure, it will be neceſſary to caſt a retroſpective eye on the conqueſt of the Malabar Rajahs by his father, who was the firſt that ſubjected them to the Mahomedan yoke.—Ere theſe unfortunate Princes had been at all viſited by the adherents of the prophet their happineſs was at the higheſt degree of perfection that is permitted to the lot of man(2).

It was in the year 1765, that the Moplahs, a ſet of uſurious Mahomedans from Arabia, who had, at a remote period (3), inſinuated themſelves into an eſtabliſh-

(2) "A Hindoo Rajah reſembles more a father preſiding in a numerous family of his own "children, than a ſovereign ruling over inferiors, ſubject to his dominion. He endeavours to ſe- "cure their happineſs with a vigilant ſolicitude. They are attached to him with a moſt tender "affection, and inviolable fidelity. We can hardly conceive men to be placed in any ſtate, more "favorable to their acquiring all the advantages derived from ſocial union". Rob. Anc. Ind. p. 268.

(3) VASQUES DE GAMA "wrote to the ZAMORIN [in the year 1498], complaining of "the unjuſt ſuſpicions he had conceived againſt him; of the violation of hoſpitability; and of "the ſnares that had been laid for him and his friends, notwithſtanding their innocence. That "he might not ſeem to charge the prince with it, he threw the blame on the jealouſy of the

ment

ment on the Malabar Coaſt, thought proper to prefer a formal complaint to HYDER againſt the Naire Princes (1), and, to claim his protection, as diſciples of that faith of which he was a ſtrong and well known pillar. Their embaſſy was treated with more than common reſpect (2); their imaginary grievances were readily perverted by fanaticiſm (3) into the moſt diabolical outrages againſt religion and nature; and, a mighty concourſe of the faithful, armed with enthuſiaſtic frenzy, deſcending into the plains, ſpread devaſtation and terror along the whole weſtern coaſt. In vain did the native princes and their ſubjects attempt to ſtem this rapid torrent, their aged and feeble chief, the ZAMO-

" Mahomedans; he let him to underſtand that he had more to expect from the king of Portugal, " than all the Mahomedans together. The ZAMORIN opened his eyes to theſe remonſtances." Abbe de Guyon, p. 236. vol 1ſt.

(1) " HYDER received a ſolemn deputation from a nation originally from Arabia, but " now diſperſed over the whole coaſt of Malabar, and known by the name of Moplahs—and " again—the inhabitants of the coaſt of Malabar having ſuffered the Moplahs to take poſſeſ- " ſion of all the commerce of their country, as well by ſea as by land, this nation has be- " come rich and numerous, and that with ſtill leſs difficulty, by reaſon that the princes and " nobles of the country, having frequent occaſion for money, have often had recourſe to the " Moplahs, who lent them large ſums of money at exorbitant intereſt, ſometimes upon pawns " and ſometimes in advance upon the harveſt of Pepper, Cardamons, and Rice, theſe repeat- " ed uſuries have increaſed the riches of the Moplahs, and impoveriſhed the princes or " nobles of the Malabar Coaſt, known by the name of Nairs. The Moplahs grew proud in " conſequence of their wealth, and attracted the envy and jealouſy of the Nairs."—Hiſt. of HYDER, p. 95.

(2) " The deputation of the Moplahs was honourably received by HYDER. He loaded " their deputies with magnificent preſents and aſſured them of his protection and goodwill." Ibid, p. 96.

(3) " The Moplahs being fanatic Mahomedans, their deputies repreſented to HYDER in " his harangue, that GOD, and the Prophet whoſe relation he was, had made him powerful " for no other reaſon, than that he might protect the true believers; and that the crimes of the " Infidels which ought to be puniſhed by their deſtruction would give him an opportunity of " forming new conqueſts."—Ibid, p. 102.

RIN

RIN was with all his women and younger children reduced to aſhes at Callicut (4), whilſt ſuch of his deſcendants as had arrived at maturity fled to the extremity of the land. Foſtered by the benevolent Prince of Travancore, they remained there in ſafe obſcurity (5), and, the diſpoſition that dictated the ready ſurrender of them at this period to a blood thirſty deſpot, however it may teſtify reluctance to war, muſt ſtill reflect but little credit on the humanity of the times—That the moſt ancient Princes of the age (6), ſhould not only be devoted to exile, but branded as thieves and robbers, (7)

(4) See Note 4, p. 9.

(5) The Rajah of Travancore to JOHN HOLLAND—"With reſpect to the Rajahs of Chirkul &c. from the time that HYDER-ALLY-CAWN, carrying terror and deſtruction into their countries, ſubdued them; being filled with fear and dread, they took protection with me here, as I ſtand in the relationſhip with them as a Brother."—24th December 1789.

(6) "The Nairs are the nobility of the Malabar coaſt. We may affirm that they are the oldeſt nobility in the world; for the ancient writers mention them, and quote the law that permits the Naire ladies to have many huſbands; every one being allowed—" Whilſt the curious reader is referred on the latter part of this quotation to the Hiſt. of HYDER p. 93; and to Captain LE COUTEUR's letters from India p. 122, the language of Dr. ROBERTSON corroborates the text." Even with reſpect to thoſe parts of India which the Greeks and Romans were accuſtomed to viſit; the Arabians had acquired more perfect information. They mention a great Empire eſtabliſhed on the Malabar coaſt, governed by monarchs whoſe authority was paramount to that of every power in India. Theſe monarchs were diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Balchara, a name yet known in India; and, it is probable, that the ZAMORIN, or Emperor of Callicut, ſo frequently mentioned in the accounts of the firſt voyages of the Portugueſe to India poſſeſſed ſome portion of their dominions."—Hiſt. Diſq. p. 96.

(7) TIPPOO SULTAUN to JOHN HOLLAND—"I had for a length of time been informed by the accounts received from the Fouzdar, Aumildars, and others in the Callicut country, that Ram Rajah, having given protection to the Rajahs of Calicut, Hotun-Gurry Kunut-Naire &c. a ſet of thieves, who are indebted in large ſums to this Circar."—2d February 1790——The ſame to the Rajah of Travancore without a date—"For a length of time it has been known to the preſence, from the repreſentation of the Phouſdar and Aumildars, that you have given protection to the Rajahs of Chirkul &c. and to the thieves belonging to that Calicut country."

by a chief unheard of by their fathers, and who only roſe even to a ſubaltern ſituation about forty years ago, affords a melancholly inſtance of the mutability of human affairs. With reſpect to the Hollanders, their proofs of right to Cranganore and Jycottah, were clear and deciſive (1); and, the ſingle circumſtance of his not having ſtipulated for the demolition of thoſe lines when he concluded the peace of 1784, would of itſelf be a ſufficient refutation of his ſubſequent pretenſions in 1789 (2). But, when conqueſt ſpreads her wings, and floats over any quarter of the globe, all proper-

(1) The Governor and Council at Cochin to JOHN HOLLAND—" It is well known to the " whole world that the Honourable Dutch Eaſt India Company's Forts and eſtabliſhments " on the Malabar coaſt were obtained by the ſword in a public ſcene of warfare againſt the " Portugueze: the fort of Cranganore was conquered on the 15th January 1662 and we " have been in lawful poſſeſſion of it for upwards of 100 years, Jycottah is an open piece of " land which fell into our hands at the ſame time with Cochin, but we can ſay nothing " further with certainty except it be that the Dutch Company have hitherto held the poſt " of Jycottah without the leaſt hindrance or moleſtation.—again—TIPPOO pretends to ſay, " that we have paid rent or tribute for Jycottah and Cranganore. This is an invention of his " own, and a frivolous untruth: the Dutch Eaſt India Company in an open war became " maſters of thoſe places, have retained the ſovereignty over them, and have never paid for " Jycottah, or for Cranganore a ſingle caſh, either to the ZAMORIN, or to the Aumildar " of Callicut, or to the King of Cochin, or to any other perſon: this is notorious, andthe " Inhabitants in General of the Malabar coaſt can vouch for it. The King of Travancore " told you the truth when he gave you the aſſurances contained in your letter, he has only " miſreckoned the number of years, as only 127 years have expired ſince we became poſ- " ſeſſed of thoſe places,—again—the Nabobs intentions are eaſily ſeen through, he ſtates " difficulties and miſconſtrues facts upon every occaſion; but ſuch ſiniſter interpretations moſt " commonly defeat themſelves, and again—TIPPOO SULTAUN'S ſlight and frivolous preten- " ſions are meant for no other purpoſe than to conceal his inimical deſigns towards the King " of Travancore."—9th January 1790.

(2) The Rajah of Travancore to JOHN HOLLAND—" My friend, if TIPPOO had the ſmal- " leſt right or claim to the land on which the wall was built by me he moſt certainly, " at the time he was treating for peace, and ſettling the terms of the treaty with the Com- " pany, would have agitated this matter. From the day that the wall was built there has " not been the ſmalleſt difficulty or exception made in any thing whatever regarding me, " whither the ſame be on ground belonging to TIPPOO, or on the diſtrict of the Cochin

ty

ty is in doubt. In Aſia, amongſt the native Princes, this flight is only limited by the diſtance to which capacity will admit it to extend. The more the Nairs darkened the ſky with miſſile weapons to ſtop the progreſs of HYDER, the higher he ſoared above all their efforts. Advancing with rapid ſtrides along the weſtern ſhore, they ſucceſſively fled at his approach. The inhabitants of Cherica, Cartanaud, Cottiote, and Calicut, rolling in amazement before the preſſure, threatened to bear away thoſe of Cochin.—The Dutch took alarm; and, to their ſkill and dexterity in negociation it was owing, as already noticed, that other powers united, (3), and obtained a peace which until the year 1789 had not been materially interrupted. From this ſhort review of HYDER's conqueſts on

" Rajah; and by keeping the wall in conſtant repair, and ſtrengthened; my own country is " free from any trouble from my enemies. Conſidering that it is now twenty five years " ſince the wall was finiſhed, it is certain from the preſſing manner, in which TIPPOO has " written to have it deſtroyed, in the event of its being ſo, the whole dependence for the proſ- " perity, and welfare of my country will be deſtroyed. If you examine with particular " attention, and agreeable to juſtice and equity, this matter with which TIPPOO has not the " ſmalleſt connection. it will appear to you, that there is not even a plea for argument or " diſpute. This matter has cauſed me much loſs, and great diſtreſs of mind."—24th December 1789.

(3) " Upon the approach of HYDER, they (the Malabar Princes) ſaved themſelves by pre- " cipitately withdrawing their whole army; HYDER paſſed the river and attacked Paniani, " which made but very little reſiſtance though the beſt and almoſt the only fortreſs in the coun- " try, he continued to purſue his enemies till he arrived at the environs of Cochin, where by " the mediation of the Hollanders, he made peace with the king of that place, on his engaging " to pay tribute" Hiſt of Hyder. Tom 1. page 112 13."

the Malabar Coaſt it is proper to return to the operations of the powers that were in arms.

A temporary ceſſation of hoſtilities, was the only ſalutary conſequence that enſued from negociation, for, although apparently of a conciliatory nature, it produced neither a foundation for peace, nor any relaxation of military preparations. To aſſign the cauſes that produced an unproclaimed truce for upwards of two months, between inveterate enemies not five miles aſunder, would be to put truth too much to the hazard. It is probable, that the wounds or bruiſes which the Sultaun had received, his want of cannon, together with the inequality of the force now under his command to the taſk that he had undertaken, contributed to his apparent inactivity (1). During that period, however, he obtained from Myſore and Seringapatam, troops, battering guns and ſtores, without moleſtation; whilſt the Rajah, on the other hand, making the like uſe of this interval, through the influence of religion encouraged by a temporary ſucceſs, aſſembled about one hundred thouſand Gen-

(1) George Powney to John Holland "From the general tenor of the intelligence "which I have received from his army, I am of opinion that they came ill-provided both "with guns and ammunition, that he expected to have carried the lines without much oppoſition; "and that the preſent loſs has proceeded from his want of them, and perhaps likewiſe from "his being wounded." 17th January 1790.

toos

toos(2), all of whom were carefully diſtributed on the lines.

The month of March had opened with a period to all interchange of civilities, and, with the movements of conſiderable bodies of troops, when a party conſiſting of about one thouſand men were ſent from the lines, as well to reconoitre, as to clear away the Bruſhwood in front of the Mellore gate (3). Ere they advanced four hundred yards, a body of the enemy, that had lain in ambuſh, attacked, and drove them back with conſiderable ſlaughter, notwithſtanding their being ſupported by a heavy fire from the ramparts. On the 4th of the month ſome timber cut down by the Sultaun diſcovered a work of great extent within the diſtance

(2) GEORGE POWNEY to EARL CORNWALLIS, "It is impoſſible yet to diſcover what "TIPPOO's deſigns are, his operations certainly indicate immediate hoſtility; and I cannot "but be of opinion that this country will be his firſt object. The Rajah of Travancore is "collecting his whole force, which amounts to (the Miniſter informs me) near one hundred "thouſand men, it is compoſed of the Militia of the country, Poligars, and about ſeven or "eight thouſand men cloathed and accoutered like our Sepoys, but under little or no diſcip-"line; and I fear their zeal would not make up for the want of it. The people of the "country are totally unaccuſtomed to war, but the natural ſtrength of the country is very "conſiderable."—9th December, 1789.

(3) GEORGE POWNEY to Major General MEDOWS—"Yeſterday, a body of the Rajah's "troops iſſued from the lines, for the purpoſe of clearing ſome thick jungle, which grew about "five hundred yards in front of them, where it was apprehended the enemy deſigned to erect a "battery. A party of the latter were concealed in the jungle, and upon the approach of the "Rajah's troops they fired, in conſequence a ſharp conflict enſued, which laſted above an hour, "the Rajah's people ſay, that the enemy were beat off; but upon the appearance of a con-"ſiderable reinforcement of TIPPOO's troops, they retreated into the lines. Between fifteen "and twenty of the Rajah's troops were killed and wounded. Thoſe of the enemy could not "be known. The above is the account of the affair, as related to me by the Rajah."—2d "March, 1790.

of

of five hundred yards of the ramparts, and, two days afterwards a battery was erected to the weſtward of this work (1), on which ſeven eighteen pounders had been planted. From theſe a cannonade of ſhort duration ſerved to diſmount ſome guns and to ſilence the fort of Mellore; but it had no material effect on the walls. The beſiegers had by the 20th extended their lines to the weſtward ſo as to embrace a ſpace of nearly three miles; they had completed ſeveral conſiderable batteries; and, advancing by zigzags from four different directions, they approached within fourteen feet of the counterſcarp of the ditch. Such was the ſeverity of the cannonade, and ſo perpetual was the diſcharge of muſquetry, that by the 29th of the month, of all the guns on the lines two only remained ſerviceable; one of them in the fort of Millore, the other in a baſtion ſomewhat to the weſtward: and not a man durſt appear upon the ramparts (2). Approaches from ſo many diſ-

(1) GEORGE POWNEY to Major General MEADOWS—"The enemy opened from four twelve "pounders this morning, and continued firing about an hour; they are viſibly employed in "conſtructing very extenſive batteries, and many Europeans are ſeen working in them. The "firing this morning appears to have been only to engage the attention of the Rajah's troops "until the whole of the enemy's batteries are compleated. From the accounts I have, his pre-"parations are formidable."—6th March, 1790.

(2) Captain KNOX to Major General MEADOWS—"Yeſterday morning about eight o'clock, "three heavy guns were opened from the enemy's battery; in which nine embraſures were "diſtinctly to be ſeen, and in the courſe of the preceeding night another battery had been "raiſed about ſeven hundred yards to the weſtward of Mellore, and three hundred and thirty-"five from the lines. The enemy's fire was levelled at, and meant to ſilence, the Rajah's

tinct

tinct quarters protected by a fire from about forty pieces of cannon diſtracted the attention of the Gentoos; and, that nothing might be neglected to complete their conſternation, another battery had been erected at Bagvady-Cottah, about ten miles to the weſtward of Mellore. To render theſe operations ſtill more ſucceſsful, the Sultaun, as at the memorable ſiege of Mangalore during the former war, had conſtructed mortars from which were thrown ſhowers of ſtones and large billets of wood. Having completed their works, the Mahomedans, inſtigated by ſuperſtition, or ſome other unknown motive, obſerved a liſtleſs inactivity for the ſpace of ten days. From whatever cauſe this extraordinary conduct took its riſe, it ſuggeſted to the beſieged the idea of an enterprize which was productive of ſerious conſequences.

At three o'clock in the afternoon on the 9th April two parties conſiſting of about one thouſand five hundred men each, ſallied from the lines. The one ad-

" guns which had annoyed them two days previous to this; and it pains me to add, that the " weight of metal and ſuperiority of fire diſplayed upon that occaſion compleatly effected the " intention. One of the Rajah's guns was diſmounted, one of the gunners was wounded; in " the ſame inſtant the baſtion was deſerted, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that the artil- " lery men were prevailed on to return to their poſt; the alarm ſpread among the Rajah's " people and they ſhewed the greateſt reluctance in ſtanding to their guns.—I have frequently " had occaſion to obſerve, that their want of ſubordination and tactical adroitneſs go hand in " in hand; their rejection of every thing new and foreign to their ſyſtem is what I have re- " gretted, without being able to amend."—7th March, 1792.

vanced

vanced againſt the weſtern Zigzag, the other from the Mellore gate haſtened to attack in front of that quarter. The former diviſion advancing with a good countenance was diſcovered and fired upon by a ſmall party that the enemy had concealed in an advantageous poſt. This ſudden check, though not the ſole cauſe of immediate victory, contributed conſiderably to bring about the defeat that enſued. The aſſailants took poſt in one of the enemies lines; but, the batteries having by this time taken the alarm, opened with ſuch a heavy diſcharge of round and grape, that with the aſſiſtance of the troops on duty in the trenches, they were compelled to withdraw: not however until they felt the bayonets of their oponents. The eaſtern diviſion ſucceeded ſtill worſe. Charged from different directions by a reſolute body of Mahomedans who added diſcipline to other advantages the Nairs were happy to regain their lines. To warfare of this nature they had been but little accuſtomed. The reſult proved the temerity of the attempt; for, a loſs of one hundred and thirty men not only diſpirited the beſieged, but, in proportion to the terror with which they were ſtruck, it confirmed the confidence of the Myſoreans.

All

All the batteries opened againſt the walls on the morning of the 12th. From this period a conſtant cannonade, night and day, attended by occaſional ſhowers of rain mouldered the walls, making a practicable breach of at leaſt three quarters of a mile in extent. By break of day on the 15th, the enemy had planted ſmall flags on their lines as a ſignal for attack, and, without loſs of time, three diſtinct columns advanced to the ſtorm. The reſiſtance at the breach was ſo inconſiderable as ſcarcely to merit mention. Fear appeared to have ſupplanted the courage that the beſieged had lately ſhewn; nay, amazement, diſtraction, and terror, ſeem to have made deep impreſſion on the whole defenſive hoſt. From a heavy fall of rain during the night, numbers of them had retired for ſhelter to the neighbouring cottages. Some were employed in collecting firewood, others in drying their cloathes, and the few that remained in the lines, flying for protection to the extremities of the breach, lurked where the ramparts were intire. The columns preſſing to the centre of the opening advanced in ſafety. Stimulated by the preſence of the SULTAUN, they ſurmounted obſtacles, which, if defended with valour, would have rendered this a

deſperate ſervice. They cut down the bound-hedge; paſſed the ditch; aſcended the ſhattered walls; and, in ſhort, laid open a paſſage into the heart of Travancore. Gentoos of every deſcription, whether Nairs, Polygars, or Sepoys, fled indiſcriminately. Of the latter, two battalions that had been raiſed for the ſervice of the Travancore Rajah in the Carnatic, were prevailed upon to face about and give one fire; but, abandoned by their aſſociates, they could not be perſuaded to reload. The want of experience in warfare; the want of confidence in each other; and, above all, the want of diſcipline, rendered every attempt to rally ineffectual. The Sultaun conſequently took poſſeſſion of the lines, for a conſiderable extent, with all the cannon and ammunition without meeting any further reſiſtance. The Travancore miniſter, to whom the defence of the lines had been intruſted, in ſo ſuddenly abandoning works, where the whole force of the country was collected, and where he might have taken the advantage of ravines, nullahs, and rivers, gave no proofs of judgement or courage. Ground ſo capable of being maintained ought never to be yielded to an enemy but in the laſt extremity. Fortunately for the fugitives

fugitives, no part of this panic had communicated to the two Madras battalions that were then encamped at Shandamungulum, under the command of Captain KNOX. It was found judgement that dictated to them the propriety of removing from thence without loſs of time. After covering the runaways until they croſſed the river of that name, the detachment fell back, and took poſt on the Iſland of Nepean, within ten miles of Cochin, to which ſtation they could readily retire ſhould ſuch a meaſure become neceſſary. The conſternation that enſued the capture of the lines ſurpaſſed credibility. Inhabitants of all deſcriptions forſook their occupations and crowded to the ſouthward; and, the countenance of the detachment, alone, prevented that part of the country from being totally depopulated.

On the 18th, the enemy made their appearance within one mile of Cranganore. The garriſon fled inſtantly; and, as a great part of them approached the Madras battalions, the miniſter detached a party of his own troops with directions that the foremoſt of the runaways ſhould be cut to pieces. Such was the alacrity and ſteadineſs with which this order was put in force, that only four victims had fallen when all the reſt re-

turned to their works. Day after day added to the conſternation and diſtreſs of the Travancoreans, and rendered it the more neceſſary for the Carnatic troops to be on their guard. The arrival, however, of Lieut. Col. HARTLEY with a detachment from Bombay on the 23d, revived the deſponding ſpirits of the one, and ſtrengthened the confidence of the other. It was at a period materially intereſting to Great Britain, and critical with reſpect to the Rajah, that this junction took place, for, whilſt the detachment meditated on the propriety of retiring to Cochin, the Gentoo leaders had determined to ſeek for ſafety in precipitate flight. The Sultaun filling the ditches by overturning the ramparts as he advanced, had by the 26th, erected batteries againſt the fort of Cranganore. Protected by his cannon, he made rapid progreſs with his approaches; and, by the 7th of May, he had demoliſhed the defences and ſilenced all the guns in the fort.

No ſerious acts of hoſtility had by this time taken place between Great Britain and the Sultaun on the Coaſt of Malabar, although the uſual indignant treatment of Chriſtians marked all his actions and every ſtep of his march. Other motives, however, beſides policy, contributed

contributed to induce Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY not to attempt the defence of Cranganore. An officer of Engineers, that had been ſent to examine the poſt, reported a total deficiency of cannon, of ammunition, and of proviſions; he reported alſo, that the enemy were not only well provided with artillery, but were far advanced in the ſiege, having erected batteries within three hundred yards of the ramparts. To theſe diſadvantages it may be added, that as the reſt of the lines had been completely demoliſhed, Cranganore, of itſelf, availed but little; nor would the parſimony of the Miniſter grant the uſual allowance of caſh to the workmen even if the defence had been undertaken: Under theſe circumſtances it was judged adviſeable to evacuate the poſt.

Jycotta, Paroor, Curiapilly, with various other inconſiderable forts, ſurrendered ſucceſſively to the Sultaun without oppoſition. The total demolition of the lines was completed by repeated exploſions that laid Cranganore in ruins; and, a general devaſtation, as well by fire as the ſword, deſolated the whole face of the country. The Nairs betook themſelves to their ſtrong holds in the mountains. The Travancorean troops

troops to the ſouthern extremity of their kingdom. All cultivation ceaſed. In ſhort, the inhabitants exchanged their homes for the innermoſt receſſes of the jungle, prefering the adventitious attack of the Wolf or the Tyger to the certain and mercileſs perſecution of the Mahomedan Conqueror. The approach, however, of a powerful army, already in the field, now portended, that nought to boaſt of this ſucceſs ſhould deſcend to the poſterity of the Sultaun.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

WHILST theſe things were carried on in the ſouthern extremity of the Decan, the inſulted dignity and injured intereſts of Great-Britain (1); the many humiliating circumſtances to which that na-

(1) "We have particularly directed that the Government of Fort St. George, may be at pains "to bring to his [the Nabob of Arcot] notice and recollection, that the preſent conteſt has no "ſort of concern with European politicks, and has not in the ſmalleſt degree, been oc-"caſioned by diſputes or altercations between us and any other European power. That "from an averſion to war, we have diſſembled our ſenſe of TIPPOOS failure in the per-"formance of ſeveral ſtipulations of the laſt treaty of Peace, as well as of many inſults and "injuries that he has offered to us, in the courſe of the laſt three or four years, and that we "ſhould have deſervedly incurred the contempt of all mankind, if, inattentive to the dictates "of honour, and the evident principles of political ſelf defence, we had tamely allowed an "arrogant and inveterate enemy to ſet the laws of the moſt ſacred treaties at defiance, and "aggrandize and prepare himſelf to act in a ſhort time with more efficacy againſt ourſelves "by the deſtruction of a neighbour and faithful ally, whom we were bound by the moſt "ſolemn engagements to protect and defend, without making an early effort at the preſent juncture to curb his inſolence, and exact ſignal reparation for the many injuries that we and our allies have ſuſtained from him."—Ben. Pol. Cor. 15th Auguſt 1790.

the

tion had been ſubjected by the Sultaun; the claims of good faith towards her diſtreſſed Ally, the inoffenſive Sovereign of Travancore (1); the firm perſuaſion that poiſon or the dagger had afforded a welcome relief to many of her moſt gallant officers, barbarouſly made away with in Myſorean dungeons (2); and, a conviction that a like fate, ſtill awaited many more (3), all, all called aloud for redreſs. To the lot of CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, as Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, this glorious, yet arduous taſk fell, in conſequence of his appointment to thoſe important truſts.

(1) "Peace and friendſhip ſhall immediately take place between the ſaid [Eaſt India Company] and the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER, and their friends and allies, "particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and "allies to the Engliſh, and the Carnatick Payenghaut; alſo TIPPOO SULTAUN's friends "and allies, the Biby of Cananore, and the Rajahs or Zemindars of the Malabar coaſt "are included in this treaty. The Engliſh will not directly, or indirectly aſſiſt the enemies "of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER, nor make war upon his friends or allies; "and the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER will not directly or indirectly aſſiſt the "enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the Engliſh."———Treaty of peace between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER, Signed 11th March 1784, Article 1ſt.

(2) "The peace concluded with him (TIPPOO SULTAUN) has every appearance of duration, though ill kept on his part, many of our Soldiers and Sepoys being ſtill detained in his "hands, and many officers miſſing of whom no account had been obtained: and for them his "plea may be, that they fell the victims of his barbarity before we obtained a right by treaty to their deliverance."—War. Haſt.

(3) "There is not the leaſt doubt that TIPPOO has ſtill a conſiderable number of our Europeans in his poſſeſſion, but as his retaining them is contrary to treaty, he poſitively denies it, "and is at infinite pains to prevent our having any kind of communication with them, TIPPOO "would be ſufficiently inclined to prevent meſſages from going to any of theſe unfortunate men, "in order to avoid a clear detection of that article of the treaty, but, excluſive of that reaſon, "ſeveral others have concurred to interrupt all intercourſe except by common meſſengers between him and the Company's Governors."—Lieut. Col. Ross to a friend in England, 6th Nov. 1788.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding the high ideas, nay dread of the Sultaun's force entertained by the Princes of Hindoſtan; notwithſtanding the various proofs that Britain had recently obtained of his power, much expectation was founded on the great experience, ſound penetration, unimpeachable integrity, and unlimited credit of the Britiſh commander: Nor was that expectation diſappointed. The Marattas and the Nizam, from whom HYDER and his ſon, had wreſted conſiderable tracts of country, made early and urgent application to the Governor General, to unite with them in chaſtiſing TIPPOO SULTAUN. Pointing to the ſame object, NIZAM ALLY, had afterwards ſent MEER-ABUL-COSSIM, now MEER ALIM, to negociate at Calcutta, a cloſer connection with the Britiſh nation, as well as to adjuſt the balance due by the Eaſt India Company on account of tribute for the northern Circars (4).

(4) "His Highneſs the NIZAM not aſſenting to the propoſals made by Captain KENNAWAY, "for ſettling on what he conceived to be fair and liberal grounds, the amount of the Ar- "rears of Peiſhcuſh due by the Company, and being at the ſame time profeſſedly anxious "to manifeſt on his part the ſtrongeſt deſire to increaſe and ſtrengthen the good underſtand- "ing exiſting between the two Governments, deputed MEER ABUL COSSIM as his Vackeel "to this preſidency, intruſting him with full and diſtinct powers to enter into treaties and "engagements in his name, to alter and explain ſuch articles of the treaty of 1768, as bear "an ambiguous meaning, and to finally adjuſt our mutual claims on his ſide of the Peiſhcuſh, "due by the Company for the northern Circars, and on ours of the Revenues of the Guntoor "ſince they became our right by the death of BISSAULET JUNG."—Minute of the Gov. Gen. Ben. Sec. Con. 10th July 1789.

Guided by the dictates of honor, and by the wiſe and juſt policy of the great nation which he repreſents, the Governor General declined to enter into any engagement that might affect TIPPOO in deviation from the treaty of 1784. He, however, kept up a good underſtanding with thoſe Courts; adjuſted accounts with NIZAM ALLY on fair and equitable terms; and paid a balance of above nine lacks of rupees to which his Highneſs was in ſtrict juſtice entitled (1).

Soon after this period it became evident that TIPPOO SULTAUN entertained ſtrong intentions of hoſtility towards our Ally of Travancore. So clear a prelude, to an attack of a far more ſerious nature than any that had hitherto been made on the Carnatic, could not eſcape the penetration of EARL CORNWALLIS. Orders were, conſequently, ſent to the Government of Fort St. George, to conſider any hoſtilities on Travan-

(1) "After much diſcuſſion, MEER ABUL COSSIM acceded to the propriety of my remarks; "and I have the ſatisfaction to inform the Board; that the accounts ſo long outſtanding be- "tween the two Governments are brought to a final adjuſtment, and the amount due by the "Company is ſettled at Arcot Rupees 9,16,665-11, for this amount I have agreed to grant "Bills in favour of the NIZAM, payable at Madras or Maſulipatam, as it may beſt ſuit the "Madras Treaſury; this liberty is granted by the tenor of the Treaty—and again, he [MEER "ABUL COSSIM] profeſſed himſelf perfectly ſatisfied with the verbal declarations which I "made to him, and with the aſſurances contained in my letter to His Highneſs, that the future "Peiſhcuſh ſhould be punctually paid when due." Minute of the Govr. Genl. Ben. Sec. Con. 10th July 1789.

core

core in breach of treaty as a declaration of war againſt the Eaſt India Company (2).

The inſtant that news of the firſt attack on the lines reached Bengal, the moſt vigorous preparations were ſet on foot, to ſupport the Rajah; to puniſh ſuch preſumptuous procedure, and to check the career of a prince whoſe boundleſs ambition knew no reſtraint.

NIZAM ALLY and the Marattas were now informed, that the time for humbling this diſturber of the public peace had been precipitated by himſelf, and they were invited to join in this neceſſary though arduous undertaking (3). Stimulated to exertion by revenge, they, rea-

(2) "The Rajah [of Travancore] having been expreſsly included by name as our Ally in "the late Treaty of Peace, we are called upon, by motives of honour and policy, to defend "him and his country; and TIPPOO having been ſpecifically informed laſt year that ſuch "was our determination, he would be ſenſible that his invading the country of Travancore "would certainly be conſidered by us as amounting to a declaration of war againſt the Company. "It muſt, however, be admitted, that it is not abſolutely impoſſible that the violence of TIP-"POO's paſſions, and a confidence in his ſtrength, may induce him to act in oppoſition to the dic-"tates of all deliberate and probable reaſoning; and on our part, prudence requires that means "ſhould be concerted for defending our own Territories, and thoſe of our Allies; and for obtain-"ing ample ſatisfaction for any injuries that they may ſuſtain.—If the intelligence which you may "receive of TIPPOO's motions and preparations ſhould be ſuch as to impreſs you with a con-"viction of his intentions to invade Travancore, you are to conſult with the Officer command-"ing the Troops at your Preſidency on the beſt mode of aſſembling the body of the Army, and "on the moſt proper meaſures to be taken for providing effectually in the firſt inſtance for the "defence of our own Territories as well as thoſe of our Allies. But if you ſhould receive cer-"tain information that TIPPOO has invaded any part of the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, "or of the Rajah of Travancore, you are to conſider him from that moment as at war with "the Company. You will then put in execution the meaſures which have been previouſly "concerted; and you are likewiſe to uſe every means in your power to collect funds for de-"fraying the expences of Military preparations; Govr. Genl. in Council to the Govr. and "Council of Fort St. George, 23d Sept. 1789."

(3) Governor General in Council, to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George. "In "the event of being forced into hoſtilities, you will diſpatch immediate notice of the rupture to "the Governor and Council at Bombay, and to the chief and commanding officers at Tellicherry, "with directions to them to complete to the interior line of defence which they had begun ſome "months ago, and to form connections with the neighbouring Rajahs, and to the Company's

dily entered into engagements, that, promiſed reſtitution of their ancient rights. Of the preparations carried on, and alliances entered into by the Governor General, TIPPOO SULTAUN could not long remain in ignorance. At afar, in every quarter, he beheld lowring clouds, that united, approached, and threatened to burſt a furious ſtorm on his dominions.

To the Government of Fort St. George poſitive orders had been ſent, that a powerful and well appointed army ſhould immediately take the field. In Bengal the Military eſtabliſhment was encreaſed (1), and choſen bands, vied with each other for a preference in accelerating the downfal of the deſpot. From thence acroſs the peninſula, alliances were formed with the Peiſhwa, and other leading chiefs of the Maratta empire (2). His Highneſs NIZAM ALLY KHAN entered warmly into the league (3). At Pombay, General ABERCROMBIE, held a ſteady and compact corps in conſtant readineſs; and,

" Reſidents at Hydrabad and Poonah, deſiring that they will, without loſs of time, take ſuch " ſteps as may be in their power to perſuade the NIZAM and the Marattas to ſeize ſo favorable " an opportunity, to reſent the many injuries they have ſuſtained from TIPPOO, by declaring " in our favour."—29th Auguſt, 1789.

(1) " Agreed, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, that an augmentation of " the army under this preſidency do immediately take place, by the addition of two Companies " of the preſent ſtrength to the eſtabliſhment of each of the native battalions, and of one Duffadar and twenty troopers to each troop of native cavalry." — Minute of Council in the Military Department, 1ſt February, 1790.

(2) See Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance between the Eaſt India Company and the Marattas.—Appendix No. 1.

(3) See Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance between the Eaſt India Company and NIZAM ALLY KHAN.—Appendix No. 2.

in

in ſhort, two thirds of Hindoſtan ſeemed to threaten a revolution in Myſore.

On his deathbed, HYDER ALLY left in charge to his ſon and ſucceſſor cautiouſly to beware of quarrels with the Engliſh; to obſerve in ſilence, and if poſſible without concern, the riſing greatneſs of that powerful people in Hindoſtan, and, at all events, to ſecure their friendſhip; nay, his laſt words earneſtly preſſed a much beloved conſort (4) to hold in conſtant check the ambitious ſpirit of her ſon, which he well knew ſoared even to the extirpation of all European ſettlements in the eaſt. TIPPOO regarded theſe wiſe admonitions of a dying father with ſeeming acquieſcence. The day, however, on which he firſt filled the muſnud dawned with military preparations. Every means that treaſure could bring forward were employed in adding ſtrength to the countries over which he then ruled, in forming magazines, and in procuring artificers and engineers. His inducements towards that claſs of men extended even to Europe. That the Sultaun had this at

(4) It has been aſſerted, by a writer of repute, in a publication entitled "Memoirs of the war in Aſia" that this Lady was murdered by one of Hyder's concubines. The fact is otherwiſe. The mother of TIPPOO SULTAUN, ſtill in life, was beſtowed in mariage on HYDER long ere he became ruler of Myſore. Her brother, MOCTUM, was a General in the army of that Empire many years previous to the uſurpation of the preſent houſe; and it was to his abilities that HYDER was chiefly indebted for his elevation. It is highly probable that the preſence either of the brother or the huſband would have procured a more reſpectful treatment of this lady from her Biographers.

heart

heart, and that he was not altogether unſucceſsful, the ſilent yearning of many a father, the agonizing ſorrow of many a mother, the flowing tears of ſiſters, and the diſtraction of connections ſtill dearer throughout the Britiſh dominions amply acknowledge.

To hazard opinions on the conduct of men that held appointments of truſt, at a time when the very meaſures they adopted are become ſubjects of national enquiry, muſt be deemed preſumption in any writer poſſeſſed of but moderate political information. Difficult, however, muſt be the taſk, that attempts to account, on principles of propriety or prudence, for ſo ſtrange a want of attention to ſelf-defence in the Carnatic (1), when an ancient and powerful enemy had taken arms (2). Parſimony in

(1) "Reſolved, that a General order be publiſhed, notifying that the troops in the ſeveral diviſions are to be conſidered in cantonments without being put upon a field eſtabliſhment of bullocks and public followers, excepting thoſe only that are under marching orders to join at the General rendezvous of their reſpective diviſions." Fort St. George, Pol. Con. 26th Jauuary 1790.———again—"We have not thought it expedient to put the army entirely on a field eſtabliſhment, as the expence attending it would be very heavy, and productive of great inconvenience by the diminution of our pecuniary reſources, an inconvenience that would probably be greater than the ſhort delay which might be occaſioned in the proviſions of bullocks and followers, when indiſpenſably neceſſary."—Ibid. 16th February 1790.

(2) EDWARD JOHN HOLLAND to EARL CORNWALLIS.—"It has been a ſubject for real concern to me, that your Lordſhip ſhould have entertained an opinion that there was a diſpoſition in this Government to act contrary to the inſtructions from your Lordſhip in Council. In a ſituation of affairs ſo critical reſpecting TIPPOO SULTAUN, your Lordſhip will be ſenſible of the peculiar embarraſment in ordering a large Army, in all its diviſions, on a Field Eſtabliſhment, at a very heavy expence, every month of which is an object of great magnitude. Any explanations on my part of the meaſures adopted by a Government, of which I was only an individual Member, cannot be ſuppoſed to be complete, and may not, perhaps, be conſidered ſtrictly proper. I have conſidered it, however, as a tribute of regard and reſpect due from me to the late Preſident; but your Lordſhip will, I hope, perceive that it has

an

an individual is innocent, as it only deſcends to meanneſs, even in its very worſt ſtage; but, when it affects the intereſts of a nation, it alters its nature, and aſſumes a very different title. That a parſimonious war, drains a ſtate of more money by protraction, than ſudden and extraordinary exertions at the beginning, is a fact too well eſtabliſhed to require additional proof. But, from contemplations that afford nothing beſides melancholy reflections, we turn without regret, to trace the honeſt exertions of zeal and honour, whether accompanied by ſhining abilities, brilliant ſucceſs, or, even, by the inſeparable attendants on adverſe fortune.

To proſecute the war with vigour and effect, it now became neceſſary, not only to provide for the protec-

" been a particular object of attention with me, to avoid all obſervations tending to controver-
" ſy which I know was a rule of conduct with the late Preſident; as it was always his wiſh, as
" well as my own, both from inclination and ſituation, to ſhew every deference, reſpect, and
" attention to your Lordſhip, to which you are, in every reſpect ſo juſtly entitled " 2d March 1790.——EARL CORNWALLIS to EDWARD JOHN HOLLAND.—" I have re-
" ceived your letter, dated the 3d inſtant, and although I diſlike controverſy as much as the
" late Governor of Fort St. George, and felt it a very painful taſk to be obliged to write let-
" ters of reprehenſion, the duty of my ſtation requires that I ſhould ſay, that I think the late
" Government of Fort St George were guilty of a moſt criminal diſobedience of the clear and
" explicit orders of this Government, dated the 29th Auguſt and 13th of November, by not
" conſidering themſelves to be at war with TIPPOO from the moment that they heard of his
" attack on the lines of the Rajah of Travancore, which made a part of his former poſſeſſions,
" and were guaranteed to him by us in the late Treaty of Peace—So far am I from giving cre-
" dit to the late Government for economy, in not making the neceſſary preparations for war,
" according to the poſitive orders of the ſupreme Government, after having received the moſt
" groſs inſult that could be offered to any nation. I think it very poſſible that every Caſh of
" that ill-judged ſaving may coſt to the Company a Crore of Rupees, beſides which, I ſtill
" more ſincerely lament the diſgraceful ſacrifice which you made, by that delay, of the honour
" of your country, by tamely ſuffering an inſolent and cruel enemy to overwhelm the dominions
" of the Rajah of Travancore, which we were bound, by the moſt ſacred ties of friendſhip and
" good faith to defend." 30th March 1790.

tion

tion of the poſts and diſtricts, that range along the bay of Bengal, from the northern extremity of the Circars to Cape Comorin, but by the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to penetrate into the very heart of the enemy's dominions. At Calcutta, it was determined, by the Governor General in Council, to ſtrengthen the Carnatic army with ſix complete battalions of ſepoys (1), and one of artillery, from the Bengal eſtabliſhment (2). Thus augmented, the actual force deſtined for the war, on the eaſtern ſide of the peninſula, conſiſted of one regiment of Britiſh dragoons, five regiments of native cavalry, three battalions of artillery, twelve regiments of European foot, and thirty-ſix battalions of native infantry. Excluſive of this force, eight native battalions, employed, in times of peace, on the collection of the revenue, together with about fifteen hundred European

(1) "Agreed, that the Commander in Chief be requeſted to form a detachment of ſix "battalions of Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery and laſcars adequate to the ſervice of four "ſix-pounders, to be taken from the ſecond battalion of artillery, and from the twelve com- "panies of laſcars ordered to embark on the Houghton and Cheſterfield, which detachment is "to proceed by land to the Southward under the command of Lieutenant Colonel COCKE- "RELL"——Minute of Council in the Military Department, Fort William, 1ſt Feb. 1790.

(2) "The Second battalion of Artillery is directed to be held in readineſs to embark for "Fort St. George, at the ſhorteſt notice. All men incapable of fie'd duty belonging to this "battalion are to be transferred to the Companies of the other battalions at the Preſidency, "from which the ſecond battalion is to be immediately completed to the fixed eſtabliſhment "with men fit for field ſervice. Twelve complete companies of laſcars are to be attached to "this battalion, and held in readineſs to embark with it."——G. O. by Earl CORNWALLIS, January 30, 1790.

and

and native invalids might be ſtationed for the defence of the ſeveral garriſons as occaſion might require. The gallant Commodore CORNWALLIS, whoſe ſpirited exertions in the weſtern hemiſphere, during the former war, juſtly obtained the general applauſe of his country, was at this period in charge of his Majeſty's ſquadron throughout the Indian ſeas; and, to connect the operations of the Carnatic army with thoſe of General ABERCROMBIE on the Malabar Coaſt, and of our Allies along the ſhores of the Decan, the naval arrangements could not have been intruſted with a more vigilant or zealous officer. In ſhort, the reſources of Bengal; the weight of the hoſts in alliance; and the magnitude of the Britiſh power in India, when directed by ſuch ability and experience, furniſhed ample grounds to hope for a favorable termination to the war.

Early in the year 1790, poſitive orders again diſpatched by the Governor General to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, evidently diſcovered a determined reſolution to demand ſpeedy redreſs of TIPPOO SULTAUN for his preſumptuous, and daring breach of the

treaty which he executed in 1784 (1). The military preparations already commenced were proſecuted with vigour (2). At Trichinopoly and Waulajabad, two diſtinct armies were ordered to be in readineſs for motion (3), either of which was ſuppoſed equal to encounter TIPPOO in the field(4); but, they were intended to act againſt him in conjunction or ſeparately according as the circumſtances of the war might require. In the Northern Circars, a detachment was directed to aſ-

(1) "Our letters dated the 29th Auguſt and 13th of November laſt, inſtructed you to conſider the company to be at war with TIPPOO, if he ſhould attack any part of the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot or Rajah of Travancore, that were in their poſſeſſion at the late treaty of peace. And our letter dated the 27th of January laſt, expreſsly ſaid, that TIPPOO's attack on the Travancore lines left no further room for deliberation, but was to be looked upon as a declaration of war. Under theſe circumſtances we have conceived that you have been occupied for ſome time paſt either in making the neceſſary preparations, or in carrying on the war with the utmoſt vigour in your power, according to our poſitive and repeated inſtructions."—Governor General in Council to the Governor and Council Fort St. George, 17th March 1790.

(2) "Affairs are ſo critically ſituated, and the laſt letters from Bengal ſeem ſo ſtrongly to imply that vigorous meaſures are neceſſary, that averſe as I am to incurring unneceſſary expences, I am decidedly of opinion, that the reſt of Colonel MUSGRAVE's Plan ſhould be put into immediate execution, of aſſembling and encamping the corps under marching orders at Waulajabad, and then joining them, perhaps, to the Camp at Trichinopoly, with bullocks and proviſions ſufficient to move for forty days, every exertion being made to ſupply the different garriſons with grain."—Minute of Major General MEDOWS, Fort St. George, Mil. and Pol. Con. 5th March 1790.

(3) "We have iſſued the neceſſary orders for the proviſion of the draught and carriage bullocks, which will be required for the equipment of the troops and ordnance in the centre and ſouthern diviſions, ordered to be in readineſs for field ſervice; and we are employed in taking the meaſures requiſite for ſtoring the garriſons in the Carnatic with grain."—Governor in Council Fort St. George, to the Governor General and Council 23d February 1790.

(4) "The idea of the centre army not being able to penetrate the Myſore Country aroſe wholly from the apprehenſion that there might be a deficiency of equipment, but by no means from an opinion that the force under your command when properly provided is not equal to the accompliſhment of whatever operations it enters upon."—Major General MEDOWS to Colonel KELLY, 22d Sept. 1790.—For this voucher and for many of thoſe that appear throughout this volume, I am indebted to my much eſteemed friend, Captain ROBERT BARTON, of the 76th Regiment.

ſemble,

ſemble, which from its ſtrength would be capable of protecting ſupplies, of co-operation with the powers in alliance, or of deſultory inroads into Myſore, ſhould the movements of the enemy render that meaſure adviſeable. It was now rumoured, that EARL CORNWALLIS meditated to take the charge of the war upon himſelf. The arrival, however, of Major General MEDOWS at Fort St. George, about the latter end of February, put a ſtop to this report; and as the indefatigable ſpirit of that Officer was immediately directed towards aſſembling the troops, the gloom that inaction had formerly thrown over the Britiſh intereſt throughout the Decan, gave way before brighter proſpects. By the 18th of March, an encampment might be ſeen in the neighbourhood of Conjeveram (4) under the command of Colonel MUSGRAVE, an officer who had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in America. This force moved towards Trichinopoly on the 29th, and was joined on the following day by the firſt diviſion of the reinforcements from Bengal, which conſiſted of three well diſciplined companies of Artillery, being part of

(4) 19th L. D. 52d 71ſt 3d Native Cavalry, 4th ditto 1ſt bat. coaſt Art. 2d Bat. Coaſt Infantry, 4th ditto 9th ditto 14th ditto 25th ditto

a complete battalion ſent from thence by ſea, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES RUSSEL DEARE.

A minute detail of every trifling circumſtance that might occur on the march of a body of troops, through a well-known country, would afford but little entertainment to the reader, eſpecially as the enemy had kept at a diſtance of about one hundred miles; nor is it conceived that an acquaintance with the ſeveral grounds of encampment, which muſt be acquired through a chain of harſh Malabar expreſſions, can furniſh either adequate amuſement or information (1). One circumſtance however, alike authentic and remarkable demands notice. Various extenſive tracts, through which this diviſion of the army had to direct its route, are covered with thick jungle, particularly, in the neighbourhood of Trinomalee, and from thence to Tyagar. In paſſing through theſe tracts, many followers of the camp, ſome of them armed, were carried off by tygers, the principal

(1) The Reader of a different opinion may ſatisfy curioſity:

March,	29,	Oollore,	April,	19,	Manoorlapetta,
April,	10,	Maundoor,		20,	Paundoor,
	11,	Walcherry,		21,	Benavoor
	12,	Wandiwaſh,		22,	Warianagur,
	14,	Mailoor,		24,	Rajanagur,
	15,	Chittapet,		25,	Ootatore,
	16,	Maungulum,		28,	Munſapetta,
	17,	Trinomalee,		29,	Trichinopoly,

inhabitants

inhabitants of theſe jungles: nay, out of a ſmall party of ſepoys, that had reſolutely determined on a joint defence againſt one of thoſe animals, four were miſerably wounded. On the 29th of April, the corps under the command of Colonel MUSGRAVE, formed a junction with the diviſion aſſembled under Colonel NIXON at Trichinopoly (2).

Having declared his opinions with reſpect to the outlines of the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted by the Preſidency of Fort St. George, and relying on the integrity of thoſe to whom their execution muſt be intruſted during his abſence, Major General MEDOWS reſolved to take the field in perſon (3), and commanded that the Army ſhould wait his orders on the plains of Trichinopoly. From Madras, he took paſſage by ſea to Tranquebar in the Veſtal frigate; arrived in camp on the 24th of May; reviewed the Army that day, and on-

(2)

36th,	1ſt Bat. Coaſt Infantry,	16th ditto,
72d,	5th ditto,	20th ditto,
2d, N. Cav.	6th ditto,	23d ditto,
5th ditto,	7th ditto	

(3) "The Preſident has the honor to announce to the Board his intention of proceeding "a few days to the ſouthward, in order to take the Command of the Army. The Preſiden "cannot think of laying down any rules for meaſures to be tranſacted in his abſence; the Board "will act as circumſtances may require. He is prepared to have the fulleſt confidence in them, "and deſires that all letters, not of a private nature, may be opened by them. When imme-"diate deciſion is neceſſary, they will of courſe decide upon them; but when the certainty of "communications admit of it, and the ſubjects are of importance, he requeſts that they may be "communicated to him, previous to any determination upon them." Minute of Major Genl. MEDOWS, Fort St. George, Mil. and Pol. Con. 7th March 1790.

the

the 26th, opened a campaign which ultimately turned out advantageous to Great Britain, and creditable to her Arms. Whilſt the climate proved favourable to the operations of the troops in one collected body, the General was ſecure of brilliant ſucceſs; but, the annual viſitations of the monſoon, together with the difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtance during the approaching rainy ſeaſon, rendered a ſeparation of the troops indiſpenſably neceſſary. Conſequently, diſtinct command enſued: and, on the experience of the leaders their country had now to depend. The ſtrict diſcipline, the ſtubborn valour of a few corps, however, on a very critical occaſion, turned out the beſt bulwark of the public weal. The operations and movements of the Army from the day that General MEDOWS aſſumed the command, became particularly intereſting, as they materially affected the duration and general iſſue of the war, conſequently they lay claim to minute detail.

The General that wars in the Eaſt, although he has provided an ample porportion of troops, ſtores, and treaſure, for the execution of his deſigns, will ſtill find that he has many obſtacles to remove and difficulties to encounter. The climate is highly unfavourable to the European

European part of an army. If rumours of hoſtilities have gone abroad, the utmoſt exertions, together with the moſt laviſh expenditure of money, cannot, on ſome occaſions, procure carriage and draught cattle either to purchaſe or hire(1). Coolies, Laſcars, Bearers, with various other deſcriptions of followers are indiſpenſably neceſſary to attend troops in the field (2); and, theſe can only be obtained through individuals who already poſſeſs the confidence of the natives. Here, it is in times of peace only that preparation for war can be made with effect. In a country where not only the neceſſaries of life, but every ſpecies of equipment muſt be conveyed on beaſts of burden, forage too becomes a moſt material object of attention. Every expectation for that article muſt

(1) "Upon the ſlighteſt rumour of an approaching war, the inhabitants almoſt equally apprehenſive of their Cattle being ſeized by the Nabob, or plundered by the Enemy, always drive them into impenerable woods and other inacceſſible places, where they muſt remain concealed from our moſt diligent reſearches, and when once the inhabitants have thus ſecured their Cattle they are not to be allured by money, or terified by threats to produce them again, at leaſt in numbers ſufficient for our demand. We muſt either purchaſe or hire Bullocks; but, it is not, in our option to do either, unleſs authorized by Government, and enſured that they will be employed for at leaſt four months certain, which will be ſome, imdemnification for taking them from other employments, and leaving them expoſed to the riſk of falling into the hands of the enemy; nor can we flatter ourſelves that any ſubſequent exertions on our part, even with every ſupport that Government can afford us, will enable us to provide a ſufficient number of draft and carriage cattle for the guns, amunition, ſtores, camp, equipage, and proviſions required even for any conſiderable detachment".—Carnatic Bullock Contractors to JOHN HOLLAND, 21ſt January 1790.

(2) "I take the liberty to ſtate that various other ſpecies of equipment are alſo abſolutely neceſſary for enabling the troops to take the field, ſuch as Coolies, Laſcars, Doolies, &c. without which (granting that it is in all reſpects complete as to bullocks) the Army muſt unavoidably remain inactive." Colonel Muſgrave to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, 18th February 1790.

depend

depend on the nature of the ſoil where the army is to act.

In diſtricts where forage does not abound, food not only for the bullocks that convey the ſtores muſt be provided, but, provender and the means of tranſporting it muſt be procured for the cattle that carry food for thoſe firſt loaded. In calculations for this branch, the numbers muſt diminiſh progreſſively until the loweſt is reduced to one bullock carrying ſomewhat more than is ſufficient for ſelfmaintenance. But, as theſe ſpeculations lead from the intention of this work, it becomes neceſſary to return to the Military operations.

The army, now nearly fifteen thouſand fighting men, was formed into ſix brigades. The Europeans into two, the Natives into four. To each European corps were attached two twelve pounders, and to each Native battalion two ſix pounders. The park conſiſted of eight braſs eighteen pounders, four iron eighteen pounders, and four howitzers. Stores, ammunition, proviſions for fifty days, the neceſſary conveyance, in ſhort whatever was conſidered eſſential to the grand object of the campaign was in readineſs for motion.

Carrore, a regular garriſon, the capital of a fertile diſtrict,

trict, and diſtant from Trichinopoly about fifty miles, was at that time the neareſt poſt occupied by the enemy. Thither the General directed his courſe, advancing by eaſy marches until he reached Coitore(1). In order to collect grain and to afford protection to the country, the army halted ten days at this place. With ſimilar intentions Major CUPPAGE was detached on the third of the month with three battlions of ſepoys to Kiſtnaveram. Captain BROWN with the ſame views had been previouſly detached to Coortallum with his own battalion. Theſe judicious arrangements, beſides ſecuring to the General what ſupplies the country could afford, furniſhed an opportunity to repair the carriages that had been damaged, and to refreſh the cattle after their fatigue.

Previous to any effuſion of Chriſtian blood, ſome interchange of civilities took place between the leaders of the two hoſtile armies. The SULTAUN anxious for the fate of his moſt valuable poſſeſſions haſtened to avert the ſtorm that threatened them by conciliatory propoſals. The cannon with which he had lately de-

	Miles,	Fur.
(1) 26th, Allitory,	6	4.
27th, Pogamoody,	10	0.
31ſt, Poodcopliam and Coitore,	9	4.

moliſhed the defences of Travancore now became unneceſſary incumbrances, It is ſaid that they were thrown into the deep waters of the Paniani. With a choſen body of horſe and foot, the Myſorean rapidly approached the capital of his dominions on the plains to the eaſtward, whilſt the reſt of his troops reaſcended the weſtern Ghauts or remained to oppoſe Colonel HARTLEY on the Malabar Coaſt.

Four days before the Britiſh army moved from the plains of Trichinopoly, he diſpatched a letter from Coimbatore, addreſſed to Major General MEDOWS, in the following terms: "I have received your friendly let-
" ter of the 20th of Rajub 1204 (the 6th of April) by
" your hircarrah, and I have underſtood the whole of
" its contents; that you wrote me reſpecting your ar-
" rival and appointment to the Government of Ma-
" dras, and it has been the cauſe of much pleaſure to
" me, as the friendſhip and good-will between this
" Circar, the Engliſh Rajah (1), (the King of En-

(1) The haughty Muſſulman, habituated to abject ſubmiſſion from the Native Lords of the Eaſt, is loath to acknowledge an equal. Rajahs have been made and unmade, as the ſeveral Emperors willed, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Moguls in Hindoſtan. The day that they ſubmitted to a Mahomedan yoke, their importance ſunk beneath the preſſure. Without ancestry, or qualities of the heart at all in account ſurely the Sovereign of Great Britain has a juſt claim to reſpect amongſt the Princes of this age on the ſcore of might alone. Ere two years had elapſed, pent up in his capital, the proud Sultaun trembled as he opened the gates, whilſt his herald ſubmiſſively approached the repreſentative of his Britannick Majeſty to proclaim the wrath of this aſſertion.

" gland)

" gland) and the Company, which is founded on parti-
" cular treaties, is ſo well known that it ſtands not in
" need of explanation; nevertheleſs, at this time, not-
" withſtanding the bonds of friendſhip are firmly eſtab-
" liſhed, in conſequence of the intervention, in cer-
" tain neceſſary and important concerns, and the repre-
" ſentations, (contrary to the fact), of certain ſhort-
" ſighted perſons to you, they have cauſed an army to
" be aſſembled on both ſides. As this event is improper
" among thoſe who are mutually at friendſhip. I there-
" fore wiſh, that in order to clear it up, and to have cer-
" tain important matters repreſented, to ſend to you a
" perſon of dignity, together with ſome other perſons,
" that the Vakeel of the Circar having arrived with you,
" may explain the whole circumſtances to you; and,
" that the duſt, which has obſcured your upright mind,
" may be removed. Agreeably to the cuſtom of friend-
" ſhip, you will quickly inform me of your approval
" of my ſending a dignified perſon of this Circar, and
" you will ſend orders to the confines of the Carnatic
" not to moleſt him, but that the Vakeel be eſcorted to
" you in ſafety. In a word, the wiſh of my heart is
" this, that agreeably to the articles of the Treaty of

" peace, our friendſhip may daily encreaſe; and that by " the favor of the Almighty, there may never be the " ſmalleſt deviation therefrom. In the ſame manner " as I before wrote on this ſubject, ſo I now again write " to you—Conſtantly rejoice me with accounts of your " welfare—may you be proſperous!"

To this letter the General diſpatched the following anſwer juſt as the Army entered the dominions of the Sultaun. " I received your's, and I underſtand its con- " tents. You are a great prince; and, but for your cru- " elty to your priſoners I ſhould add an enlightened " one. The Engliſh equally incapable of offering an " inſult as of ſubmitting to one, have always looked " upon war as declared from the moment you attacked " their ally, the King of Travancore. God does not " always give the battle to the ſtrong, nor the race to " the ſwift, but generally ſucceſs to thoſe whoſe cauſe " is juſt—upon that we depend."

The SULTAUN no ſooner received this letter than he ſet out for Seringapatam with the utmoſt expedition. He directed that all his regular troops ſhould aſſemble in that neighbourhood. For a time, he abandoned his eaſtern low countries to their fate; and, regardleſs

gardleſs of the ſtores with which his numerous garriſons on the plains were provided, he committed their protection to looties and peons.

On the 12th the Britiſh army again proceeded (1), and three days afterwards poſſeſſion was taken of Carrore, which had been previouſly abandoned by the enemy. This fort is well built. It has a ſtrong ſtone wall with ſeveral baſtions, a deep ditch, and good glacis. The ſtrength of the place, the ſickly ſtate of the army, the importance of the conquered diſtrict, and the advantage of communication with Trichinopoly, contributed as inducements towards fixing on Carrore for a conſtant poſt (2). At this ſtation an hoſpital was eſtabliſhed. All the ſick amounting to upwards of twelve hundred men; all the iron eighteen pounders, two of braſs, and two howitzers, were depoſited in the fort; all the convaleſcents, with two companies of

(1) June 12th, Vetticutty, - - - Miles, Fur. 7
13th, Kiſtnaveram, - - - 7
15th, Carrore, - - - 10

(2) "When Rice arrives from Tanjore or Trichinopoly, be pleaſed to acknowledge the receipt of it, and do the beſt you can to keep it in a ſtate of preſervation; and, as nearly as you are able to aſcertain, ſend weekly returns of the grain you have in ſtore, ſpecifying the quantity of Kiſtnaveram Paddy beat out, what remains, the prize-grain, and the quantities of Rice you may receive at different times from Tanjore and Trichinopoly, that I may be able to inform the General of the ſupplies he may expect from your Garriſon; and be particularly attentive in keeping the Tanjore and Trichinopoly grain ſeparate from the Kiſtnaveram."—THOMAS KINGSCOTE, to Capt. PARR, 31ſt July, 1790.

the

the firſt European coaſt regiment were ordered for its garriſon; and the command of the whole was conferred on Captain PARR.

The enemy's horſe now began to appear. They were wary, yet troubleſome. They avoided action, yet were teazing and vexatious. Whenever our cavalry advanced they fled, but as often returned, and hovering on the ſkirts of the army, they contrived to carry of great quantities of cattle, and to wound many followers. In one of theſe excurſions, four men on horſeback and two on foot, ſtrayed within the Piquets at night and ſurrendered. Next day, Cornet FORBES, with a party of STEVENSON's regiment, found means to come up with a body of their horſe whom they inſtantly attacked and put to flight. The leader of this detachment, being of a higher caſt than the generality of thoſe in ſimilar ſituations, determined to meaſure ſwords with Mr. FORBES. The combat immediately commenced. Spirit and dexterity in horſemanſhip was oppoſed to firmneſs of mind and ſuperiority of bodily ſtrength. On the third rencounter the Caledonian brought the Hindoo to the ground; but, he had the credit of ſhedding the firſt Chriſtian blood, in this war, as he had inflicted

a ſlight wound on Cornet FORBES. This party ſlew a conſiderable number of the enemy, and returned to camp with four priſoners. Intimidated by theſe checks, the looties for ſome time kept at a more reſpectable diſtance, although they ſtill continued their uſual daily viſits.

About this period, a chain of regular fortifications, with extenſive dependant diſtricts ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms, in ſuch rapid ſucceſſion, and with loſs ſo very inconſiderable, as not only to exceed the expectation, but to gratify the utmoſt wiſhes of the General. on the 3d of July the Army marched from Carrore and advanced towards Aravacourchy (1). That poſt totally incapable of reſiſtance ſurrendered immediately, and was put in poſſeſſion of ſome friendly Polygars. The Killedar, with ridiculous pomp, fired two cannon at the advance guard of our Army before he received a ſummons for the delivery of the Fort; he, then, after ſome further gaſconade, requeſted permiſſion to diſcharge more guns, proteſting at the ſame time that no damage ſhould be done to our troops, and urging that

(1) July 3d. Coilpetta, - - - - - Miles. 13 Fur. 4
5th Aravacourchy, - - - - - 7 4

the

the Sultaun would be much offended at the ſurrender of his garriſon without an adequate defence. But, as apparent reſiſtance now, might from the contagion of example, occaſion ſerious oppoſition by other garriſons at a future period, this requeſt met with a peremptory refuſal.

Daraporam, abandoned by the enemy, was taken poſſeſſion of without oppoſition on the 10th (1). Cornet RIDEOUT, on this day, having under his command a troop of Stevenſon's regiment ſurpriſed a body of the enemy's horſe, that were negligently dreſſing their victuals. They amounted to about a hundred and fifty in number; and, although half the troop had been on detachment, the attack was made with ſuch ſpirit, that the whole party were put to death, with the exception of one ſirdar and ten privates, whom he brought priſoners into camp. Sixty horſes too graced the ſucceſsful addreſs of the victors.

At Daraporam, the General found a large ſupply of grain and other neceſſaries. He determined to form

	Miles.
July 7th, Tallyoor,	10,
8th, Toorambaddy,	10,
9th, Rangapaliam,	5,
10th, Daraporam,	11,

a depot at this ſtation, and from thence to move with as little incumbrance as poſſible towards Coimbatore. He directed that all the ſick, all the convaleſcents of the army, all weak horſes, all draft and carriage cattle unfit for immediate ſervice, all the battering cannon with their ſtores, all wheel carriages not abſolutely neceſſary ſhould remain behind; that captains, ſtaff officers, ſubalterns of cavalry and artillery ſhould double up in their tents; that in the infantry four ſubalterns ſhould have but one marquee; and, in ſhort, that all the camp equipage which could poſſibly be diſpenſed with, ſhould be put into the fort. Four companies of the firſt European Coaſt regiment, with a detachment of two hundred ſepoys were ordered in as a garriſon, and the command was beſtowed on Captain SWAIN.

Beſides the garriſon left in Daraporam, Major YOUNGE with his own regiment of cavalry, the 2d, 7th, and 20th battalions of native infantry and ſix ſix-pounders had directions to remain in that neighbourhood, until further orders. This detachment from its central ſituation was well calculated to eſcort proviſions from Carrore for the army, and to co-operate with any body of troops, that might be employed in the reduction of

Dindigul or Palligautcherry. There were alſo good grounds to expect that a conſiderable ſupply of grain might have been collected and thrown into either of the magazines that muſt of neceſſity have been eſtabliſhed previous to any irruption into the upper country. The Army diveſted by theſe meaſures of every poſſible incumbrance, marched towards Coimbatore (1), and took poſſeſſion of it on the 21ſt without moleſtation. Fifty Peons that garriſoned the place attempted as they fled to burn the Pettah. They did not however ſucceed.

Coimbatore waſhed on one ſide by a very large lake, and ſituated on the ſkirts of an extenſive plain at the diſtance of about ſeven miles from the mountains, had formerly been the capital of an independent and powerful Rajah. The fort, which is very extenſive, was found in good repair, and the town although abandoned by its inhabitants, ſuffered but little damage. Here the Sultaun had erected a ſtately Palace wherein he occaſionally re-

		Miles.	Fur.
(1)	July 17th, Coodavi,	16	4
	18th, Trippoor,	13	4
	20th, Shamalaperam,	12	
	21ſt, Singanalore,	13	
	22d, Coimbatore,	5	

ſided

ſided. It is a maſterly piece of architecture decorated in the Mahomedan ſtile. Some of the apartments are very ſpacious though not much ornamented. The upper rooms, which conſtitute the haram, are richly painted, and have annexed to each two cloſets and a bath. In front of the palace, a veranda highly finiſhed, looks into a large area with an elegant range of buildings on either ſide, and directly oppoſite ſtands a well built treaſury which compleats the ſquare.

The dependence that diſtricts have on their capitals throughout Hindoſtan, together with the extraordinary fertility and vaſt extent of the country, rendered Coimbatore a poſt of the utmoſt importance; it was therefore furniſhed with a ſtrong garriſon, which was augmented or diminiſhed according to the exigency of the ſervice. From their firſt appearance, until now, the enemy diſcovered by their want of countenance that none of the Sultaun's ſtable horſe, had as yet appeared in the field. Thoſe that hitherto oppoſed the army were a deſpicable banditti called looties. A ſet of unprincipled wretches that feel attachment for the banners of no Prince; that exiſt by indiſcriminate plunder; that acknowledge no diſtinction of friend or

foe, where their intereſt is concerned; and, that are conſequently alike obnoxious to and deteſted by the regular troops of all ſtates whatſoever.

The General had now to combat with an enemy far different from that juſt deſcribed. On the 22d of the month, he received intelligence of SAHID SAHIB'S approach to Demiacotta with not leſs then three thouſand ſtable horſe. He immediately determined to give battle, and for that purpoſe detached the whole cavalry ſupported by two companies of ſepoys, with four pieces of cannon to that poſt. By 10 o'clock at night, the detachment came up with about thirty of the horſe, all of whom were made priſoners. The fort having now taken the alarm commenced a heavy fire, which, together with a ſcarcity of forage, rendered it neceſſary to fall back ſome diſtance.

On the 28th, the cavalry again advanced towards Demiacotta with the ſepoys and guns. They paſſed cloſe to the fort without a ſhot on either ſide, and ſoon after the enemy's tents were ſeen at the diſtance of about two miles. When our troops had approached as near as the river, which run between them and SAHID SAHIB would admit, a few ſhots, well aimed by Captain HOW-

LEY,

LEY of the Madras eſtabliſhment, from the ſix pounders, made him decamp with great precipitation and confuſion, directing his flight towards the Guzzlehatty paſs. The immediate object of the detachment being thus effected, the whole fell back to Velladi, from which place they moved occaſionally to Shawore, Shallore, Occarro and to the other adjacent villages, according as it became adviſable from the intelligence obtained with reſpect to ſupplies of grain and of forage.

Other objects, however, beſides that of repelling SAHID SAHIB'S diviſion rendered it neceſſary to continue this detachment in advance for ſome further time. Whatſoever plan of operations the General might think proper to purſue in the low countries, it was evident that a chain of poſts cloſely connected with each other, extending from the Coromandal Coaſt to the foot of the Guzzlehatty-paſs, muſt be attained previous to any invaſion of Myſore from the Coimbatore diſtrict. On this principle, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Carrore, Erroad and Sattimungulum, preſented themſelves as links that muſt of neceſſity be ſecured; and, in order to obtain poſſeſſion of ſuch of theſe poſts as were ſtill occupied by the enemy, as well as to keep the

country,

country, and in particular the line of communication, free from SAHID SAHIB's horſe, it became requiſite to watch his movements at Sattimungulum and Poongaur, the only places at which the Bevanee river was at that time fordable.

Motives of ſtill greater importance urged the propriety of keeping a watchful eye on thoſe fords. Captain Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, reſident at Hydrabad, had intimated to the Engliſh commander, that the Sultaun had reviewed a well appointed army to the eaſtward of Seringapatam, about the 7th of this month, and a Bramin that had arrived in camp from that capital, with various other teſtimonies confirmed this intelligence.

Juſt as Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD advanced towards SAHID SAHIB, Lieutenant Colonel STUART had inſtructions to proceed againſt Palligautcherry. The monſoon had by this time ſet in to the ſouthward at a ſeaſon of of the year much earlier than uſual; inceſſant ſhowers of rain had overflown the whole face of the country; and, the unſurmountable obſtacles that from this circumſtance took their riſe, rendered it neceſſary to abandon the deſign of reducing Palligautcherry until the waters ſhould ſubſide.—The detachment, conſequently

ly, fell back to Poodoor, diſtant from Coimbatore about twelve miles.

Another detachment conſiſting of the firſt native Carnatic brigade, with one eighteen and ſix ſix-pounders, which ſet out on the firſt of Auguſt, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, to reduce Erroad, was attended with better ſucceſs. To ſtrengthen this detachment, Lieutenant Colonel DEARE, of the Bengal artillery, with his Majeſty's 36th regiment, the 5th and 25th battalions of Coaſt native infantry, two native companies excepted, proceeded by the ſame route on the 5th of the month. This reinforcement, which conducted ſix pieces of cannon, four ſix and two twelve pounders proved unneceſſary, for, Erroad had ſurrendered to the firſt diviſion, on the day that ſucceeded the departure of the ſecond from camp, after an interchange of a few ſhots with the advance guard.

Two other diviſions of the army were put in motion at the ſame inſtant with that under the command of Lieutenant Colonel DEARE. Major SKELLY, with his Majeſty's 52d regiment and two twelve-pounders, was ſent to command at Daraporam; and, in order to reduce the ſtrong

fort

fort of Dindigul, Col. STUART advanced by the route of Yarriacottah with a detachment conſiſting of the 2d regiment of native cavalry, the 2d, 7th and 20th battalions of Carnatic native infantry, two companies of the 1ſt European Coaſt regiment, together with about two hundred men from the engineer and artillery departments, with ſix ſix-pounders and two mortars, under the immediate command of Lieut Colonel MOORHOUSE.

To render this corps the more competent to the preſent ſervice, Lieutenant HELASS of the coaſt eſtabliſhment, had been ſent to Carrore with four companies of the 2d battalion of native infantry, ſome days previous to the departure of Colonel STUART, in order to eſcort two iron eighteen pounders to Yarriacottah, at which place he had been directed to wait the orders of that officer (1). Captain ORAM, then on his way from

(1) "I have alſo the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment will march from Camp on "the 5th inſtant, under Lieutenant Colonel STUART, againſt Dindigul, which is to be ſup- "plied from Carrore, by order of the Commander in Chief, with two battering guns (iron "eighteen pounders) and two mortars; and, that Lieutenant HELASS marched from camp "yeſterday, with four companies of ſepoys in order to eſcort from Carrore the guns and mor- "tars for Lieutenant Colonel STUART's detachment.—Lieutenant HELASS has orders to be "at Carrore on or before the 9th inſtant, and to march on the 11th from thence with the "guns and mortars for Lieutenant Colonel STUART's detachment and to be at Yarriacottah "with them on the 15th inſtant. The Commanding Officer of artillery has been directed to make "the neceſſary arrangements for both detachments. A conductor of ſtores and gun laſcars, with a "proportion of bullocks, have in conſequence gone with Lieutenant HELASS, and what further is "required will go with Lieutenant Colonel STUART's detachments, or be provided from Carrore, "agreeable to the arrangements made by the Commanding Officer of artillery.—The General

Madura

Madura to camp, with the 22d Coaſt battalion and ſome recruits, was alſo ordered to join this detachment; but, as this officer was high in the confidence of his general, he had inſtructions to attempt the reduction of Dindigul on his advance either by ſurpriſe, by ſtratagem, or by negociation, according as circumſtances might render the enterprize adviſable (2). On this occaſion, however, diſcretion was recommended not leſs than zeal

" deſires that you will loſe no time in making the neceſſary preparations, depending upon " your command for the above detachment, and that you will provide the detachment of Lieu- " tenant HELASS with rice, to enable him to march from Carrore with ſeven day's proviſions, " as the two mortars have been added to the detail of ordnance for Lieutenant Colonel STU- " ART's detachment ſince Lieutenant HELASS marched from camp. I requeſt you will inform " Lieutenant HELASS of this circumſtance, that he may take the mortars as well as the eigh- " teen pounders under his charge.—Adjutant General to Captain PARR, 3d April, 1790.

(2) " From every account received by the Commander in Chief, it appears that Dindigul is " not ſtrongly garriſoned, but on the contrary, that the troops in it are few and ill diſciplined, " and the reports received from different quarters intimate, that TIPPOO has given orders to the " Killedar there to evacuate the place on the approach of the army; under this conſideration, " joined to the importance of the poſt, and the quantity of proviſions it is ſaid to contain, the " Commander in Chief deſires that you will endeavour to poſſeſs yourſelf of Dindigul, if the mea- " ſure appears to you practicable from the intelligence you may have received, or may receive " on the march. If you judge it practicable to ſeize the poſt by ſurpriſe, the Commander in Chief " will have no objection to your attacking it in that manner; but I am directed to acquaint you " at the ſame time, that while the Commander in Chief leaves it hereby in your option to at- " tempt to poſſeſs yourſelf of the poſt by ſurpriſe, or in any other manner you may judge prac- " ticable with the detachment under your command, he truſts as much to your diſcretion as to " your ſpirit, as he is equally anxious to guard againſt the conſequences of a failure in this " ſervice, as to obtain poſſeſſion of the poſt. You are therefore to conſider on this principle " the orders now ſignified. Should you judge it imprudent to attempt taking Dindigul by ſur- " prize, the Commander in Chief deſires you will take a poſition near the fort and ſummon " it to ſurrender, provided the ſtrength of the garriſon, or of detachments of the enemy near " it are ſuch as to warrant the meaſure, and that you are to ſignify to the Commander of the " Fort, by the perſon you ſend in with the ſummons, that the Commander in Chief is deter- " mined to put the garriſon to the ſword, if it is not delivered up to you.—Should you ſucceed " in any attempt that puts you in complete poſſeſſion of the poſt of Dindigul, the Commander " in Chief deſires that you will remain in it with your detachment, until you receive his fur- " ther orders, and that you will communicate your ſucceſs without delay. I am deſired to " repeat to you the Commander in Chief's reliance not only on your gallantry, but on your " diſcretion in the execution of the orders now ſignified, and that if you cannot with prudence " attempt getting poſſeſſion of Dindigul you will ſo regulate your march as to join the army " by the moſt ſafe route."—Inſtructions to Captain ORAM, 25th July, 1790.

for the ſervice, and with propriety, for the ſtrength of the hill, together with the incorruptible integrity and reſolution of the Killedar, diſcovered that all expectation of reducing the fort, by any other means than by regular approaches, had been founded on falſe intelligence.

On reconnoitering Dindigul, Captain ORAM diſcovered that it had undergone conſiderable repairs and improvements ſince the late war; the wall of the upper fort had been almoſt wholly rebuilt; inſtead of two baſtions which was all it then had, eight were now completed; three ciſterns that had been repaired by the directions of SAHID SAHIB ſupplied it with abundance of water; and, as the upper and lower forts, contained from ſix to ſeven hundred fighting men without any ſcarcity of cannon, ammunition, or proviſions, it was judged adviſable not to hazard an attack.

Agreeably to his inſtructions Captain ORAM ſummoned the Killedar, HYDER ABBAS, to ſurrender the fort; he proteſted that private property ſhould not be touched, that the troops ſhould be eſcorted through the late acquired territories into whatever part of Myſore they preferred,

ferred, and denounced at the ſame time the Commander in Chief's determination to put the garriſon to the ſword, ſhould they perſiſt in a wanton and uſeleſs defence. This ſummons was ſent by a Subadar.

The haughty Mahomedan although he deigned to ſend a verbal reply, could not be prevailed on to keep the letter. "Tell your Officer, that it is not poſſible "to account to my Prince, for the ſurrender of a "fort like Dindigul, therefore, if any other perſon "comes on that errand, I will blow him from a "cannon."

Notwithſtanding the difficulties that aroſe from great improvements in the fortification of Dindigul, as well as from its natural ſtrength; the ſervice was ſo vigorouſly proſecuted, that by dint of perſeverance and extreme fatigue, all the ordnance of the detachment opened againſt the walls on the morning of the 20th, from batteries that had been erected to the northward of the Pettah, within five hundred yards of the hill. Embrazures, however, that had been opened for two guns on the 21ſt would not bear on the breach, yet, although there was an inceſſant fire kept by the fort upon the parapet, it was taken down, and by ten o'clock, the

whole of the heavy cannon had their proper direction.

Two additional iron eighteen pounders now arrived under the eſcort of Lieutenant JOHN TAYLOR, with ſome European artillery from Carrore; and the cannonade which laſted for two days, though anſwered by the fort, with conſiderable effect, made a breach of ſome extent in that part of the work which was viſible to the beſiegers; but, as the nature of the hill concealed about ſix feet in height from the foundation of the wall, ſo much of it remained intire. Several circumſtances at this time induced Lieutenant Colonel STUART to determine on a ſtorm, of which he directed that Major SKELLY ſhould take the lead.

A ſerjeant and twelve, ſupported by Lieutenant EVANS, with thirty men, in equal proportions from the grenadiers of the 52d regiment, from the light infantry of that corps, and from the fourth European coaſt regiment, compoſed the forlorn hope. After this diviſion, the European flank companies, together with the 2d and 22d Coaſt battalions, advanced in ſucceſſion. The onſet was reſolute and fierce. The reception was determinate and bloody. Attack ſucceeded attack with freſh and redoubled fury; but the Killedar inured to danger,

danger, and not to be ſurpaſſed in valour, headed his beſt troops at the breach, which was further defended by muſquetry from a turrett at one extremity, and from the flank of a baſtion at the other, neither of which defences had been hurt; a number of pikemen too ſtood ready to puſh down whoſoever obtained the top of the wall. Animated by the example of their leader, again and again, the aſſailants repeated their efforts; yet the deſperate reſiſtance of the garriſon ſupported by various advantages from nature and art, rendered it neceſſary to abandon the deſign of carrying Dindigul by ſtorm, for a time. The party conſequently foiled, remained in the ditch of the lower fort, leaving the gallant Mahomedan in poſſeſſion of his ſhattered yet well defended ramparts.

Towards ten o'clock, Major SKELLY judiciouſly directed that Captain ORAM who had the immediate command of the native troops ſhould advance ſome companies up the hill. The ready execution of this order prevented the enemy from ſtrengthening the defences at the breach by keeping up a conſtant and well directed fire during the night. About four o'clock in the morning, this party was withdrawn, and

the

the whole diviſion, diſappointed of their object retired to camp. Abandoned by a great part of his garriſon during the night, the Killedar with the light of the enſuing day expoſed a white flag on the breach in token of a diſpoſition to ſurrender (1). Terms of capitulation moderate yet honorable being readily granted, Captain BOWZER with two companies of the firſt European Coaſt regiment was commanded to take charge of the fort (2).

At the time that Lieutenant Colonel STUART was thus occupied in reducing the poſts, which held the Polygars and others, that inhabited the ſouthern extremity of the SULTAUN's dominions in awe, Captain WAHAB with his own battalion was employed in collecting a ſupply of cattle and of grain, from the fer-

(1) Return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under the command of Lieut. Colonel STUART at Dindigul.—Killed, 1 Enſign, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 1 Matroſs, 2 Privates—Wounded, 1 Drummer, 18 Privates, 1 Havildar, 1 Laſcar, 9 Sepoys—Killed Enſign GEORGE DAVIDSON, 20th battalion.

(2) "The Commanding Officer congratulates the detachment on this days important acquiſition; which is intirely due to the impreſſion made by their ſpirit and activity on the minds of the enemy. His ſenſe of this, he will take the earlieſt opportunity of mentioning to the commander in chief, in terms the moſt honourable to all concerned. In the mean time he begs that Lieutenant Colonel MOORHOUSE will pleaſe to accept his warmeſt thanks for the judgement and perſeverance with which he conducted the attack of the place, and in which he was perfectly ſeconded by the Artillery Officers and men under his command. Major SKELLY will be pleaſed to accept his beſt acknowledgement for the exertion made by him and the ſtorming party under his command laſt night: and he is confident nothing but the unuſual difficulties, that oppoſed themſelves to an aſſault, which circumſtances made it neceſſary at all events to attempt, could have prevented its intire ſucceſs."—Detachment Orders—Dindigull 22nd Auguſt 1790.

tile

tile and extenſive diſtricts, that were held in ſubjection by the vicinity of theſe ſtrong holds.

Whither the cruel treatment of inferiors attributed to the SULTAUN, be real, or exaggerated, or altogether imaginary (3), it is certain that his ſubjects in this quarter yielded to a change of Government with a degree of reluctance, ſeldom exhibited by the inhabitants of Eaſtern countries. After a careful concealment of all grain and other valuable articles in pits dug into the earth, they abandoned their houſes removing at the ſame time their cattle of whatſoever deſcription, yet the fertility of the ſoil and the dexterity of the natives in ſearching, rendered it impoſſible to prevent the invaders from procuring conſiderable ſupplies. In traverſing theſe diſtricts, Captain WAHAB experienced but little oppoſition. Chucklegurry alone ventured to reſiſt. The Polygars of this fort, about four hundred in num-

(3) "If a farmer neglecting the cultivation of his farm, and ſuffering the lands to lay waſte, "ſhall impoſe fines upon the Ryuts and make undue exactions from them, to enable him to "fulfil his own engagements, he ſhall be made to pay to Government the amount of ſuch undue "exactions over and above the ſtipulated rent; meaſures muſt alſo, in future, be adopted to "prevent any perſon from levying oppreſſive fines, &c. from the Ryuts; and defaulters in "this reſpect ſhall be made to pay the amount of ſuch exactions and be moreover fined themſelves."—Again—"Land which has lain fallow ten years, ſhall be delivered to Ryuts to cultivate upon Cowle; the firſt year they ſhall be exempt from paying any revenue, and the "ſecond year they ſhall only pay half of the cuſtomary aſſeſſment, but the third year the full "amount thereof ſhall be collected from them. Land which is barren, mountainous and rocky, "ſhall alſo be given to the Ryuts to cultivate; and the firſt year they ſhall be intirely exempted from the payment of revenues; the ſecond year they ſhall be aſſeſſed at only a fourth of "the uſual rates, and the third year at one half, but the fourth year they ſhall be aſſeſſed at "the full rate."—Myſorean Revenue Regulations, p. 4-6 & 7.

ber

ber, confident from the ſtrength of the place, inſiſted on certain terms; but as theſe did not at all infringe on the principles that the General had adopted with reſpect to the garriſons of the enemy in the low countries, they obtained his ready conſent (1). Pyny, Collumbrum, Colaveram, Animally, with various inferior poſts ſurrendered without oppoſition.

After ſome neceſſary arrangements had been adjuſted the detachment that had reduced Dindigul marched againſt Palligautcherry by the route of Daraporam (2). In order to inſure ſpeedy ſucceſs to this deſign, it was judged adviſable to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel

(1) "The General Orders that you allow the inhabitants of the hill fort of Chucklegurry "to carry off their private effects on their delivering up the fort. TRIMULROW is directed to "ſend a party to take poſſeſſion of it; and you are to give it over in charge to the perſons "TRIMULROW will appoint. I am directed by the General to obſerve, that he expects the hill "fort of Chucklegurry will be given up immediately on the Killedar's being acquainted that "the terms of ſecurity to private property are admitted."——Adjutant General to Captain WAHAB, 25th Aug. 1790.

(2) "The General approves in the moſt extenſive ſenſe of the word, of the whole of "your conduct in the attack of Dindigul, and in every other reſpect, but is extremely "concerned to hear of your indiſpoſition, and deſires that you will not think of further fa-"tigue immediately, unleſs you find yourſelf in every reſpect equal to it. He wiſhes you "to carry towards Palligautcherry as much ſhot, ſtores and grain, as you can poſſibly find "conveyance for, and that you will be at Palligautcherry as ſoon as you can conveniently "arrange matters. What may farther be neceſſary, beſides what is with your preſent detach-"ment, will meet you there from this quarter; and, the General begs you will let me "know the probable day of your arrival at Palligautcherry, that whatever is ſent from here "may arrive there the day after your detachment. The route is left intirely to your own "judgement. As the General is deſirous to keep his original field force as complete as "poſſible, he wiſhes you to let me know your opinion as to the garriſon that will be required "for Dindigul in order that a proportion of troops for the purpoſe may be drawn from Tri-"chinopoly, Madura, or Palamcottah, either to Dindigul or to join the army in the room of "thoſe left in Dindigul."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel STUART, 27th Auguſt 1790.

STUART

STUART with the flank companies of the 71ſt and 72d regiments, with eight companies of the 14th battalion of native infantry, and with four battering pieces of cannon, eighteen pounders. The other two companies of Captain WAHAB's battalion had been ſtationed at Warriore and Madoogery under Enſign SHAW, on purpoſe to protect the cattle of the army whilſt grazing, and, as theſe ſeveral detachments had conſiderably weakened the line, it was judged adviſable to continue Enſign SHAW on that ſervice for a time. KISTNA and PRUMAUL, two of the enemy's ſpies, who had been taken on the former attempt againſt Palligautcherry, attended this force; their lives having been forfeited, it was natural to ſuppoſe that they would endeavour to redeem them by ſome eſſential diſcovery.

The batteries opened againſt Palligautcherry on the morning of the 21ſt September, with ſuch juſt aim and ſcientific effect, that the guns of the fort had not only been ſilenced, but before night a practicable breach was reported(2). Lieutenant Colonel STUART had by this

(2) From the following account of this ſiege I find occaſion to differ but little. It was evidently written on the ſpot, and with the very beſt intentions. On that account it is after the moſt careful enquiry and correct information that I venture to deviate in a few particular points from the narrative of that writer.—"Palligautcherry, September 22d.—The batteries againſt Pal-"ligatcherry opened yeſterday morning between ſix and ſeven o'clock, and in an hour after, the

time obſerved, that part of the glacis, from a defect in its conſtruction, would afford cover from the fire of the Fort. In order to favor a ſtorm, and to benefit as much as poſſible by this diſcovery, Major SKELLY, then on duty in the lines, was directed to form a lodgement, under this cover before break of the enſuing day. In the mean time, Captain ORAM, with Lieutenant MACKENZIE of the Coaſt engineers, who had both been here in the courſe of the former war; attended Lieutenant Colonel MOORHOUSE in the early part of the night to reconnoitre, and to ſhew him the bed of a tank where a party might be lodged in front of the workmen. The Colonel return-

" enemy's guns were ſilenced; by four in the afternoon a practicable breach was made in the " curtain of the eaſt face; and at two o'clock this morning, after ſeizing the outwork by ſur- " priſe, the Killedar called for Coule, and agreed to ſurrender the fort."——The following cir- " cumſtances accelerated the fall of the place:—" Colonel STUART having ſeen, that " part of the glacis oppoſite to the north extremity of the eaſt face of the fort, was " raiſed high, with little or no ſlope, and would probably afford perfect cover from " the guns of the fort, directed Major SKELLY who was field officer of the day, to " endeavour to get poſſeſſion of it during the night, or rather juſt before day-break in " the morning, when his party might be ſupported by the fire of the batteries—That " part of the glacis adjoined the Sortie or gateway of the covert-way, and on the other, the " ſouth ſide of the gateway, was a ruined circular work, which had been raiſed high and " protected both the Sortie and the hollow under the glacis beyond it from the flank fire of " one of the two baſtions on the middle, and one on the ſouth-eaſt angle of that face— " The high part of the glacis and the gateway. which was directly oppoſite to the " breach, were of courſe the parts fixed on for the lodgement. Captain ORAM of the " 22d battalion, and Lieutenant MACKENZIE of the Engineers, who were both here " formerly, and knew the place, went to reconnoitre in the evening, and not only " found that the men were all withdrawn from the covert-way; but, imagined from the " great ſilence, that the garriſon had deſerted the fort—They even called out, and nobody an- " ſwered or ſeemed to hear them—Captain ORAM went immediately and mentioned theſe cir- " cumſtances to Major SKELLY, who was at the north battery and field officer of the trenches— " He conſulted alſo with Captain WAHAB of the 14th battalion, who was on duty and com- " manded the native troops in the trenches; he agreed in the propriety of ſeizing the favorable

ed

ed to camp to iſſue ſome neceſſary directions; but the other two gentlemen, joined by Lieutenant MEULH of the Madras Eſtabliſhment, proceeded with extreme caution to the creſt of the glacis, where, on looking into the covered way, they diſcovered that the enemy had retired from thence, and imagined from the dead ſilence which prevailed that the garriſon had evacuated the fort. They repeatedly called aloud, but no one

" opportunity, and inſtantly went down with one of the grenadier companies of the 2d bat-
" talion of ſepoys, and took poſſeſſion not only of the high part of the glacis and gateway,
" but alſo of the circular work. Major SKELLY followed in a few minutes with three more
" grenadier companies of ſepoys, and half a company of the 52d regiment; the other
" half that was at work ſoon followed. The company of the 2d battalion was diſcovered and
" fired on from the fort; but returned the fire, and kept their ground with great ſteadineſs
" till the reſt of the party came up and enabled them to maintain the lodgement. Lieutenant
" MACKENZIE with the pioneers and working parties, with gabions and faſcines alſo came
" up from the eaſt battery, and in the face of an inceſſant fire of muſquetry and frequent diſ-
" charges from a gun on a baſtion immediately oppoſite, ſoon converted the top of the glacis
" into a parapet, cloſed up the gateway and the gorge of the circular work ſix feet high,
" made a platform of the gate, and in four hours, by midnight, an eighteen pounder was
" firing from the gateway, as through the port hole of a ſhip, laying open the breach, and
" from end to end raking the fort. The four mortars were alſo brought down and chucked
" the ſhells over with inevitable effect. The fire of our muſquetry from the glacis and the
" circular work at length overcame that of the enemy, and at three o'clock in the morning,
" juſt as the gorge of the circular work was ready to receive two more eighteen pounders
" which Major MOOREHOUSE had ordered for the eaſt battery; we unexpectedly heard a
" man cry out Coule, and deſired to treat. The terms of protection from the Nairs, ſecurity
" to perſons and property granted.—Our men were admitted into the covert-way, and in the
" morning the garriſon aſſiſted us to get the plank over the ditch, which had ſerved them as a
" bridge, and had been thrown down in the afternoon, on withdrawing their parties from the
" covertway. At ſix in the morning the companies of grenadier Sepoys, who had behaved
" ſo ſteadily during the night, marched over this bridge in great triumph and with ſtill more
" eaſe, marched into the body of the place through the breach. When the troops entered
" the fort, the Killedar JEMEN KHAN, a Pitan, was ſeated in his Durbar, in great ſtate,
" oppoſite to the parade, and ſeemed to expect that Major SKELLY was to come and
" make his Salaam to him. He was allowed to ſit ſtill, till all the guards were poſted,
" and after an explanation with ſome of his people whom he ſent out, he at length came
" himſelf and apologized for his conduct, by ſaying he did not know our cuſtums.—He
" had been wounded in his ſword hand, is a very athletic ſtout man, and no doubt a perſon
" of reputation in TIPPOO's Army. His garriſon, he ſays, conſiſted of 400 fighting men, and
" 200 Pioneers, but they were not ſo brave as he could have wiſhed them; he ſays, he had ſix

made anſwer. Captain ORAM's voice was however heard at a battery where Captain WAHAB was then on duty. That Officer immediately advanced with the grenadier company of the 2d Coaſt battalion and took poſſeſſion of the glacis, barrier, and of a high circular outwork which commanded the other defences in this quarter. Major SKELLY, field officer on duty, to whom Captain ORAM had ſent early information of theſe tranſactions inſtantly arrived, and on examining the poſts that had been obtained, he determined to maintain the lodgement, and directed that three companies of ſepoys, and one of the 52d regiment, ſhould immediately be called for that purpoſe.

The fort, which by this time had taken the alarm, kept up a briſk fire, but the ſepoy grenadier company maintained their ground with much ſteadineſs until

" or eight killed, and eight or ten wounded, but his killed muſt have been conſiderably more, " as we found ſeveral dead bodies on the ramparts, and in different places, of whom he did not " know. Our loſs during the the ſiege is only one Serjeant, and two Sepoys, killed in the " trenches by cannon ſhot; and Enſign MACMILLAN, of the 52d regiment, three privates " of that regiment, and three Sepoys wounded laſt night, but none of them dangerouſly. " The fort is quadrangular, a ſmall but neat place; none of the faces 200 yards in length " the rampart, berm, ditch and covertway, all remarkably good and broad, particularly the " ditch which is alſo very deep, and without the aſſiſtance of the garriſon would have coſt " us both time and trouble to paſs. The fort is wretchedly provided with guns and military " ſtores, and has nothing in it of any value, except 200,000 muſket bullets, and proviſions for " 1000 men for two Months. Among ſome of the Killedar's papers, delivered over with " the public accounts, is a letter from TIPPOO ordering him, to make Muſſelmen of all " the Nairs and Infidels in this diſtrict, which has the following emphatical concluſion. In " ſhort, you are by every exertion of judgement and policy, whether by violence or by " conſent, to make a Muſſulman of every infidel in your diſtrict."—Periodical Publications of the time.

the

the arrival of the reinforcement enabled them to ſecure the lodgement. Enſign MACPHERSON of the 52d regiment, who acted as an aſſiſtant engineer, having brought up the workmen, in a few hours converted the gateway into an embraſure from which an eighteen pounder raked the fort with irreſiſtible effect. By three o'clock in the morning, two other guns of the ſame calibre were ready to open from the gorge of the circular work, but the enemy intimidated further by a conſtant diſcharge of ſhells from four mortars and by vollies of muſquetry, requeſted permiſſion to ſurrender (1). Terms nearly ſimilar to thoſe allowed to the garriſon of Dindigul were granted on this occaſion, and poſſeſſion was taken of Palligautcherry early in the morning. Here, a conſiderable quantity of grain, and other articles fell to the captors. It was directed that all the iron battering guns ſhould remain in the fort. The 2d and 22d Coaſt battalions were ordered for its garriſon; and, as capacity for the arrangement

(1) It is ſomewhat extraordinary that this ſtrong hold ſhould be reduced at this period by means ſo nearly ſimilar to thoſe by which it fell in the former war, "At night, Captain "MAITLAND, with a part of the four flank battalions under his command, took advantage "of a heavy rain to drive the beſieged from the covert way. He was ſo fortunate as to "ſucceed, and purſued them within the firſt and as far as the ſecond gateway; there he was "ſtopped; but maintained his ground with great ſpirit and ability until an addition of "troops arrived. The enemy was ſo much alarmed with this mode of attack, that they cal-"led out for quarter, and put us in poſſeſſion of a fort capable of making a long and deſ-"perate reſiſtance."—Ful. on India, p. 298.

of

of the ſupplies that muſt be drawn from the Palligautcherry diſtrict was not leſs neceſſary than experience and military talents. The command was beſtowed on Captain WAHAB.

Whilſt the ſucceſsful and meritorious exertions of Lieutenant Colonel STUART, of Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, and of Major SKELLY, deprived the SULTAUN of the territory which had until now remained in his poſſeſſion in the low countries to the ſouthward of the Bevanee and Cauvery rivers (1), the detachments that SAHID SAHIB advanced to ravage the country in his front met with perpetual rebuffs. Of theſe, the moſt conſiderable were oppoſed by Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, by Major AFFLECK, and by Lieutenant BAILLIE, all of his Majeſty's 19th light dragoons, on occaſions diſtinct, both as to time and ſituation.

On the 16th of Auguſt, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD with a corporal and ſix dragoons ſet out from his encampment at Shawore towards a troop that had been ſent on detachment in courſe of the foregoing day, un-

(1) "The rich tract that lies below the mountains of Myſore, extending from Carrore to "Coimbatore, and from the bottom of the hills to the confines of Madura and Trichinopoly. "A country abounding in every kind of production for the ſupport of armies, and which may "be conſidered as a chain of magazines eſtabliſhed by TIPPOO SULTAUN for the invaſion of "the ſouthern provinces, in the ſame manner as the Baramaul country may be conſidered as "affording him the means of invaſion on the eaſt."—Ful. on India, p. 112.

der

der Lieutenant HUDDLESTONE. On the Colonel's arrival at Oucarro, he had intelligence that a body of the enemy's horſe plundered the country, and advanced to attack the detachment. With twelve file from the troop and his own original eſcort, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD proceeded in queſt of this enemy, he diſcovered their advance within one hundred yards of the village of Oucarro, and by an immediate and reſolute charge, he put the whole body of the enemy to flight. Subadar CAWDER BEG with MAHOMED HOOSSEIN, of DARLEY's regiment, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their gallantry on this occaſion (2).

Four days after this ſkirmiſh, Major AFFLECK having under his command two troops of dragoons, and an equal number from DARLEY's regiment, had been abroad to ſcour the country, and to avenge whatever injuries had been done to the inhabitants. The party had advanced but an inconſiderable diſtance when it fell in with a large body of the enemy's horſe whom

(2) "The Commander in Chief is highly delighted with the decided and ſpirited manner in "which you ſo ſucceſsfully attacked the ſuperior numbers of the enemy's horſe, that appeared "on your arrival near Oucarro, and has ſome hopes that before you receive this, you may "have recovered the three horſes from the ſudden manner in which the enemy retired to the "oppoſite ſide of the river. The General alſo notices with much ſatisfaction your report of "the good conduct of Subadar CAWDER BEG and MAHOMED HOOSSEIN, of Darley's regi-"ment."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, Auguſt 18, 1790.

they

they inſtantly attacked with ſpirit and ſucceſs (1). The fugitives that eſcaped were indebted for ſafety to their uſual habit of flying in all directions. Upwards of forty were cut to pieces, but as their horſes were trained to puſh for camp on the fall of their riders, twenty only could be caught.

Not many days after this ſkirmiſh, Lieutenant HUDDLESTONE whilſt he reconnoitred in front of the encampment, fell unexpectedly on a conſiderable body of SAHID SAHIB'S horſe that lurked on the ſouthern banks of the Bevanee river. Theſe he immediately attacked and repulſed, but ſupported by a body ſtill larger, they faced about, and attempted not only to ſurround the troop, but threatened to cut of its retreat. In the mean time, news of theſe untoward circumſtances had reached the encampment. The picquets which conſiſted of one troop of the 19th light dragoons and two of native cavalry under the command of Lieutenant BAILLIE, ruſhed on to the relief of Lieutenant HUDDLESTONE, they cut in amongſt a large body of the enemy's horſe and put them to the route; they drove the

(1) "The General is exceedingly pleaſed with the report of your propoſed operations againſt "Sattimungulum and Demiacottah, and of the ſucceſs of the party under Major AFFLECK. "The General aſſures himſelf that every thing will continue to be conducted in the beſt and "moſt ſpirited manner."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, 22 Auguſt, 1790.

fugitives

fugitives headlong into the river which was both deep and rapid, and, having completely effected their deſign, both parties returned in ſafety to camp.

Whilſt the cavalry were engaged in theſe ſkirmiſhes againſt SAHID SAHIB's diviſion. Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM and Major YOUNGE were employed on the important ſervice of filling the Magazine at Erroad (1). In order to benefit further by the exertions and experience of Colonel OLDHAM, in this capacity, he had in-

(1) "I am directed to ſignify to you from the commander in chief, that his firſt object at preſent is to lodge in Erroad as much rice as can poſſibly be conveyed to that ſtation, from Carrore and Trichinopoly, or from any other quarter, and that your detachment is to be employed until further orders in furniſhing eſcorts for that purpoſe. As Erroad will be chiefly ſupplied with rice from Carrore and Trichinopoly, (and from Tanjore, via Trichinopoly) you are directed to conſider Carrore as the head quarters of your detachment, it being a central ſituation, in communication with the poſts of Trichinopoly and Erroad from whence the neceſſary eſcorts may be moſt conveniently furniſhed. In order to accompliſh the object ſo earneſtly deſired by the commander in chief, as far as it can be done, by the bullocks that went from camp with your detachment, you are directed to furniſh an eſcort to Erroad for the bullocks that can be loaded with rice at Carrore, on receipt of this letter, and to ſend another eſcort to Trichinopoly with thoſe that cannot be loaded at Carrore, provided you learn from Mr. GORRY that bullocks cannot be ſupplied from Trichinopoly, agreeably to the expectations of the commander in chief, in conſequence of the inſtructions ſent to Mr. GARROW. It is to be obſerved, that bullocks ſent to Erroad are invariably to be returned to Carrore after they have delivered their loads, in order to be employed as often as poſſible, in completing the depoſit, intended to be placed in Erroad. I have furniſhed Mr. KINGSCOTE, and the officers commanding the poſts of Trichinopoly, Carrore, and Erroad, with a copy of this letter, in order that the neceſſary arrangements may be made on their part in communication with you and all other parties concerned for promoting with method and diſpatch every matter connected with the important object of placing a depoſit of rice at Erroad. Although the article of rice only is mentioned in the above inſtructions from the Commander in Chief, I am directed to ſignify that you are to conſider every other article in Mr. KINGSCOTE's department to be protected and eſcorted between Trichinopoly and Erroad, by the detachment under your command. I am directed to add, that as the recovered men of the ſick left at Trichinopoly, may be uſefully applied to leſſen the detail of eſcort from your detachment, it will be adviſable for you to communicate immediately on that head with the Officer commanding there."—Inſtructions to Major YOUNGE, Auguſt 11, 1790.

ſtructions to continue in the collection of what grain the adjacent diſtricts could afford, and, at the ſame time, to ſend a detachment conſiſting of the 5th and 25th battalions of native infantry, with one eighteen, two twelve, and two ſix-pounders, under Major CUPPAGE, to Allicooly, to co-operate with the cavalry in the reduction of Sattimungulum and Demiacottah (1). The 16th battalion of native infantry had been alſo ordered to the ſame place a few days previous to the march of this detachment. Theſe three battalions, the 19th light dragoons, the 2d and 5th regiment of native cavalry, with all the artillery of this corps, croſſed the Bevanee on the 26th of Auguſt under the command of Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD. Sattimungulum was immediately ſummoned to ſurrender, but the Killedar

(1) "As Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD happens to be ſenior to you, and as his original orders "carried him with the cavalry to explore the country between Coimbatore and the Bevanee, "and to the fords on that river, in communication with Sattimungulum and Demiacottah, on "which ſervice he has advanced part of the cavalry towards the river oppoſite to Sattimungu- "lum, the General has thought it more advifable to leave the operations againſt Sattimungu- "lum and Demiacottah to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's direction, without ſubjecting you to "the command of an immediate ſuperior, while the ſervice does not render the meaſure neceſ- "ſary. For this reaſon, as well as to have the benefit of your arrangements and exertions, for "accompliſhing the important object of placing a depot in Erroad, and, until a large propor- "tion of our force is advanced to the north ſide of the Bevanee, the General has thought pro- "per to direct the detachment from your force to proceed under Major CUPPAGE, and to act "under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, and deſires me to acquaint you that he hopes "two battalions with the aſſiſtance of the cavalry, will be ſufficient for the operations that will "fall to be carried into execution at preſent at Sattimungulum and Demiacottah, and that what- "ever part of Major CUPPAGE's detachment is left on this ſide the river, may be uſefully "employed in protecting the eſcorts of grain, which it will probably be found adviſable to "draw from Erroad to Sattimungulum and Demiacottah."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, 20th Auguſt, 1790.

heſitated

heſitated on the meaſures that he ought to adopt. In the mean time, Captain STEWART, who had been ſent with his battalion in advance, diſcovered that the troops on guard at one of the gates had abandoned their poſt. Of this circumſtance he neglected not for a moment to take advantage. He ruſhed into the body of the work, and by this ſudden and judicious movement he obtained poſſeſſion of the fort without loſs of blood.

Although the troops in the field had hitherto ſubſiſted, in a conſiderable degree, at the expenſe of the enemy, ſuch were the exertions of the reſpective commanders, that grain had been collected in the ſeveral Magazines, ſufficient for upwards of one year's conſumption; the draught and carriage cattle of the army, from the rich verdure that covered the whole face of the country, had completely got the better of their fatigue; and, the cavalry horſes, fattened with luxuriant choulum, rejected all grain and enriched the contractors.

To account for the high ſtate of cultivation at which Coimbatore had arrived will be found a leſs arduous than intereſting taſk. The mountains called Ghauts, whilſt

they deeply indent the plains at ſeveral diſtinct points, do not terminate, but, in their range they frequently advance and recede without any break or dimunition of height: conſequently, they give riſe to an incredible number of ſtreams. The Cauvery, the Bevany, and the Noel rivers, too; from their interſection of the country in ſo many different directions; from the various branches that are forced out of them into ſeparate and diſtinct channels, as well as from the ſupply of water that they receive from a double monſoon, contribute in a high degree to the fertility of the ſoil, and, though the religious tenets of the Bramins have a ſtrong tendency to forward cultivation, the moral and political doctrines of that ſect are not leſs calculated to encourage agriculture.

Quiet, ſober, diligent, and abſtemious, though corrupt as vice can make him with reſpect to ſome other duties, the Hindoo ryut more then compenſates for the want of that active induſtry which characteriſes the chriſtian huſbandman, by a degree of patient perſeverance unknown amongſt the inhabitants of other countries; accuſtomed through every ſtage of life to bend his body or to ſquat upon the ground, he readily becomes an excellent

excellent cultivator of the earth, and, from the minute attention with which he regards whatſoever is the object of his purſuit, no weed is ſo trifling as to eſcape his obſervation, no tendril ſo concealed as to avoid his reſearch. The land, too, as if grateful for ſuch extraordinary attention, yields a return beyond any equal ſpace on the ſurface of this globe. Without any manure whatſoever, and ſolely dependant on water to fertilize the ſoil, Hindoſtan, in general, produces two, three, and ſometimes four harveſts (1). Tanjore annually produces five, nay ſix ſucceſſive crops have been reaped in that country. But, though faſcinated beyond all meaſure by theſe bewitching ſcenes, by theſe choice gifts of nature and of induſtry, ſtill, as the deſcription of them is in ſome degree foreign to the preſent deſign, it muſt give way to the continuation of military operations.

With what anxiety and concern the SULTAUN beheld his moſt valuable and productive territories, thus

(1) "Moſt of the rivers of Bengal have their banks cultivated with rice, of which there are a "variety of ſpecies, the ſoil is ſo fertile in ſome places, that a ſingle grain of rice will yield "a meaſure of two or three ſeers. Some land will produce three crops a year. Vegetation is "here ſo extremely quick, that as faſt as the water riſes, the plants of rice grow above it, ſo "that the ear is never immerſed. Men of experience affirm, that a ſingle ſtalk will grow ſix "cubits in one night."—Again—"The ſtalks of rice riſe as faſt as the water, unleſs the inundation be very rapid before the grain is in the ear, in which caſe the crops are deſtroyed." Ayeen Akberry, vol. 2, p. 9-40.

wreſted

wreſted out of his poſſeſſion, can be better conceived than conveyed by any communication of thought. The fall of Sattimungulum having deprived him of all acceſs to Coimbatore but by the ford of Poongar, he boldly determined to deſcend the ghauts, at the Guzzlehatty paſs, and to try his fortune on the plains before that ford ſhoud be alſo occupied. Widely different was the army that he aſſembled for this purpoſe and reviewed in the beginning of Auguſt at Seringapatam from that with which he invaded Travancore in the foregoing December. Yet, the difference was ſtill more wide between the corps that he had now to encounter and his antagoniſts on the former occaſion. However, in expectation of bringing about by ſtratagem and fineſſe, what he was unable to accompliſh by force of arms, he put his troops in motion as ſoon as he had ſatisfied himſelf with their equipment.

Until this period of the war none of thoſe calamities that invariably tarniſh Mahomedan invaſions had extended their baneful influence to the low countries. Conqueſt was not diſgraced with murder or rapine. Whatſoever tended to bring diſcredit on the cauſe met with condign puniſhment. Humanity, the conſtant

attendant

attendant on Proteſtant armies, circulated with free ſcope. Mercy and mildneſs ſoftened the hardſhips that the neceſſity of the times had inflicted upon the people; they cheriſhed the peaceful huſbandman that could not be completely protected, and cloſely accompanying the anxious and watchful care with which the new ſubjects had been treated, they convinced them that nothing neceſſary to their happineſs ſhould ſuffer the moſt diſtant neglect (1).

(1) "Conciliation, to the Company's Government, of the inhabitants of the country "through which your detachment marches, muſt be of eſſential ſervice, not only as it relates "to ſupplies of proviſions of every deſcription, but to procuring intelligence of the force "and ſituation of the enemy. The Commander in Chief, enjoins your utmoſt attention to "that object, by maintaining ſtrict diſcipline among the troops and followers of the detach-"ment, and by indulgent treatment to the natives. The Commander in Chief thinks it "will be an adviſable meaſure, on account of the natural timidity of the natives, to advance "a few companies of Sepoys, under an intelligent Officer, a days march, at leaſt, in "front of the main body of your detachment, to cover the ſupplies the country affords, and "to prevent the inhabitants from deſerting their villages on your approach, by aſſuring them "of protection and fair dealing in every tranſaction"—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, 1ſt Auguſt 1790——"The General aſſures himſelf that you will maintain ſtrict "diſcipline amongſt the troops and followers of your detachment, and that indulgent treatment "of the natives will be attended to on the march."—Inſtructions to Major YOUNGE, 3d Auguſt 1790——"You are further directed from the Commander in Chief to maintain "ſtrict diſcipline among the troops and followers of your detachment, and to uſe every "exertion that the inhabitants may be treated with indulgence."—Inſtructions to Lieutenant IRELAND, 2d Auguſt 1790.

A SKETCH

OF THE WAR WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

THE torrents of abuſe that have been poured forth by popular orators againſt their countrymen in the eaſt, to anſwer certain political purpoſes, can never be ſtemmed whilſt learned writers, through mere declamation, contribute to impreſs on the minds of the public vague ideas of oppreſſions, extortions, and other viola-

tions of good order unneceſſarily committed on the "harmleſs Hindoos."—"Happy would it be", ſays a learned profeſſor, "if any of the four European nations "who have, ſucceſſively, acquired extenſive territories "and power in India, could altogether vindicate itſelf "from having acted in this manner." As ſteams that find vent from alembicks catch fire at the approach of a light, and endanger the adjacent vats, ſo do theſe miſchievous allegations arreſt diſpoſitions prone to humanity and poiſon the minds of the people. Like mephitick fumes, that collect on water-butts in the holds of ſhips, they do no hurt whilſt in confinement; but the moment that the bung is ſtarted, the mariner muſt look to his candle.

How far other European nations can acquit themſelves of theſe cruel inſinuations, however neceſſary for them to declare, is wide from the ſubject of the preſent enquiry; all that is now intended, is to affirm with confidence, that although in the transfer of extenſive dominions from one people to another by conqueſt, it is impoſſible that many individuals, particularly amongſt the principal families, ſhould not ſuffer hardſhips; yet, no great revolutions were ever ſo ſtrongly

ly marked by humanity and general benevolence as thoſe effected by the Britiſh nation in India.

When crimes of ſuch deep hue come to light the perpetrators of them, muſt, at all times, be branded in civiliſed ſociety with a ſtamp of infamy; conſequently, allegations of that tendency, ought never to obtain belief until every prepoſſeſſion has been minutely ſifted; until every tendril of prejudice has been eradicated; until truth has been traced through every poſſible fibre; and until proof and conviction have been ſubſtantiated beyond the poſſibility of error. Indirect inſinuations of barbarity always wound more deeply than ſpecifick attacks, becauſe, their poignancy being artfully concealed, they evade all detection, and readily impoſe on the humane malicious preſumptions for poſitive proofs. It is not whether the natives of Hindoſtan enjoy more comfort under the Britiſh Government, than they did before their country had been viſited by ſtrangers of the Muſſelman perſuaſion, that can here determine. The point at iſſue is, whither their ſufferings have been increaſed or diminiſhed by the introduction of Chriſtians into India; and, whither the principles and practice of a Mahomedan or Chriſtian Government,

on a candid comparative view, are beſt calculated to render the Aborigines happy.

If a greater progreſs in ſcientifick knowledge and civiliſation; if perfect toleration in religion however diſſonant from reaſon and nature; if a certainty that their burdens have not been increaſed by their preſent rulers; and, if the conſideration that it is not Hindoos, but the followers of Mahomed, that have ſuffered by the conqueſts of the Chriſtians, can aſſiſt in fixing a juſt criterion for deciſion, there can be little room to heſitate.

Britiſh declaimers againſt their countrymen in India, will find it difficult to produce one inſtance of cruelty in the Eaſt, that does not owe its invention, either to the Aborigines themſelves or to their Mahomedan conquerors. They will find it difficult to prove, that a Briton has been at all privy to theſe barbarities, or that he has introduced others in their ſtead.

At the puniſhments that Hindoos inflict on their delinquents, the moſt hardened chriſtian would ſhudder; and at the inhuman villanies that they commit under the cloak of religion, his very hair would ſtand on end.

A deſpot that ſews up inferiors in raw-hides, on the ſuppoſition

ſuppoſition of offence, is not known among chriſtians. It is not to Britain that India is indebted for the invention of pinching with cloven bamboos the extremeties of the human frame; neither was the practice of burying a delinquent to the chin in an erect poſture, and of tantalizing with his cravings, by expoſing food and water at a ſhort diſtance, imported into India by Britons; ſtill more deteſtable to that people, muſt appear the abominable and cruel wretch, that deprives his father of exiſtence, as ſoon as he outlives the power of ſelf-maintenance, although the act from its frequency, attracts not the leaſt ſymptom of compaſſion among the "harmleſs Hindoos."

From whatſoever deluſion theſe unjuſt declamations prevail, it is a notorious fact, that one uniform attention to the dictates of humanity has invariably marked the footſteps of Britons, and the progreſs of their arms, from a CLIVE to a CORNWALLIS; and, thoſe who have ſerved in ſtations of reſponſibility are not to be told, that the fatigues of their appointment are conſiderably encreaſed by the vigilence neceſſary to prevent the natives from cruelly abuſing each other.

After a reſidence of many years in India, Mr. HOLWELL

36169

WELL ſays, that the Gentoos, in general, are as degenerate, crafty, ſuperſtitious, litigious, and wicked a people, as any race of beings in the known world, if not eminently more ſo; and, in a letter from Colonel HARRIS to Captain PARR, whilſt in command of an out ſtation in the Coimbatore diſtrict, are the following words. "As the natives holding a truſt or appointment are often impreſſed with ſentiments which "lead them to practices highly unjuſtifiable, General "MEDOWS places implicit confidence in your zeal and "vigilance, to prevent, as much as poſſible, SAHAJE, from "abuſing the truſt repoſed in him, either by oppreſſing "the inhabitants by unuſual exactions, or by obſerving "any conduct towards them that is repugnant to the "dictates of humanity and juſtice" (1). Now, this very SAHAJE was ſo high in the eſtimation of the natives for humanity, that the ſame letter deprived NANA SUBIA of the truſt in queſtion notwithſtanding his be-

(1) "The black Agents, who manage the whole detail of collection in the different diſtricts, "are eager to perpetuate oppreſſion, and to enforce unuſual meaſures by unprecedented means" "—again—"If an individual native is incautious enough to diſplay his wealth, the Rajah's "Miniſters ſeldom reſt till he is caught and plundered: whips, ſcourges, thumb ſcrews, and "other inſtruments of Indian torture, are daily applied to the unhappy ſubjects in every "Cutcherry, or court of juſtice, throughout the country."—Ful. on India, p. 248-53.——— Inſtances out of number, might be adduced in confirmation of the text. During the Rohilla war, ample protection, afforded to the natives by the Britiſh troops under Colonel CHAMPION, availed them nothing. The inſtant the army advanced SUJAH-UL DOWLA ravaged the country, plundered the inhabitants, cruelly abuſed their perſons, and after robbing them of all their jewels and other valuables, he ſet their villages on fire.

ing

ing a man of fair repute; but, a ſincere wiſh to do away any part of that odium, which is ſo freely, wantonly, and unjuſtly laviſhed in the ſpeeches and writings of learned men, is offered in apology for a digreſſion, which may be cloſed with this remark, that it would be commendable in orators and authors, to meaſure their aſſertions by the teſt of eſtabliſhed facts, and not by the unfounded aſperſions of individuals ſoured into abuſe by diſappointment or diſcontent.

The deſcent of the SULTAUN into the Coimbatore diſtrict was ſo ſudden, ſo ſilent, and ſo ſkilful in all reſpects, that it inſtantly occaſioned a very material change in the general aſpect of affairs. It laid open proſpects that threatened with diſaſtrous calamity the intereſts of Great Britain throughout the Carnatic. In a juſt balance it appeared, for a time, not only to render the war, at the beſt, tedious; but, evidently to outweigh all former ſucceſſes. It was a touchſtone to Britiſh proweſs.

That an enemy not ſhort of forty thouſand fighting men accompanied by double the number of followers, provided with an immenſe train of artillery, and ſupplyed with a conſiderable ſtock of proviſions, ſhould

deſcend

deſcend the ghauts at Guzzlehatty undiſcovered, muſt appear truly ſtrange, to ſuch as are at all acquainted with the nature of that paſs, and with the ſituation of the detachment in advance. But that they ſhould have croſſed the Bevany river, without any intimation of their approach, muſt have ſtruck the General as the leaſt probable of all improbable events. Of this picture whatſoever is maſterly appertains to the SULTAUN; and, until the diſcipline and valour of the troops are brought into view, the patriot that attempts to paint the ſcenes in their true colours, muſt for ever wiſh the firſt features veiled under a deep ſhade or thrown into a diſtant back-groud.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 13th September, Captain CHILD having under his command the picquet of his Majeſty's 19th light dragoons, and thoſe of the 2d and 5th regiments of native cavalry, was ordered to reconnoitre the country as far as the ford at Poongar, ſome miles diſtant from the encampment. A few hours afterwards the 5th regiment of native cavalry under the command of Major DARLEY, was alſo ordered to advance halfway to Poongar to ſupport the picquets if neceſſary, ſeveral large parties of the enemy had

had by this time croſſed the Bevanee, and towards break of day, Captain CHILD diſcovered a formidable body of horſe at a very inconſiderable diſtance. This was not a time to heſitate. An immediate and judicious charge ſecured to the picquets a ſafe and unmoleſted retreat.

Two roads lead from Sattimungulum to Poongar, one winds with the river, the courſe of the other is in a more direct line. The former was taken by Captain CHILD, but as Major DARLEY had no intimation thereof he followed the latter, and therefore did not fall in with the Picquets. The country through which theſe diviſions had to paſs is in a very high ſtate of cultivation, and, being almoſt wholly laid out in encloſures of from one to two hundred feet ſquare, bound by a cloſe milk hedge, the range of the eye is very confined.

The regiment had advanced but a few miles when about two hundred of the enemy's horſe were obſerved at a ſmall diſtance. A diſpoſition was rapidly made for attack and purſuit. From the nature of the country it became neceſſary to form into two diviſions; the one on the right was commanded by Lieutenant WILSON, the other by Major DARLEY; both advanced

to the charge, came up with the enemy, and put them to flight. The fugitives being moſtly diſmounted by the onſet, or ſlain by the ſword or carbine, few eſcaped, except ſuch as concealed themſelves among the buſhes, whilſt our loſs was trifling. Large bodies of horſe now appeared advancing from different directions; Major DARLEY therefore judiciouſly determined to take poſt on a height in his rear, where both flanks would be covered by a ſtrong hedge.

Having diſpatched a well mounted European Serjeant to Colonel FLOYD with intelligence, the Major ordered a ſquadron to cover whilſt the remainder of his corps paſſed a narrow defile to obtain the poſition which he intended to occupy. The ſquadron ſtood firm, and repulſing by the fire of their carbines a large body that threatened the regiment, the whole paſſed the defile in ſafety. Major DARLEY now formed his men on the ground that he determined to diſpute; and although their Virgin Swords were oppoſed to ten times their numbers, he had the ſatisfaction to witneſs the adroitneſs of a field day evolution, as well as the diſcomfiture of the Enemy.

The

The advantage that diſcipline has over the bravery of individuals and the power of disjointed multitudes, never appeared more conſpicuous than on this occaſion. A corps of cavalry not exceeding three hundred in number, remained unbroken and unmoved in the face of from ſix to ſeven thouſand horſemen, equally armed, and as individuals nothing inferior in perſonal courage. Various movements were now made by the Myſorean horſe in order to induce Major DARLEY to alter his poſition; a ſmart fire was kept up on different parts of his regiment; nay, many Sirdars of the Sultaun's army in order to encourage their main body to advance, charged our Officers and periſhed in the attempt. Several, however, from their amazing dexterity in the management of their horſes had the good fortune to eſcape unhurt.

Under theſe circumſtances it is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact lapſe of time. In all probability, upwards of three quarters of an hour had paſſed, before the 3d regiment of native cavalry, commanded by Major STEVENSON was announced in the rear. The junction was at a period critical indeed, for it intimated that on this day the cavalry of the King and

Company ſhould prevail decidedly over thoſe of the Sultaun. At a ſhort conference the two Majors determined that no time ſhould be loſt in charging the enemy; but, as DARLEY'S had already undergone much fatigue, it was propoſed by Major STEVENSON that his regiment ſhould lead the attack. The picquets under Captain CHILD on their retreat to camp, attracted by the ſound of the muſquetry now approached the field of action, Colonel FLOYD was alſo ſeen at no great diſtance with the 19th light dragoons.

The enemy obſerving ſo many parties haſtening to the ſupport of their opponents, and conſcious of the ill ſucceſs they had already experienced againſt this ſmall body, gave up the conteſt. Conſequently they began to move off; ſtill, however, they preſerved order. Our cavalry advanced with ſpirit; came up with the fugitives, and purſued them with conſiderable ſlaughter. Two troops of the King's dragoons had got into an encloſure in which there was a large body of the SULTAUN'S horſe without any paſſage for eſcape except that by which both parties had entered. In theſe troops there were ſeveral men that had ſeverely ſuffered in captivity after the late war; and, as they had it now in their

power

power to ſatiate their reſentment, the opportunity was not neglected. The enemy made bold reſiſtance; yet the conteſt was ſoon decided by the nervous arm of the Britiſh dragoon. A ſtandard of Mahomed graced the victory, and with it upwards of five hundred brave Muſſelmen with moſt of their horſes, were for ever loſt to their prince, whilſt our ſufferings were confined to a few fleſh wounds.

For ſome days previous to this action, rumours of the SULTAUN's deſcent into the Coimbatore country, by the Guzzlehatty paſs, had circulated through the detachment. An immenſe cloud of duſt that rapidly approached the cavalry now confirmed theſe reports beyond a poſſibility of doubt. Indeed, it was too evident that great part of his infantry had even paſſed the river. It was therefore jugded proper to form a junction with the line, which had been already drawn up in order of battle upon a riſing ground in front of the encampment. The captured Horſes being ſecured, this meaſure was put into effect without any loſs of time.

In order to form a juſt conception of the conteſt at Sattimungulum, it may be neceſſary to convey ſome idea of the ground on which the detachment was encamped, of

the

the adjacent river, and of the country in its neighbourhood. The fort of Sattimungulum, is ſituated in a plain on the Northern bank of the Bevanee, at the bottom of the mountains. From this fort a road about fifteen miles in length leads through the Guzzlehatty paſs into the kingdom of Myſore. An inflection of the river near to the ground of encampment, confined the motions of the detachment either to the front of the enemy, or to the road that leads to Coimbatore; and on the left there was a rock, the ground near to which had a craggy, rugged, and uneven ſurface.

About nine o'clock in the morning, three guns that had been brought down to the oppoſite bank of the river, opened upon our grand guard, which was immediately ordered to join the line. The SULTAUN by this meaſure, expected to attract the attention of the detachment whilſt his main body moved to attack our left in a quite different direction. A general diſpoſition was now made to reſiſt the advance of the enemy. The cavalry were poſted with their rear towards the rock already deſcribed; the Infantry extending the line to the right of the Cavalry, preſented a firm front to the SULTAUN; and, the baggage of the detachment under the protection of

four

four troops of the 2d regiment commanded by Major PATTER, was with the Surgeons directed to take poſt behind the rock, and amongſt the ſtones.

From the cloſeneſs of the hedges with which that country abounds, the enemy brought ſix pieces of cannon to play on the line, without any intimation of their approach, until it was conveyed from their own mouths. The ordnance of our detachment made immediate anſwer; but as the quantity of ammunition would admit of no waſte; and as there was much reaſon to expect a length of ſerious and cloſe action, it was judged expedient not to contend with this enemy in what has been always conſidered his forte a diſtant cannonade. Unmoleſted therefore by Colonel DEARE, he rapidly brought more guns into play, and from the ſemicircular ſituation in which he placed them, it was evident that he was taking meaſures to ſurround the detachment. Various movements now became neceſſary to prevent the enemy from getting the range of our line.

Before two o'clock fifteen pieces of cannon remarkably well ſerved did much execution. The cannonade ſeemed principally directed againſt the 36th regiment, and many brave fellows of that corps were either ſeverely

wounded

wounded or killed on the ſpot: Nor did the Native infantry come off unhurt. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact number that fell on this occaſion; but, as the operations of the detachment were confined to a very ſmall ſpace of ground; as upwards of two hundred men were ſeverely wounded during the day; and, as in a cannonade the proportion of the ſlain to the wounded, is much greater than in muſquetry, the loſs muſt have been very conſiderable.

The Muſſelmen like the Grecians are averſe to warfare at night; experience had taught them that the exertions of Britons are clogged by no prejudices; and, to the dread of the bayonet alone muſt be attributed the retreat of the Sultaun with the ſun. Relinquiſhing at once all the advantages that he obtained during the day, he withdrew his guns towards Poongar, and diſcovered his motions by the hollow ſound of the Nagger.

Our infantry lay on their arms; our cavalry at the heads of their horſes; the night was exceeding dark, and copious ſhowers of rain poured from the heavens when at a council of war, held about twelve o'clock, it was determined to move towards Coimbatore without baggage or followers.

At

At this Council a different opinion was manfully ſupported. It was propoſed that the cavalry ſhould join General MEDOWS with all poſſible expedition, and that the infantry ſhould wait the arrival of the Army in the fort of Sattimungulum. It was argued that the ſurrender of that fort would abandon a link that muſt endanger the whole chain, and thereby ſubvert the entire plan of the campaign. This mode of reaſoning was however over-ruled. Some individual apprized of the reſolution that had been adopted, directed a favourite ſervant to eſcape, and not to attend to the baggage. The ſervant told the ſecret to his friend; he to another; in ſhort it was ſoon made known to all. A report of this nature never fails to circulate amongſt a people kept awake by fear.

A diligent ſearch for artificers in order to repair the carriages that had been damaged during the day proved fruitleſs: very few of them could be found. Some European ſoldiers however ſupplied the deficiency, and directed by the inventive genius of Brigade Major DALLAS, and the experience of the artillery Officers, the whole was reported ſervicable by one o'clock in the morning. From an unfortunate delay in the

evacuaion of Sattimungulum, it was four o'clock before the troops could be put in motion; and, from the deſtruction amongſt the gun bullocks by the cannonade, the eighteen pounder, one twelve, and one ſix pounder, were unavoidably left behind. The detachment had obtained as far as Occarro, diſtant about twelve miles from the late encampment, when it halted.

It was now about eleven o'clock, and the advance of TIPPOO's army was plainly perceived moving towards the right of our corps. The bullocks had undergone much fatigue; the other twelve pounder, four ſix pounders, with ſeveral tumbrils, were conſequently left behind: yet the Sultaun continued to gain ground on Colonel FLOYD. He opened a cannonade on the rear diviſions which did not ceaſe during a march of ſeveral miles. About four o'clock he had advanced his whole force ſo cloſe as to oblige Colonel OLDHAM to halt and form. The cavalry had by this time foraged in the neighbourhood of Shawore, nearly two miles in front of the infantry; and, as information had been ſent to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD of what had taken place, he returned to the ſcene of action with all poſſible expedition. The battle raged with much fury; diſcipline was oppoſed

to

to numbers; and, the enemy from having ſucceeded in an attempt on the baggage meditated a charge on the line.

As uſual, the ardour of ſome Sirdars led them to paſs through the intervals of corps, and many loſt their lives in the attempt. The thickneſs of the hedges proved highly favourable to the intention of the Sultaun, as his infantry could approach ours unperceived: nor did they neglect this advantage. The ſeveral corps, however, cloſely obſerving the undaunted countenance of the 36th regiment continued firm and immovable. A large body of horſe threatning the battalion commanded by Captain A. BROWN, Major STEVENSON was detached to its ſupport. The Major in a ſpirited charge routed this enemy. Towards five o'clock ſeveral pieces of cannon were opened on both ſides, and the continuance of a heavy and well directed fire until ſix did much execution.

Circumſtances, in themſelves trivial, often affect the ſafety of multitudes. About this period a moſt fortunate report, announcing the approach of Major General MEDOWS circulated, and obtained ready belief throughout the detachment. A ſhout of exultation re-echoed from the right to the left of the line. The

ding of the ſepoys, which always accompanies the huzzas of the Britiſh troops previous to a charge, made the Sultaun imagine that the bayonet was not far diſtant. He had alſo ſome grounds to be anxious for the ſecurity of his retreat, as the field of battle, was not nearer to the ford at Poongar, than the actual ſituation of the Grand Army during the engagement. Perhaps, too; the loſs of ſome conſiderable Sirdars; the ſevere fatigue he had lately undergone, and the approach of night, might have contributed towards the determination of the Sultaun. Certain it is, however, that at this period he with-drew his whole force, leaving the detachment in quiet poſſeſſion of a well-diſputed field. (1)

(1) When Officers, high in the ſervice, condeſcend to detail the operations that they directed, their narratives muſt ever be ſought after in proportion to the degree of curioſity that is awakened by the importance of the tranſactions they relate. The ideas entertained of the writer's candour, his rank in life, added to the influence of the object on the war, will ſtill contribute to keep alive the avidity with which Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's deſcription of the conteſt at Sattimungulum has been peruſed. Under theſe impreſſions it would be highly culpable to with-hold the enſuing letter. It is not with an intention to point out defects that any addition has been made to the facts therein ſtated. It is with a view to give every individual, as far as poſſible, his juſt ſhare of well earned lawrels, his juſt ſhare of claim to the kindneſs of his country.——————Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD to Lieutenant Colonel STUART.—Camp at Pachipolliam, September 21 1790. "My dear Colonel, as you will have "many relations, with little exactneſs, of ſome late occurrences during my command of a de- "tachment of the army on the Bevanee, I am deſirous of ſtating the principal ones to you my- "ſelf, that a juſt opinion of them may be formed by an officer I ſo much eſteem and reſpect. "My corps was augmented after the forcing of Sattimungulum, ſo that it conſiſted of the "King's regiment, and ſixteen ſquadrons of native cavalry, his Majeſty's 36th regiment, and "four battalions of native infantry, with eleven pieces of cannon ſerved by the Bengal ar- "tillery. One of theſe battalions of ſepoys garriſoned Sattimungulum, the reſt of my corps "was encamped near it, on the ſouth-ſide of the Bevanee. For ſome days I had many vague "reports of reinforcements to SAHID SAHIB, who was ſtationed at Guzzlehatty, the bottom "of the paſs; his force conſiſted entirely of horſe, as they ſaid of 6000, but of very little me- "rit: ſeveral cavalry ſkirmiſhes took place, in which the enemy was always beaten with great

The

The victors now moved to an advantageous ground ſomewhat nearer to Coimbatore than the ſcene of action. From thence the encampment of the Sultaun was diſcovered by the blaze of his fires which extended

" loſs, and almoſt none on our part. At length ſome priſoners arſſimed that TIPPOO had deſcend-
" ed the Ghauts in conſiderable force, and indeed we obſerved a much better cavalry than we
" had been uſed to. In the night of the 12th inſtant, I ſent Captain CHILD, with three ſquadrons,
" up the ſouth-ſide of the river, to reconnoitre; and early on the 13th inſtant, Major DARLEY,
" with his regiment, to ſupport him. About an hour and a half afterwards, I received
" information that Major DARLEY, was ſurrounded by a large body of horſe: I moved
" out with the remainder of the cavalry to his relief, beat the enemy, killed about 400 of
" them on the ſpot, and returned to camp. Captain CHILD joined me juſt before the attack,
" after having beat a body of the enemy's cavalry at Poongar, forcing them into the river, where
" many were killed and drowned: the priſoners affirm that TIPPOO was at Demiacottah.
" About ten the ſame morning a large body of horſe and foot, with four guns, moved down
" the north-ſide of the river, and cannonaded the grand guard; the corps were ſoon formed in
" order of battle, and took a poſition in front of the camp, with the cavalry in the ſecond line;
" a large body of the enemy now appeared in front, and began to open guns, firſt on my right
" wing, and ſucceſſively on my centre and left. I imagined they fired from about fifteen guns,
" but deſerters and others ſay, there were nineteen. Lieutenant Colonel DEARE, who com-
" manded the Bengal artillery, was killed early in the day, and his next officer, Captain
" SAMPSON, was ſoon diſabled by a ſevere wound in the head; Lieutenant ARMSTRONG of
" the 36th regiment was kil ed; Surgeon Aſſiſtant MORRIS, of the native cavalry, was ſe-
" verely wounded, and died in the night. The axle-trees of my two twelve-pounders ſoon
" gave way, and a ſix-pounder was diſabled; the reſt fired with excellent aim, but ſparingly,
" as my ſtock of ammunition was not great. Our line ſtood on the ſhoulder of a riſing ground
" to the right on its ſummit; it was ſtoney, but free from buſhes. The enemy was on ſtrong
" ground among incloſures and villages, and at a conſiderable diſtance, ſo that moſt of the ſhot
" ſtruck the ground ſhort of our line, though ſome went an incredible diſtance beyond it. The
" cannonade was kept up until perfectly dark; nothing on earth could exceed the bravery and
" firmneſs of every man in our whole line. When it was dark I determined to join
" the Commander in Chief, and to take the ſhorteſt route to Coimbatore. Captain
" DALLAS, who is always active and fertile in expedients, got timbers from the fort,
" and new axle-trees were made during the night for both twelve-pounders, but one
" of them only could move with the corps next morning. The 16th battalion was
" withdrawn from the fort, and we marched off in two columns, one of infantry, and the
" other of cavalry, about day-break; the baggage forming a third column more remote
" from the enemy. The ſlaughter of the gun-bullocks had been ſo great, that we could
" not move the eighteen-pounder, and it was left on the ground, with one diſabled ſix-
" pounder, and one of the twelve-pounders. Early on the 14th, as ſoon as the enemy
" ſaw the troops in march, a large body of cavalry croſſed the Bevance, and fell
" upon the baggage, ſo that great part of it was thrown down, and left to the enemy.
" Surgeon's-mate SUTHERLAND was killed here. The country growing more confined at
" Occarro, the corps proceeded in one column, the cavalry leading, and from this time the in-
" fantry was entirely conducted, and moſt judiciouſly managed by Lieutenant Colonel OLD-
" HAM, my ſecond. Major CUPPAGE whoſe experience and gallantry are well known to you,
" commanded one of the brigades. The troops had hitherto marched unmoleſted by the en-
" emy; but from the high grounds between Occarro and Couriampellum we ſaw large bodies

to the utmoſt range of viſion, and preſented to a contemplative mind an object not leſs aweful than magnificent. Here the detachment remained lying under arms and at the heads of their horſes as on the foregoing night, but on certain information of the General's march towards Velladi, it moved about two o'clock in the morning, and reached that place at ſun-ſet on the enſuing day. As the enemy did not continue the purſuit

" of horſe moving towards the line. The number of bullocks that had been killed, and " the exhauſted ſtate of the remainder, though every one had cheerfully ſupplied his own " private bullocks, obliged us to abandon the twelve-pounder and two ſixes; five ſix-pounde s were now left. The enemy brought guns to bear on the line of march, their ca- " valry began to preſs upon it, and our infantry was annoyed from muſquetry and rockets.

" About five in the evening Colonel OLDHAM formed his infantry on ſtrong ground, broken " by hedges. The enemy's infantry occupied the hedges alſo. This was about two miles and " an half ſhort of Shawore. Colonel OLDHAM had reſerved his fire till now. The enemy " ſeemed to imagine the moment arrived for the deſtruction of the corps; they ſhouted from " all quarters, fired hotly from all their guns and muſquetry, and plied their rockets: a body " of their cavalry moving down to charge our infantry, other large bodies cutting in among " our baggage, our cavalry inſtantly faced about, formed, attacked, and beat theirs off the " field, killing many of them and ſeveral of their horſes, with ſcarce any loſs on our part. " Their attack on our infantry was bold but injudicious; they ſuffered heavily in man and " horſe, and were completely beaten off without doing any injury to our infantry. Some of " their principal leaders fell cloſe to our ranks. Captain HARTLEY, of the 36th regiment, " was killed here in a gallant attempt to ſtorm a gun, and our infantry ſuffered loſs from their " guns and muſquetry, but their firmneſs remained unſhaken. Nothing could be more " ſeaſonable and judicious than the poſition taken by Majors DARLEY and STEVENSON, " and Captains PATER and CHILD, each at the head of their reſpective corps. I had only " to wiſh, and the cavalry performed. Nothing could be more evident than that the enemy's " cavalry, his ſtable horſe, was held in moſt complete check by our cavalry. One of our guns " was laid for an howdered elephant, and ſtruck the howder: the enemy now retired beaten " from the field. We took up our ground near Shawore about ſeven at night, and fired three " ſignal guns. We marched before day on the 15th; we heard and returned three ſignal guns. " We reached Velladi at eight at night, having paſſed three days without eating, but not a " murmur was heard from any one. General MEADOWS had puſhed beyond this place with " a ſew of his troops. On the 16th General MEADOWS joined us at Vellady, and I thought " myſelf happy in having brought him my corps, without other accidents than the uſual " caualties of the ſervice. On the 13th and 14th, our loſs was as follows: —Killed, 42 " Europeans, 114 Natives, and 23 Horſes—Wounded, 86 Europeans, 194 Natives, and 11 " Horſes. Of the wounded officers none are ſevere caſes, but Captain SAMPSON's in the " head, and Lieutenant VELANCY, who has loſt a foot. I can aſcertain nothing of the " enemy's loſs; but many ſtragglers whom we have picked up, all ſay it was extremely heavy,

on

no extraordinary occurrence took place on this march. No tidings of the army could however be obtained. Brigade Major DALLAS therefore propoſed to go ſingly in queſt of them. The offer was approved, and after traverſing a country of thirty miles, the Major returned at duſk with directions to remain at Velladi until further orders.

With a decided intention to compel the enemy to come to action, or to reaſcend the ghauts, the Engliſh General, no ſooner had intelligence of his deſcent into the plains, than he determined to put the army in motion towards the ford of Poongar. When he reflected on the number, equipment, and, above all, on the high diſcipline of the corps which had been poſted in advance, not a doubt remained on his mind but that eve-

" and that three principal men were killed; moſt of them ſay, Burhan ud Dien Cawn, a " brother in-law of Tippoo's, was killed.—I have the honour to be, My dear Colonel, Your's " moſt faithfully, (Signed) J. FLOYD."——" P. S. I ſhould like to dwell on the exem- " plary good conduct of the ſepoys, horſe and foot; all I can write cannot exceed their " merits. His Majeſty's regiments and the artillery did themſelves juſtice, with their ac- " cuſtomed valour and conduct."——Again I repeat, that every deviation from the above letter, and every diff rence from the accounts of other candid writers, is ſubmitted after the moſt careful enquiry has been made, and after correct information has been obtained. Amongſt the officers wounded at Sattimungulum, beſides thoſe mentioned by Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, the following names ought to have been inſerted. Of the 36th regiment, Captains WIGHT and DELANY, Captain Lieutenant OVEREND, and Lieutenant PUREFOY. Of the Bengal artillery, Lieutenants HORSBOROUGH and WINBOLT. Of the Coaſt cavalry, Lieutenant FLOYER, and Cornet and Adjutant DALLAS. Of the native infantry, Lieutenant ARTHUR MACALLY. My information alſo ſtates a ſpirited charge made by Cornet BRABAZON with a troop of Dragoons on a very ſuperior body of the enemy, but does not mention the exact time. It ſtates the Europeans killed at forty-three, the wounded at ninety-eight, the miſſing at ſeven; the natives killed at one hundred and twenty-eight, the wounded at one hundred and thirty ſeven, the miſſing at one hundred and forty-eight; the horſes killed at twenty-two; the wounded at eight, the miſſing at twenty-eight.

ry

ry nerve would be ſtrained to maintain Sattimungulum until reinforced, ſhould the Sultaun be hazardous enough to riſk an attack. Firm in this opinion he took a direct courſe for its relief early on the 14th of the month, and encamped on that day within four miles of Velladi. Here the noiſe of Colonel FLOYD's ſecond engagement was diſtinctly heard; and, with intention to intercept the enemy at the ford of Poongar, or to obtain any poſition whatſoever between his army and the Bevanee river, General MEDOWS, ſtill ignorant of the evacuation of his advanced poſt, marched early in the morning of the 15th to within a few miles of Demiacottah. The Sultaun, however, apprized of theſe movements, and conſequently fearful that his retreat would be cut off, abandoned all deſigns againſt the detachment, and fled with precipitation acroſs the Bevanee river (1).

In the mean time, the General, with a view to ſtrengthen Coimbatore, directed that Lieutenant Colonel STUART, who had then proceeded in order to be-

(1) "Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD reached Velladi on the 15th in the evening, from "which poſition the Commander in Chief had advanced to within a few miles of Demiacottah on "the ſame morning, in order to intercept the enemy at the ford on the Bevanee, where they "muſt have croſſed to the attack of Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's detachment, or to fall on "their rear in the event of their having advanced to any diſtance on the ſouth ſide of that river, "which movement had the effect of making the enemy relinquiſh any further attack on Lieu-"tenant Colonel FLOYD, and of retiring their force precipitately to the north ſide of the river." Adjt. Genl. to Colonel KELLY, 22d September 1790.

ſiege

ſiege Palligautcherry, ſhould ſend back the flank companies of the 71ſt and 72d regiments(2). He commanded that the ſixth battalion ſhould advance from Erroad in the direction of Sattimungulum (3); and, he apprized Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD of his intention to puſh the Sultaun, either by advancing by different routes from the two reſpective diviſions, or after forming a junction, by preſſing againſt the enemy in one compact body (4). The wary Mahomedan uſed every means that caution could dictate to avoid the Chriſtian General in the field on terms of equal advantage. He occupied a ſtrong poſt on the north bank of the Bevanee; that river afforded protection to his front; on either flank Demiacottah and Sattimungulum ſtrengthened his poſition; he neglected not to guard the ford at the latter place as

" (2) You are on receipt of this to order the flank companies of the 71ſt and 72d regiments " to march to Coimbatore, where they are to wait further orders. Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD " was attacked near Sattimungullum on the 13th, and beat off the enemy, by the firing heard " yeſterday the attack appears to have been renewed, but we do not know the reſult."—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel STEWART, 15th September, 1790.

" (3) The garriſon of Erroad, as eſtabliſhed by Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM under Lieu- " tenant CORNER, is to continue; and the 6th battalion and two ſix-pounders, with the ex- " ception of ſuch part of it as may be ſtationed at Bevincoral, is to march to Sattimungul- " lum to join the troops there, the force now at Coimbatore marches towards Sattimungullum " to-morrow" Inſtructions to Captain MACPHERSON, 13th September, 1790.

" (4) If the enemy (ſuppoſed to have attacked Sattimungullum) have retired, and that it is " adviſable and practicable, in regard to the river, for your detachment to croſs the Bevanee, " he wiſhes you to do ſo; but, if the enemy have not retired, you are to remain in your " preſent ſituation until further orders, the intention of the General being to puſh TIPPOO, or " his Officer commanding below the ghauts to the utmoſt extent that is adviſable, according " to circumſtances, either, by a movement from different routes, of the force at head quarters " and your detachment, or by joining them before a further movement in advance is made." Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, 14th September, 1790.

well as that at Poongar; and, by detaching ſwarms of horſe in different directions, he attempted to diſtract the attention and to thwart the deſigns of the Engliſh Commander.

The neceſſary care had no ſooner been beſtowed on the ſick and wounded by lodging them in ſafety at Coimbatore, than the General advanced towards Shawore (1) in anxious queſt of the enemy; there was alſo ſome likelihood that the Sultaun might attempt further to deſtroy the chain of communication by moving in force againſt Erroad (2). Under theſe impreſſions, Captain MACPHERSON, then in charge of that diſtrict, had inſtruc-

		Miles.	Fur.
(1) September 14th,	Four miles South of Velladi,	16	3
15th,	Five miles South of Demiacottah,	14	5
16th,	Velladi, - - -	10	5
18th,	Conjepeleam, - -	12	7
20th,	Shawore, - - -	8	6

" (2) Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's detachment having reached Velladi without proviſions, " and with only a very inconſiderable proportion of ammunition and camp equipage the com- " mander in chief joined it on the 15th in the morning at that place, halted one day to re- " move the ſick and wounded to Coimbatore, and then moved with his collected force towards " Shawore, in order to give the enemy battle, and cover Erroad, whilſt the troops there, and as " much of the proviſions as could be carried away, were drawing off to Carrore, with the ex- " ception of a ſmall garriſon to be left in the Fort of Erroad."—Adjutant General to Colonel KELLY 22d September 1790——" Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's detachment having been " under the neceſſity to retire from Sattimungullum, the General is apprehenſive that the ene- " my may move in force directly againſt Erroad, and therefore deſires that you fall back " to Carrore with the troops in the Erroad diſtrict, and that you carry with you, or diſpatch " before you march, as many of the cattle loaded with proviſions, &c. as poſſible. But you " are to conſider the preſervation of the troops under your command as the firſt object, and " conſequently that what relates to the cattle and proviſions is only to be adopted provided " you have no cauſe to believe that the enemy will advance towards you in force before they " can be diſpatched to Carrore with ſafety."—Inſtructions to Captain MACPHERSON, 16th September, 1790.

tions

tions to retire towards Carrore; he was directed to collect what cattle could be found in the neighbourhood of Erroad; to withdraw from that garriſon all ſtores for which he could poſſibly procure conveyance; he was to conſider the troops under his command as an eſcort for the protection of the whole as far as was conſiſtant with their ſafety; and, in order to take charge of the fort, with what ſtores could not be carried away, he had directions to leave a Subidar and one company of ſepoys for its defence (3). A compliance with theſe orders added the 6th battalion to the detachment, then under the command of Major YOUNGE, at Carrore.

From Shawore the General fell back to Coimbatore (4), in order to cover the operations againſt Palligautcherry, and the various ſupplies which could not be lodged in Erroad with ſafety from the period that the detachment at Sattimungulum had been compelled to

(3) "I had the honour yeſterday to ſignify the Commander in Chief's orders for your "marching to Avanaſhee with the 6th battalion of native infantry, and all the proviſions which "you have the means of conveying from Erroad, leaving as a garriſon the detachment in that "quarter of the 1ſt and 16th battalions under Lieutenant CORNER.—I am now deſired to "communicate the Commander in Chief's orders, that inſtead of marching to Avanaſhee with "the proviſions as above mentioned, you are to march to Carrore; and to leave only in Erroad "a ſubidar and a company of native infantry, provided you have not the means of carrying "with you to Carrore all the proviſions lodged in Erroad."—Adjt. Gen. to Capt. MACPHERSON, 20th Sept. 1790.

		Miles.	Fur.
(4) September 21ſt	Patchepaleam,	12	7
23d	Coimbatore,	14	4

retire (1). On the 29th the General again advanced towards the Bevanee in queſt of the enemy; and on the arrival of the army at Gopalchittypaleam, it was evident, that Tippoo's encampment had been moved from thence but a few hours: he certainly did not expect to be diſturbed at ſo early a period, for, two elephants, two camels, with about one hundred bullocks, loaded with rockets, were found upon the ground. Two days after this the hoſtile armies again occupied the ſame plain at Erroad (2): ſtill the Sultaun carefully preſerved a diſtance of one march. Erroad had been ſhamefully ſurrendered on the 25th of September, to a party of the enemy's horſe, who permitted the company that compoſed its garriſon to proceed to Carrore, but the Subi-

(1) "The army arrived at Shawore on the 20th, but as no accounts had been received from "Palligautcherry during theſe operations, the Commander in Chief thought it adviſable to "move in the direction of Coimbatore, not only to cover effectualy the ſiege of Palligautcherry "but the ſuppli s of every deſcription which could not be lodged with ſafety in Erroad after "our advarced detachment at Sattimungulum had been under the neceſſity of falling back, and "a movement of the army became proper to cover the operations carrying on at Palligautcher-"ry in communication with the junction to be effected at that place with the Bombay troops "under Lieut. Col. HARTLEY. The army for theſe purpoſes, marched yeſterday from Sha-"wore, halts at this place and moves to Coimbatore to-morrow, from whence it is the intention "of the Commander in Chief to advance again in a few days towards the Guzzlehatty paſs "with his collected force, except only ſuch diviſions of it as he may judge neceſſary to leave at "Palligautcherry after the place ſurrenders."—Adj. Gen. to Colonel KELLY, 22d September 1790.

			Miles.	Fur.
(2) September	29th,	Patchepaleam,	14	4
	30th,	Shawore,	12	7
October	1ſt,	Occarro,	10	7
	2d,	Gopalchittypaleam,	14	
	3d,	Coondapaddy,	12	3
	4th,	Erroad,	11	4

dar

dar that commanded was diſmiſſed the Company's ſervice with diſgrace.

It was now evident by the movements of the Sultaun, that he meditated a deſign to cut off, not only the ſupplies expected with Major YOUNGE, but the whole of the detachment by which they were eſcorted (3). Of this the Major fortunately obtained early information. A truſty trooper that entered the enemy's camp in diſguiſe on the 2d of October, reported his whole force in motion towards Carrore, near to the road by which the detachment had to paſs, and at a diſtance that did not exceed thirty miles (4). The Major conſequently relinquiſhing every idea of a junction for the time, waited for further orders under the protection of the fort. Correct information of the Sultaun's movements being likewiſe obtained by the Commander in Chief, he proceeded rapidly towards Major YOUNGE with the whole

(3) "Anxious to hear of Major YOUNGE and the convoy under his command, allow me to "requeſt every information in your power on that ſubject. It was intended that he ſhould "have come here, but he is now ordered to fall back to Carrore, which place, I heartily hope "to hear he reached in ſafety."—Lieut. Col. HARRIS to Capt. PARR; Coimbatore, 23d September 1790.

(4) "I have information that a large party of the enemy is in the country, and muſt requeſt "for the ſecurity of the detachment that you will order the two three pounders and the neceſ-"ſary ammunition to accompany them to be in readineſs. Lieutenant HARGRAVE will wait "on you at five o'clock to receive the guns and recovered Europeans."—17th, Sept. 1790.—again—"I have this moment received information that a large party of the enemy with guns "are at Caronelly, and that their intentions are towards this place, I have made the neceſſary ar-"rangements in caſe of their appearance."—Major YOUNGE to Captain PARR, 4th Oct. 1790.

army.

army. He arrived at Cudimoody on the 6th (1); was joined by the convoy on the enſuing day; and, on the 8th returned with all the ſupplies towards Coimbatore.

In the mean time the Sultaun did not remain inactive. Foiled in his principal object, he determind to attempt the recovery of the garriſons that had been lately wreſted out of his poſſeſſion whilſt the army was at a diſtance too conſiderable to afford them any relief.

From the immenſe ſupply of elephants and camels with which he had been conſtantly provided; from the number and ſuperior quality of his bullocks; from the great diſproportion on a comparative view of the canvas pitched by both armies; and, from his requiring but few wheel carriages, in conſequence of a total prohibition of ſpirituous liquors throughout his encampment, the rapidity of his movements exceeded that of the Britiſh army in a degree ſcarcely to be credited. Daraporam, the firſt object of his attention, was ſurrounded by horſe on the ſixth. Next day his whole force encamped within one thouſand yards of its walls; and, by

(1) October 5th, Caronelly, Miles, 16 Fur. 4
6th, Cudimoody, 8

break-

break of day on the eighth, batteries were ready to open on three faces of the fort, at equal diſtance from the ditch and the encampment. Unprovided with cannon, the garriſon, which now conſiſted of about one hundred Europeans and double that number of native troops, obtained an honorable capitulation, which was ſtrictly adhered to by both parties (2).

To the delay of a few days at this poſt may be attributed the preſervation of Coimbatore, with the guns and numerous ſtores that it contained (3), for, whilſt the SULTAUN was employed at Daraporam, the 10th, 13th and 14th Coaſt battalions, with one battalion from the King of Travancore, the whole under the immediate

" (2) Captain EVANS is to take charge of the priſoners under capitulation that formed the " garriſon of Daraporam. The officers and men left ſick in that garriſon who have alſo fallen " into the enemy's hands and have returned are to be with their corps. As ſoon as an opportu- " nity offers, the whole of the priſoners taken at Daraporam will be ſent to the preſidency, " in the mean time they are to be conſidered on camp allowances, but are not to ſerve during " the war, conformable to the parole given by the officers. Such of theſe priſoners as are ſent " ſick into garriſons in communication with the army, are to be reported particularly to the of- " ficers commanding, that they may not be put on duty when recovered, and that they may " be removed to the preſidency by the earlieſt opportunities."—General Orders, 18th October, 1790.

" (3) It is probable that the whole or a part of TIPPOO's force may appear before Coimbatore. " You, or the officer commanding there muſt defend the poſt to the laſt moment and to the laſt " man, as the commander in chief will move with the army to it's relief. Such of the ſick " officers and men left in Coimbatore, as are ſufficiently recovered to do duty ſhall take com- " mand, and conſequently the ſenior officer doing duty ſhall be conſidered in the command of " the Fort; for which purpoſe, you are directed to notify the orders this letter contains " to all the officers left ſick at Coimbatore. The army marches to-morrow to Cudi- " moody, will halt there the day after in order to form a junction with Major YOUNGE's detach- " ment from Carrore, and will march the day following towards Coimbatore, by ſuch marches " as may be neceſſary for the relief of that poſt"—Inſtructions to Lieutenant CHALMERS 5th October, 1790.

command

command of Captain KNOX, furtunately reinforced Coimbatore, and put a ſtop to every apprehenſion for its ſafety. Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY whoſe ſucceſsful exertions will be detailed in due time, having arrived at Palligautcherry, had ordered theſe corps to Coimbatore, agreeable to inſtructions from the commander in chief (1). A number of ſick and convaleſcent officers that reſided in the palace, now attracted the notice of HOOSSEIN CAWN, one of the enemy's Sirdars, whoſe diviſion at that period conſiſted of about ſifteen hundred horſe. He had approached within ſix miles of his object, when he received intelligence of the reinforcement; he immediately relinquiſhed the deſign of capturing theſe gentlemen and ſuddenly withdrew towards Sattimungulum.

"(1) Lieutenant Colonel STEWART at the head of a detachment from this army at Palligautcherry, which place ſurrendered to him on the 22d inſtant, has received orders, to march on the 26th inſtant to Coimbatore, leaving in Palligautcherry four battering guns (eighteen-pounders) and ſuch garriſon as he may judge ſufficient for the defence of the poſt, provided the detachment under your command does not arrive at Palligautcherry on or before the day he marches; but if you ſhall join him before that time, the charge and defence of the poſt of Palligautchery is to be left intirely to your detachment, only that the troops of the Fort St. George eſtabliſhment now belonging to it, are to join Lieutenant Colonel STEWART and to march under his orders to Coimbatore. The four battering guns are at all events to be left by Lieutenant Colonel STEWART in Palligautcherry. I am therefore commanded to ſignify, that if you arrive at Palligautcherry before Lieutenant Colonel STEWART marches, you are to conſider yourſelf under his orders; but if you arrive there after Colonel STEWART has marched, you are to relieve the garriſon left by him in Palligautcherry, and to order it with the whole of the troops of the Fort St. George eſtabliſhment, now forming part of your detachment to march to the head quarters of the army at this place, and you are to remain in charge of the poſt of Palligautcherry with the reſt of your detachment until you receive the commander in chief's further orders." — Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY, 24th September, 1790.

The

The army encamped at Singanellore (2), diſtant from Coimbatore about ſix miles, on the 15th of this month, having Captain WAHAB with his battalion at equal diſtance between the fort and the encampment, in order to keep the communication open. SHAYCH-BABIN, one of the enemy's ſpies was executed on the march from Carrore, and eight Europeans that ſhamefully plundered beyond the picquets were carried off by Looties (3). Having provided for the ſick and having ſent all carriages and baggage that could be diſpenſed with into the garriſon, the General put the army in motion on the 20th, and encamped at Erroad on the 2d of November (4).

		Miles,	Fur.
(2) October 8th,	Pooraſhcottapaliam,	7	4
9th,	Sheelamootapaliam,	10	
11th,	Ramalingapaliam,	10	4
12th,	Periapaliam,	10	4
14th,	Soomanoor,	15	0
15th,	Singannellore,	12	2

(3) "The ſick able to walk who are permitted to fall out of the ranks, and thoſe conveyed "on carriage bullocks, are to move on the ſame flank with the baggage between the line and "the line of carts. Commanding Officers of corps, will be held reſponſible that their ſick "do not ſtraggle on the march. The Commander in Chief is concerned to find that ſeveral "ſoldiers were carried of by the enemy's horſe yeſterday, he expects that there will be no cauſe "to make ſimilar reports to Head Quarters on any *future occaſion*, the picquets are expreſsly "ordered to ſeize any ſoldier going beyond them, and to fire on thoſe they cannot eaſily ap-"prehend."—General Orders, 13th October 1790.

		Miles,	Fur.
(4) October 20th,	Soomanoor,	12	2
21ſt,	Valipaliam,	12	4
23d,	Avanaſhee,	8	2
25th,	Shamaraſhepaliam,	13	4
Nov. 1ſt,	Perentory,	10	0
2d,	Erroad,	12	0

Avanaſhee, near one of the grounds of encampment on this march, is a well built village, with a ſmall yet ſtately Pagoda, about one hundred and fifty feet in height. A ſtaircaſe incapable of admitting two men abreaſt, or even one bulky perſon, winds to its top; and, as innumerable ſwarms of Batts fly about in every direction, the aſcent is not leſs offenſive than dangerous to the eyeſight. A ſubſtantial wall, twelve feet high, ſurrounds the Pagoda. Three well built ſwamy houſes, or temples with arched roofs, and doors at one end ſtand, in the encloſure; and, at no conſiderable diſtance ſeveral braſs and copper images that had been concealed with much caution were diſcovered in a deep cell. Theſe, doubtleſs, in times of peace, occupiedthe temples, and ſymbolically repreſented certain attributes of the Supreme Being(1), to whom alone Gentoos conſecrate places of worſhip.

(1) "The General received opinion of the Hindoos being Polytheiſts has no foundation in truth, for although their tenets admit poſitions that are difficult to be defended, yet that they are worſhippers of God, and only one God, are incontrovertable points."—Again,—"They one and all believe in the unity of the Godhead, and although they hold images in high veneration, yet they are by no means idolaters, as the ignorant ſuppoſe. I have myſelf frequently diſcourſed on the ſubject with many learned and upright men of this religion and comprehend their doctrine."—Ayeen Akbery vol. 3.——"Reverence! Reverence be unto thee a thouſand times repeated! Again and again Reverence! Reverence be unto thee! Reverence be unto thee before and behind! Reverence be unto thee on all ſides, O thou who art all in all! Infinite is thy power and thy glory! Thou includeſt all things, wherefore thou art all things!—Again.—Thou art the father of all things animate and inanimate; thou art the ſage inſtructor of the world, worthy to be adored! There is none like unto thee; where then in the three worlds, is there one above thee? wherefore I bow down; and with my body proſtrate upon the ground, crave thy mercy, Lord!—Bhagvat Geeta, p. 95.

In

In front of this building ſtands an obeliſk, forty-five feet high, on the top of which there is a lamp that is only light on certain feſtivals. In the neareſt ſtreet, two unwieldy carriages attracted the notice of every paſſenger. Each of them ſupported a huge and irregular frame of teakwood, on which were carved figures of the moſt diſguſting appearance. When the lamp is lighted, theſe carriages are put in motion by men and bullocks. Bramins and others in the hopes of obtaining remiſſion of their ſins aſſiſt by pulling at the traces, and many infatuated females proſtrating themſelves before the wheels, meet a death alike certain and much more terrible than the funeral pile. A clear ſtream that empties itſelf into the Nöel river ſeperates the village from the ſanctuary; but, the communication is rendered eaſy by means of a ſtrong but inelegant ſtone bridge.

From the top of the Pagoda there is a view that can never fail to pleaſe; the mountains here, forming an immenſe arch, which ſtretches from the ſouth towards the north, of a ſudden riſe in one grand and majeſtick wall, that ranges at the diſtance of from twenty to thirty miles; jungles eternally verdant complete-

ly over-ſpread the ſurface of thoſe mountains from their baſe to their ſummits, and the plains around as far as eye can reach are fertile in the extreme(1). Large clumps of trees with extenſive ſheets of water protect and enrich the country; villages defended by walls, hedges and ditches are to be ſeen in every direction, and however bold the aſſertion, it is nevertheleſs true, that no part of Great Britain exhibits a higher ſtate of cultivation.

On the march to Avanaſhee, Brigade-Major DALLAS, with Cornet MACKAY, and a troop of cavalry, fell in with about fifty of the Sultaun's Stable Horſe whom they inſtantly attacked and put to flight. About one half of this party was cut to pieces, and four troopers with twenty-ſix horſes were brought into camp. On the ſame day a reſolute dragoon, named Parkes, fell in whilſt flanking, with ſix of the enemy, mounted, in an avenue ſo narrow that there was not room for two men to engage abreaſt. He took advantage of the confined ſituation, levelled three of them with the ground, and

(1) "The greateſt part of this empire (Hindoſtan) is arable land, and in ſome places the ſoil "has ſuch ſtrength that they always cultivate the ſame ſpot, without there being any difference "in the crops. In many places they have three crops of rice in a year, and in ſome even "more. The vine bears fruit in the firſt year."—Ayeen Akbery tom. 3. p. 5.

after

after ſecuring their horſes he joined the line with one priſoner.

On the 25th of October, Colonel TRENT having under his command the 4th brigade of infantry, with three troops of native cavalry was detached to Carrore in order to eſcort a ſupply of proviſions to the army(2), which he was informed would occupy a poſition a little to the ſouthward of Erroad. The priſoners taken at Daraporam were directed to embrace this opportunity for proceeding to the preſidency of Fort St. George; and, Major PATTER, with the 2d regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of native infantry, two companies excepted,

(2) "Lieutenant Colonel TRENT marches to Carrore in the command of a detachment "for the protection of proviſions to be drawn from that garriſon agreeable to the directions that "Mr. KINGSCOTE is inſtructed to give concerning them. The Commander in Chief deſires "you will uſe every exertion in your power to enable Lieutenant Colonel TRENT's detachment "to proceed without delay to join the army. I am further directed to acquaint you that the "20th battalion of native infantry with two field pieces from Lieutenant Colonel TRENT's "detachment is to compoſe part of the garriſon of Carrore until further orders, and to deſire "that you will deliver the enclоſed letter to Lieutenant Colonel TRENT which contains his "inſtructions to the above effect. I am likewiſe deſired to ſignify to you from the Commander "in Chief that if the enemy ſhould appear in force againſt Carrore, the Senior Officer of the "troops there, whether he belongs to the detachment or the garriſon, is to take the command "of the whole and is to be reſponſible for the defence of the place, which on all occaſions, and "in all ſituations muſt be defended to the laſt man and to the laſt moment; but that in any "other ſituation, the officer commanding the preſent or any other detachment ſent to Carrore, "is not to interfere with the command of the fort and garriſon, or any other matter appertaining "to the command of the place further than by ſuch applications as may be neceſſary for "conducting publick ſervice between two officers having ſeparate commands. I am deſired by "the Commander in Chief to add, that he is extremely ſatisfied with your attention and activity in the command of Carrore, and that he aſſures himſelf you will continue your exertions "for the publick ſervice. I am deſired to acquaint you that the priſoners taken at Daraporam, "who have been permitted to return, proceed to Carrore with Lieutenant Colonel TRENT's "detachment under charge of Captain EVANS on their way to the Preſidency, and that they "are to march to Trichinopoly from your fort as ſoon as the road is ſufficiently ſafe, or that "an opportunity offers for their proceeding under the protection of an eſcort."—Inſtructions to Captain PARR, 24th October 1790.

was

was ſent to expedite the Convoy; but, from a delay of the original detachment, which became the ſubject of enquery before a General Court Martial, it was the 7th of November ere a junction took place.

Juſt at this period of time, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, who had been ſent with the cavalry to reconnoitre as far as Bevincoral, a town at the confluence of the Bevanee and Cauvery advanced with a ſmall party ſeveral miles to the northward of theſe rivers, and aſcertained that the Sultaun after croſſing the latter at a ford ſome miles higher up about the beginning of the month, had proceeded with his whole force in a northerly direction. For ſome time it was apprehended, that his intentions were to aſcend the Martinelly paſs by the fort of Coveriporam; but, a ſudden wheel which he made to the eaſtward evidently contradicted this opinion.

By the death of that excellent officer, Colonel KELLY of the Madras eſtabliſhment, on the 24th September, the command of the centre diviſion devolved on Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, of his Majeſty's ſervice. Conformable to inſtructions from the Governor and Council at Fort St. George, Colonel MAXWELL had made conſiderable progreſs in the reduction of the Barrahmahl valley previous to the late movement of the

the SULTAUN. It has been confidently aſſerted, "that "a junction of the two armies was intended, and that "TIPPOO could hardly be ignorant of it (1)." That a junction ſhould be practicable, muſt have been at all times of importance; yet, it will be difficult to demonſtrate, that any fixed determination to unite the centre with the ſouthern army, at a given point, at all exiſted in the mind of our leader, from the period of the engagement at Sattimungulum (2), until the enemy by advancing towards the former had placed himſelf in a ſituation extremely critical (3).

(1) Rennell's marches of the Army, page 34.

"(2) I am directed however to acquaint you, that in the preſent ſituation of matters the "movement of the force under your command will depend upon circumſtances, and the inſtructions you may receive from the board, the commander in chief having thought it neceſſary to remove on the 14th inſtant, with the force at Coimbatore, in conſequence of intelligence received the day before, either to cover and ſupport the detachment at Sattimungullum under Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, or to advance from that poſt in conjunction with it as circumſtances ſhould require. Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD having ſuſtained and repelled a very heavy cannonade from the enemy on the 13th, after attacking with great ſucceſs a ſuperior body of their cavalry on the ſame morning, thought it adviſable from the information he had received of the enemy's encreaſing force, to move on the 14th and join head quarters, when he was again attacked near Shawore and again repulſed the enemy altho' with the loſs of the greateſt part of the baggage and camp equipage, and of ſome pieces of cannon which it became impracticable to draw off on account of the great ſlaughter made among the cattle belonging to his detachment on both days, ſome of theſe guns being diſabled at the ſame time in the axle-trees of the carriages and otherwiſe."—Adjutant General to Colonel KELLY, 22d September, 1790.

(3) "The army will move from hence to-morrow towards Bevincoral. The General is informed that TIPPOO has marched towards Coveriporam on his route to the upper country by the Martinelli Paſs; but, if contrary to the information received, the Commander in Chief finds that he croſſes the Cauvery and moves in the direction of the troops under your command, this army will follow him. If TIPPOO has moved to the upper country, the Commander in Chief deſires that you will purſue your march by the route of Tappoor and Salem as expeditiouſly as poſſible to form a junction with the main army in this quarter, and even if he has not moved to the upper country that you will ſtill purſue your march by the above route, availing yourſelf of ſuch poſts as it affords, and communicating from time to time your ſituation to the Commander in Chief."—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, Erroad 7th Nov. 1790.

He

He had ſtudiouſly avoided Major General MEDOWS for upwards of ſeven ſucceſſive weeks in Coimbatore; he obtained but little advantage over a diviſion of his force in an attempt for two complete days, and when it is conſidered that the army in the Barahmahl conſiſted of above nine thouſand three hundred firelocks, commanded by an officer of known zeal and of conſiderable experience, his preſent alarm unqueſtionably aroſe from the danger that appeared to threaten his defenceleſs provinces to the northward. There are ſtrong grounds to believe that a junction of the two armies had not been determined on by Major General MEDOWS until the beginning of November (1). It is a fact now eſtabliſhed beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that Colonel KELLY did intend to invade the upper country, to beſiege Bangalore and to reduce the adjacent diſtricts under the Britiſh Government; he de-

" (1) I did myſelf the honor of writing fully to you on the 31ſt July upon the ſubject of " the exertion I thought abſolutely neceſſary to be made to enable Colonel KELLY with the " Carnatic army, to penetrate the Myſore Country via Bangalore, and to begin his march " by the 1ſt of October, on which day I will, if poſſible, march to attempt the ghauts. If this " is practicable, it appears to me, we may parry the monſoon, and ſo ſhorten the war, which " it would be economy to do at any expence; for we muſt be undone by procraſtination. If " this is impoſſible, Colonel KELLY's army had better go into cantonments, as ſoon as circum- " ſtances will admit. Colonel COCKERELL, on the firſt of October, ſhould march to join the " NIZAM, wherever he appoints, and I will do the beſt I can with Colonel HARTLEY, to " forward this important plan."—Major General MEDOWS, to the Council at Fort St. George, 14th Auguſt, 1790.

tached

tached Captain BEATSON, an officer deſervedly high in his confidence, with Captain READ, Lieutenant MUNRO, and a ſmall party of troops at an early period of the war, to aſcertain the practicability of entering Myſore by the Mugly, a paſs, hitherto but little known. In a letter to the Governor and Council at Fort St. George in their Military department, he clearly delineated the meaſures in his opinion the moſt likely to be attended with ſucceſs againſt the upper provinces, whilſt TIPPOO with his main body was held in check by Major General MEDOWS in Coimbatore. He obtained the approbation of that General to the plan of operations that he originally recommended (2); and, as the deſign had furniſhed ſubject for much converſation, conjectures concerning it had moſt probably extended to the enemy.

From whatever cauſe this plan was laid aſide; whither the ſudden deſcent of the Myſorean army at Guzzlehatty had produced any alteration in the deſigns of Major General MEDOWS; whither dear-bought ex-

" (2) I am commanded by Major General MEDOWS, commander in chief, to acknowledge " the receipt of your letter to him under date the 28th ult. and to ſignify that he approves " of the army under your command being employed in taking poſſeſſion of every fort, on the " common level between the ghauts and Ouſſoor, and in reducing the greateſt part of the " Bangalore province and the Barrahmaul to the Company's ſubjection, but that you are to " conſider at the ſame time the junction of the army you command in the field with the main " army as a moſt eſſential object to be kept in view by you in the courſe of your operations."— Adjutant General to Colonel KELLY, 6th September, 1790.

perience had diſcovered to the Engliſh commander, that the force of the Sultaun had been under-rated from the beginning; or, whither the invaſion as the original favorite of Colonel KELLY had been abandoned at that officer's death, there remains not a doubt but that the immediate object of Colonel MAXWELL, beſides that of keeping in view the practicability of a junction with the Grand Army, was, the conqueſt of the Barahmahl, and of the diſtricts to the ſouth-eaſt of that valley, without any reference whatſoever to an invaſion of Myſore, with the force then under his command.

However, as the vaſt diſparity in cavalry, between the centre army and that of the Sultaun, might have been attended with conſequences extremely painful to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL (1); as there was much reaſon to expect from the narrowneſs of the valleys, and from the intricacy of the paſſes, in the country

(1) "We immediately communicated to the Commander in Chief, by expreſs, the ſituation "of Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, for although we had no apprehenſion that he could be "worſted in an action, yet we felt much anxiety leſt the numerous bodies of cavalry belonging "to the enemy hovering around him, might cut off his baggage and diſtreſs him for want of "proviſions; but we were ſoon relieved from all uneaſineſs, by a letter from the General, "informing us that he was croſſing the Cauvery with the whole army in purſuit of the enemy "who had marched to the northward a few days before, with an intention it was ſuppoſed, of "attacking Colonel MAXWELL. The General added that he was under no alarm for the ſafety of the centre army, which though perhaps not able to beat the enemy in full force, could "certainly hold out until his arrival."—The Preſident and Council of Fort St. George to the "Court of Directors, 20th Jan. 1791.

through

through which the Sultaun had to advance, that all his addreſs could not avoid coming to action; and, as the actual force and cautious conduct of the Myſoreans rendered an acquiſition of ſtrength deſirable for the execution of the original plan of operations, the General determined on a junction with the centre diviſion; and, for the firſt time detached couriers with notice of that intention (z), at the ſame period pointing out the route of Darampoory and Tapoor as the moſt proper to be purſued, from its placing the enemy in a direct line between the two armies.

Although the Sultaun had thus ſecured a ſtart of one complete week's march, the nature of the ground over which he muſt of neceſſity convey his artillery and ſtores, left ſome hopes of being enabled to entangle him, amongſt the hills, woods, and paſſes, that obſtructed his advance; the grievous, yet unavoidable deficiency of cavalry in the centre diviſion, too, rendered atten-

(z) "The Commander in Chief intended to march towards Bevincoral on this day, but on "account of the information received concerning the fords and that TIPPOO has croſſed the "the Cauvery, he has ordered the army to croſs the ford about three miles below Erroad. One "brigade and part of the ſtores are already acroſs, he hopes the reſt will be moved in the "courſe of to-morrow or next day, and that on the 10th or 11th inſtant, at fartheſt, the army "will proceed on its march from the north bank of the Cauvery towards Selim and Daram-"poory to form a junction with the troops under your command. The Commander in Chief "leaves it to your judgement, in the preſent ſituation of this army and the enemy, to take "poſt or to advance according as circumſtances ſhall require from the information you receive "of the enemy."—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, 8th Nov. 1790.

tion to expedition at this period doubly neceſſary. Alive to theſe impreſſions, in leſs than two days, the General croſſed his army with all the ſtores over the Cauvery, at a ford two hundred and fifty yards in breadth, and ſo deep that moſt of the bullocks and ſome part of the cavalry had to ſwim. The zeal and activity of the officers that filled the ſeveral public departments appeared at no time more conſpicuous than on this occaſion, for, although the boats had been either deſtroyed or carefully concealed by the early directions of the Sultaun, no lives were loſt, nor did any part of the proviſions or ammunition ſuſtain material damage.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

ALTOUGH the grand army had thus withdrawn from the Coimbatore country, it does not appear that the primary plan of the campaign had been, as yet, altogether laid aſide, or that it had even undergone any material change, beſides the union of the centre diviſion with the main force. The poſts occupied in the conquered countries were not only continued, but ſtrengthned

ned with an addition of troops and of guns (1). The favorers of the original mode of attack produced many arguments in ſupport of operations againſt the ſouthern extremity of the enemy's dominions. They reaſoned thus.

It was on the diſtricts of Coimbatore, Erroad, Carore, Diraporam, Pallygautcherry and Dindigul, that the Sultaun had to depend for the principal part of his ſupplies both of grain and of forage, and, the degree of eaſe with which theſe countries are not only prevented affording him any aſſiſtance, but abſolutely wreſted out of his poſſeſſion clearly diſcovers the advantage of the

(1) "On your arrival at Carrore with the detachment under your command, the 20th "battalion of native infantry is to form part of that garriſon, and is to be placed there "with two field pieces and the field equipments of the corps. The Commander in Chief "deſires me to add that particular circumſtances connected with the ſituation of the public "ſervice at preſent, have occaſioned his delaying a communication of this part of his orders "until the arrival at Carrore of the detachment under your command."—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel TRENT 24 October 1790.——"You are to ſend from Madura to "Dindigul ſix iron eighteen pounders with as large a proportion of ſhot and ſtores for them "as can be ſupplied from your poſt, under charge of the moſt truſty and capable of the "Invalid Artillery men at Madura. The Commander in Chief is deſirous that theſe pieces "of ordnance ſhall proceed to Dindigul as early as they can be forwarded with ſafety, ſo "as to arrive before the Monſoon ſets in; and directs me to add, that as there may be "ſome difficulty in procuring a proper eſcort for them from Madura, it will be adviſ-"able for you to ſend a copy of this letter to Captain BOWSER, in order that ſuch an eſcort "may be provided jointly from your garriſon and from Dindigul as can moſt conveniently "be ſpared at the time the guns and the ſtores are in readineſs to proceed from Madura." Inſtructions to Major SALE 24th October 1790.——"Captain Lieutenant TORIN has "reported that he will have between ſixty and ſeventy horſes for the ſervice at Anjengo "about the end of this month, the Commander in Chief directs that you will take the "neceſſary meaſures for their being marched to Trichinopoly with all convenient expedi-"tion. Should there be any detail of the native cavalry regiment at Trichinopoly that "can be uſefully employed in this ſervice, the Commander in Chief deſires it may be ap-"plied to aſſiſt in conducting the horſes to Trichinopoly, and that you will give the "earlieſt notice of the probable time of the horſes arriving there."—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel BRIDGES 3d November 1790.

meaſure.

meaſure. They aſſerted, that nature, even, ſeemed to point out that quarter as the moſt proper object of attack; for, according to their reaſoning, that part of it not bounded by the territories of the Eaſt India Company or their allies, is divided from the reſt of the Sultaun's dominions, either by a ſtupendous chain of mountains penetrable but in very few places; or, by the river Cauvery, which, as it is affected by the Monſoon of either coaſt, is both deep and rapid, is but ſeldom fordable, and that only at particular ſeaſons of the year.

A ſouthern invaſion, they inſiſted, was likewiſe better calculated either to repel the encroachments of the Sultaun on the poſſeſſions of the Company and their allies, or to favour our exertions after the junction with the armies of Bombay and Travancore, as the operations of the enemy had rendered that meaſure neceſſary. It was ſaid, too, that "an invaſion by Guzzle-"hatty, and the poſſeſſion of that paſs, aſſured us an im-"mediate acceſs to the capital of TIPPOO's kingdom, "commanding a communication with our new acquiſi-"tions and with the Company's ſouthern provinces. "Beſides, as far as the ſyſtem of defending front, flanks, "and rear, can be extended from the poſition of an

army

" army to the topographical circumſtances of a country, " it would enable us to ſecure thoſe territories from any " conſiderable irruptions (1)." Theſe arguments, however, are mere matter of opinion, mere ſpeculations of fancy, utterly invalidated by the experience of the enſuing years.

From the banks of the Cauvery, the whole army advanced on the 10th, towards Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, in the direction of the Tapoor Paſs, marching for the moſt part on the very road by which the army of the Sultaun had proceded but a few days before.—Sankeridirgum, the capital of an extenſive diſtrict, appeared formidable to a degree on the ſecond day's march. Its diſtance from the left of the line was ſcarce two miles. Out of a well cultivated plain of conſiderable extent, the rock which appears about ſix hundred yards in diameter, and probably ſomewhat more in height, riſes perpendicular, all around, except at a few places where it overhangs it's baſe, conſequently it widens towards the top; and although ſcarſely acceſſible from nature, it is ſtrongly fortified, and had at that time a numerous and well ſupplied garriſon.

(1) Ful. on India p. 175 6.

Such

Such was the high ſtate of cultivation at which the diſtricts dependent on this Fort had arrived, that all the exertion of the inhabitants aided by a numerous army were not adequate to the effectual concealment or ſecurity of the grain or cattle. Both were procured in abundance. Whole herds of oxen wandering in jungles amongſt the haunts of wolves and tigers on the tops of the loftieſt mountains, diſcovered their new retreat by their lowings after the more luxuriant paſture of the valleys. The perſevering induſtry of the native troops and followers too, by means of ſteel prickers, and ſharp pointed rammers probed the earth, and expoſed abundance of depoſits, notwithſtanding the extreme caution of the Ryuts in forming deep excavations for the ſecurity of their hoards.

Wild and romantic as the Selim Valley appeared on the march of the 12th, few countries of equal dimenſions can compare with it, in real advantages of produce, in richneſs of ſoil, or, as to the beautiful ſcenery of the proſpect. The height of the ſurrounding mountains, notwithſtanding their ſudden declivity, enables the inhabitants of the valley to fill their extenſive reſervoirs more frequently than falls to the lot of other

ſituations; for, as they range all along the feet of the mountains, and, as the valley itſelf is of no conſiderable breadth, they receive ſuch an ample ſupply of water, that the bottom may be flooded at every ſeaſon of the year; conſequently, ſugar-cane, paddy, and choulum, in all their different ſtages, formed ſuch a contraſt to the rugged jungle and naked rocks that ſurrounded them, and afforded ſuch a pleaſing relief to the eye that language is totally unequal to the deſcription. (1).

Here in a Mud Fort called Wombinellore, ſome hundred bullocks well loaded and juſt ready to ſtart, with a conſiderable quantity of grain were captured. An eſcort, probably of the looty kind, were indebted for their ſafety to the ſpeed of their horſes, but, as there is reaſon to believe that KUMER UL DIEN CAWN, had been left behind by the Sultaun to deſtroy what grain could not be carried away from this quarter, theſe might have been ſtable horſe detached from his diviſion.

Having penetrated ſeveral defiles which from natural

(1) I have dwelt at greater length on the deſcription of the diſtricts, to the northward of the Cauvery, in the direction that the army marched, as no writings that have come to my knowledge make any particular mention of their appearance, produce, or ſoil. This, however, does not apply to the Barahmahl valley, or to any other tract of country on the route of Major General MEADOWS.

advantages

advantages muſt ever admit of eaſy defence, the General on the 13th reached the leſs pervious paſs of Tapoor, and encamped in a cultivated plain, that was barely ſufficient to contain the army and the ſtores. This plain is the bottom of an irregular baſon formed by a partial break in a range of hills that run along the eaſtern ſide of the Barahmahl valley. It is acceſſible only by the road on which the contending powers marched, and, as a narrow pathway, which was all that was made previous to the war, had been widened through rocks and amongſt trees and jungles, the fatigue that the Myſoreans muſt have undergone before they accompliſhed ſo ſevere a taſk, in ſo ſhort a time, muſt have been very conſiderable. Near this bottom, there is a large piece of water, that receives a variety of rivulets from the ſurrounding mountains, which it diſcharges in one ſtream called the Tapoor river. The ruggedneſs of the country, on either hand, rendered it neceſſary to raiſe a road through an arm of this reſervoir that was from ten to twelve feet in depth, and although the entrance from the ſouthward has no very conſiderable aſcent, ſtill, from its ſudden and narrow windings, together with its jungly and uneven ſurface,

the water is the part of the paſs on this ſide that can be penetrated with leaſt difficulty.

The march of next day was checkered with ſcenes new and intereſting. It commenced by aſcending a hill of conſiderable height that promiſed herculean labour when the heavy guns and ſtores were taken into conſideration. Througout the war no ſuch aſcent again offered to the main army. The length of the riſe, the ſteepneſs of the mountain, and the narrowneſs of the road ſeemed to threaten defiance to all exertion. The ardour of the troops, the only effectual reſource on ſuch occaſions, overcame every difficulty; and, about noon, the advance guard came to its ground in the Barahmahl valley.

A very ſingular occurrence now attracted general attention. At firſt it appeared that a few ſtraggling houſes had been built on the oppoſite ſide of the valley at the bottom of the mountains. By degrees, however, this ſcene aſſumed different aſpects; canvaſs ſprung up; ſeveral flags became viſible; and, the approach of an immenſe cloud of duſt, evidently beſpoke an armament in motion as well as an encampment on the riſe. Whither this was friend or foe, no indivi-

dual

dual could at the time declare. All was conjecture. The moſt obſerving men ventured not to form any judgement; at leaſt, they expreſſed none for which they could adduce reaſonable grounds. All reſted in ſuſpence. For a full hour, however, canvaſs continued to riſe on both ſides. At length, three guns fired in our line, on an ill-founded ſuppoſition, that the encampment in ſight appertained to the centre army, at once appriſed the enemy of his danger and diſcovered to us our miſtake. In an inſtant his canvaſs diſappeared. His flags were lowered to the ground. "He immediately decamped and haſtened up the ghauts by the Oodeadirgum paſs (1)."

Eagerly bent on a junction with Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL's diviſion, Major General MEDOWS ſtill continued his march toward Coveripatam (2). Although he had received early information of Colonel MAXWELL's

(1) "General MEDOWS informed us that he had ſeen the enemy two days before, about "Twenty miles diſtant, on his return from Colonel MAXWELL, pitching his tents juſt as our "army had come to the ground, after a long fatiguing march through the Paſs of Tapoor; "that three guns having been fired as a ſignal to Colonel MAXWELL, the enemy immediately "decamped and haſtened up the Ghauts by the Oodeadirgum Paſs".—Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, in their political department, to the Court of Directors 20th Jan. 1792.

(2)

		Miles.	Fur.
November, 13,	Oohmaloor,	10	6
14,	Tapoor,	16	
15,	Adamancottah,	11	2
16,	Pcolamputty,	13	6

advance

advance into the enemy's country on the 24th of October, near three weeks had now elaſped without communication or intercourſe of any kind between the two commanders, nor had any tidings whatever of the centre diviſion been received in the grand army during that period. The nearneſs of the enemy's principal force, too, added to the anxiety of the General, and ſtrengthened all other grounds of alarm.

Impreſſed with theſe reflections, from Poolamputty, the Commander in Chief detached Captain MACALISTER with five ſquadrons of cavalry in the direction of Kiſtnaghery, in order to aſcertain the exact poſition of the other army (2). Conducted by that officer, Colonel MAXWELL effected the much wiſhed for junction, on the following day. Although greatly inferior in number as to infantry, and out of all compariſon with reſpect to cavalry, watchful, cautious, and firm, his movements tended to provoke rather than to decline an engagement. He effectually baffled every attempt of the Sultaun for

(2) "The army arrived here this day, and will remain until the force under your command "joins, you are to move as expeditiouſly as poſſible to this place. This will be delivered to "you by an officer commanding five ſquadrons of Cavalry ſent towards Coveripatam and "Kiſtnaghery in order to aſcertain the exact ſituation of the camp under your command, as the "Commander in Chief has not received any of your letters of a later date than the 30th of "laſt month, nor any intelligence that can be depended upon. The officer commanding the "five ſquadrons is directed to return with you, or before, as you ſhall order".—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, 16th November, 1790.

three

three ſucceſſive days, and juſtly obtained the approbation of his General, in language equally expreſſive and ſincere, for conduct, which though ſtrongly marked with manlineſs and fire, was by no means deficient in judgement (3).

In order to account for the late unexpected appearance of the enemy at Palicode; to form a clear idea with reſpect to the actual ſtrength of the contending armies in the neighdourhood of the Barahmahl valley at this ſtage of the war; to unite, by juſt relation, the operations of the centre diviſion with thoſe of Major General MEDOWS in one connected chain, as well as to enable military men when employed on ſimilar ſervices at future periods to derive ſome benefit from the great experience of Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL, it will be neceſſary not only to detail the progreſs of Colonel MAXWELL previous to his junction with the grand army, but to ſtate the equipment of his force, and to trace at leaſt ſome corps of which it was compoſed to the ſtations from whence they were originally called forth.

(3) "The Commander in Chief is extremely obliged to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL for "the high order in which he has brought up his diviſion of the army, and for his ſpirited and "judicious conduct in offering the enemy battle for two days with ſo great an inferiority without quitting his advantageous and well choſen poſt to provoke it. The Commander in Chief "has every thing to hope from the fine appearance of the Bengal detachment under Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL."—General Orders, 20th November, 1790.

Conformable

Conformable to a minute of council in the militay department at Fort William (1), the 26th and 28th battalions of bengal infantry, received orders from EARL CORNWALLIS to join the detachment deſtined for the field in the Carnatic, and commenced their march from Barampoor on the 27th February 1790. They croſſed the Hoogly at Ghyretty; advanced towards the Subunreka (2), and on the ſouthern banks of that river they joined the troops then encamped under the command of Major RUSSEL (3).

On the 19th of March Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL arrived in this encampment, he aſſumed the command of the detachment, proceeded towards the Carnatic on the 22d, and was joined at Ballaſore by Captain EDWARD

(1) See Note 1, p. 48.

(2)

		Miles.	Fur.
February 27, 1790.	Ghyretty,	3	
March 2,	Burragong,	9	4
3,	Doorhatty,	12	
4,	Myappoor,	13	
5,	Cummulpohia,	18	
6,	Chandaconnah,	16	
8,	Creſta babu hadegia,	16	4
9,	Midnapoor,	12	
11,	S. bank of the Caſſai,	3	4
12,	Mohurrumpoor,	12	4
13,	Buckerabad,	10	
14,	Rana Serai,	6	
15,	South bank of the Danton,	7	
16,	Jellaſore,	13	
17,	S. Bank of the Subunreka,	4	3

(3) The 3d, 7th, 13th and 14th Bengal battalions.

MONTAGUE

MONTAGUE with half his company of artillery and four braſs ſix-pounders (4). On the 27th they continued their march; forded the Mahanada, and halted at Jaggernaut for two days, in order to indulge the Hindoos of the corps with an opportunity of worſhipping the deity.

The march of the day on which the detachment reached this celebrated Pagoda commenced through a paſs of about ſix miles in length. Woods, jungle, ſwamps, and ſand-banks render this a barrier of ſuch ſtrength that it can ſcarcely be penetrated by any body of troops in the face of a reſolute enemy. An extenſive plain, with ſeveral irregular clumps of trees, opens to the ſouthward of this paſs; and, although the Pagoda, which ſtands in the middle of a broad and long ſtreet, is of conſiderable height, it is, from lowneſs of ſituation,

(4) In order to avoid flats and ſhallows in the roads of Ballaſore it is neceſſary for ſhips to anchor at the diſtance of about ſix miles from the land. This, together with a heavy ſurf, and the violent breakers that conſtantly roll over the bar, renders the debarkation of troops or ſtores always difficult, often dangerous. It is only at high water that a large boat can be, at all get over the bar. The diſtance from the ſea to Ballaſore, by the river, is about twelve miles, although by land it is ſcarcely ſeven. Here, ſeveral Portugueſe families reſide, there is alſo a French factory; but the trade of both nations in this quarter is very inconſiderable. However, with the aſſiſtance of rents that ariſe from ſome trifling grants of land, they contrive to ſupport a church with all the neceſſary eſtabliſhment. Sannahs and other coarſe cloth are manufactured at Ballaſore, but grain and ſalt are the chief articles of commerce. It would appear, that the Eaſt India Company keep a Reſident here more for political purpoſes than with a view to trade. The inhabitants, chiefly Hindoos, are ſubject to the Phouſdar of Cattack, and as they pay no fealty to the Engliſh, articles of conſumption cannot be procured without conſiderable difficulty.

ſcarcely diſcernible at the diſtance of five miles (1).

Amongſt ſeveral tanks that are to be ſeen in the neighbourhood of Jaggernaut, there is one that is ſaid to exceed all others throughout Hindoſtan in dimenſions. Here, pilgrims, of whatever deſcription, are obliged to perform the laſt of ſeven ablutions before they approach the ſanctuary. The principal building as it appears from the outſide of a high wall that ſurrounds the conſecrated ſpace, is nearly of a parallelopiped figure. Another building, of ſmaller dimenſions, is connected with the former by an arched paſſage; ſeveral, of inferior ſize, detached at ſome diſtance, within the encloſure, encircle the inner temples, and figures that muſt ever diſguſt Europeans cover the ſuperſtruc-

(1)

		Miles.	Fur.
March 22,	Cuddum Nullah,	11	
23,	Holiah Nullah,	14	4
24,	Ballaſore,	5	
27,	Paleah Nullah,	11	4
28,	Boody Chokey,	10	
29,	Kaunſee Baunſee,	11	
30,	Ranee ka Talaw,	9	6
31,	Tundy Nullah,	11	4
April 1,	Between Gungaretty and Returnee Rivers,	12	
2,	Kurſoat River,	8	
3,	Gaingtee River,	13	
5,	Luckipoor,	14	
6,	Purdumpoor,	6	4
7,	Cattack,	10	
8,	Lallauntee,	6	4
9,	Ballagauttee River,	6	4
10,	Boodai ka Talaw, or Nierbala	14	
11,	Jaggernaut,	15	

ture

ture on all ſides. Theſe, however, typify certain attributes of the Deity according to the Theological tenets of the Hindoos; and, like the crucifix and other images of the Papiſts, they ſerve to awaken emotions that too often require ſuch incitements.

The houſes of Jaggernaut are chiefly of ſtone, and generally from four to five ſtories in height. The ſtreets are neither ſo wide as thoſe at Edinburgh, nor ſo narrow as the lanes of Benares. They hold a medium between theſe extremes. The wretched appearance of the lower claſs of inhabitants, as well as the miſerable huts they dwell in, beſpeaks the utmoſt degree of poverty; and ſwarms of mendicant zealots, that macerate their frames by innumerable mortifications, crowd every avenue that leads to the Goal where their pilgrimage muſt end.

Amongſt the many grievous extortions of the Bramins, one that they practice here is equally irreconcilable to true religion and repugnant to humanity. After the pilgrim has, with the moſt inflexible reſolution and perſeverence, undergone every neceſſary probation, his body is ſeized and caſt into a dungeon until he delivers up all the money of which he is poſ-

ſeſſed. If poverty has fallen to his lot, and that nought is left him to beſtow, he is doomed to confinement, until death, haſtened by want of ſuſtenance, puts a period to his exiſtence.

The priſon made uſe of by theſe dreadful inquiſitors, for they have totally perverted the inſtitutions of Brama, is ſurrounded by a walled ſpace, or court, of conſiderable extent. Here, in ſcattered fragments, the remains of innumerable victims ſerve to heighten the miſery of confinement, by conſtantly reminding the unhappy devotees of the fate that muſt ultimately terminate their ſufferings. Juſt as the detachment paſſed the gate of this encloſure, three bodies that theſe miniſters of horror conveyed to ſome diſtance, together with the diſmal lamentations of the ſurviving priſoners attracted the notice of the Hindoo ſepoys; and, notwithſtanding the utmoſt attention to diſcipline, it had nearly been productive of fatal conſequences. The eagerneſs diſcovered by the troops to liberate the unhappy ſufferers, together with the humane interceſſion of Colonel COCKERELL, procured the enlargement of a conſiderable number. It was through a miſtake of the guides that the detachment witneſſed theſe ſcenes.

Some

Some other acts of oppreſſion, daily practiced here, are of a nature by far too ſhocking to lay before a chriſtian reader.

Towards the middle of April the whole again proceeded; they croſſed the Chilka-lake (1); forded the Godavery river; halted about ten days at Ellore; again continued their march; and, after fording the Kiſtnah, they were joined by Captain BARTON with his own company of artillery, which at that time eſcorted ten ſix and two twelve pounders. This company had been ſent from Fort William to Maſulipatam by ſea.

From the banks of the Kiſtnah the detachment ſet out on the 22d June, and reached Poonamalee after a march of nearly thirty days (2). Here, they were

(1) As troops on their march to the ſouthward approach the Chilka-lake it will be n ceſſary to provide both forage and fuel for, at leaſt, four day's conſumption. Of the ſeveral branches of this lake where boats are required the moſt conſiderable is about ſeven hundred yards in width and of great depth. The lake is in general divided from the ocean by a ſand-bank from two to five hundred yards in breadth and about thirty feet above the level of the water in height. The difficulty, of dragging the carriages through the ſand rendered it neceſſary on the 18th, to ſend all the ſick and ammunition to Ganjam by ſea. Barren as this country appears it is covered with immenſe quantities of deer; abundance of ſalt fiſh with freſh mullets and ſoals were alſo procurable from the natives.

(2)

			Miles,	Fur.
June	22,	Yettepore,	3	0
	23,	Gunjall,	8	0
	24,	Sandale,	12	0
	25,	Baupollam,	14	0
	27,	Yantipollam,	15	0
	28,	Cupee Culwah Nullah,	9	4
	29,	Gundamah Nullah,	9	4
	30,	Ongole,	7	0

joined

joined by his Majeſty's 76th regiment, at that time commanded by an officer, who, throughout the war, furniſhed ample proofs that the qualifications neceſſary for the active ſoldier, are noways incompatible with thoſe that form the correct gentleman.

The detachment again proceeding, joined the troops encamped under the command of Colonel ROBERT KELLY at Conjeveram on the 1ſt of Auguſt (1). This force, denoted the centre army, was now formed into two

			Miles,	Fur.
July	2,	Bank of the Pallar River,	13	4
	3,	Bank of the Maniroo River,	13	4
	4,	Ramiapattam,	11	0
	5,	Mirahmilladoera,	11	5
	6,	Al'oer,	13	4
	7,	Cooeloor,	10	0
	8,	Nellore,	8	0
	10,	Vincutty Chery,	10	4
	11,	Allumbole,	13	0
	12,	Gundoor,	4	0
	13,	Wanjelly,	12	0
	14,	Nyarpitt,	6	4
	17,	Akarumpauk,	10	1
	18,	Akamapitt,	10	0
	19,	Aurmpawk,	9	4
	20,	Goomapoody,	14	0
	21,	Periahpollam,	9	0
	22,	Arambaucum,	10	0
	23,	Poonamalee,	12	0

				Miles,	Fur.
(1)	July	29,	Caukiloor Plain,	10	0
		30,	Perambaucum,	10	0
		31,	Palliloor,	9	0
	Aug.	1,	Conjeveram,	12	0

brigades

brigades and a reſerve (2). The cannon with which it was ſupplied conſiſted of four eighteen pounders, eight twelve pounders, twenty ſix pounders, two three pounders, and two five and a half inch howitzers, the whole of braſs, and commanded by Major DAVID WOODBURN.

In quality or in diſcipline, the oldeſt ſoldier of the eaſt never beheld an army which ſurpaſſed that of Colonel KELLY. Of about nine thouſand five hundred fighting men, four hundred and fifty-ſix were native cavalry; ſix hundred and fifty-two Bengal artillery; four hundred and ſeven Madras artillery; one thouſand two hundred and twenty-ſix his Majeſty's infantry; four hundred and ſeventy the Company's European infantry; four thouſand four hundred and ninety-nine Bengal ſepoys; one thouſand three hundred and thirty-three Coaſt ſepoys; with nearly five hundred followers varioufly armed and difficult of deſcription.

Although all the calamities that uſually accompanied broils with the houſe of HYDER, in former periods, had

(2)

FIRST BRIGADE	SECOND BRIGADE,	RESERVE.
74th Regiment,	76th Regiment,	4th Madras E. Battalion,
3d Bengal Sepoy Battalion,	7th Bengal Sepoy Battalion,	21ſt ditto Sepoy ditto,
13th ditto ditto,	14th ditto ditto,	27th ditto ditto,
26th ditto ditto,	28th ditto ditto,	1ſt Regiment of Cavalry,
Lieut. Colonel MAXWELL,	Lieut. Colonel COCKERELL,	Major RUSSELL.

not

not as yet reached the vicinity of Fort St. George in full meaſure, ſtill the effects of the war were ſenſibly felt throughout every quarter of the Carnatic. The uncertainty of property; the unſettled ſtate of the country; the fears of the inhabitants; and, the conſequent neglect of cultivation, threatened a dearth of the neceſſary ſupplies, and encreaſed the wonted dependence on Bengal. Repeated deſultory inroads by the enemy's horſe, although checked with ſpirit and ſucceſs (1), contributed alſo to render the hardſhips of the times ſtill more grievous to the inhabitants, and to heighten the dependence on foreign ſupplies.

Anxious under theſe circumſtances, and in order to calculate with exactitude the daily conſumption of proviſion, Colonel KELLY on the 21ſt of the month, judged it incumbent on him, to diminiſh the number of followers, and to fix a poſitive ſtandard beyond which no rank or ſtation throughout the army ſhould be entitled to entertain a native. To the troops of the

(1) "The Commanding Officer of the Centre Army is happy to make public the following paragraph of a letter from the Commander in Chief—and to expreſs at the ſame time, his entire approbation of the ſpirit and alacrity of the officers and men, for their gallant conduct in purſuing and defeating thoſe plunderers who lately viſited the Carnatic. "The Commander in Chief notices with particular pleaſure the alacrity and ſpirit of "the detachment made from the 1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry, in puſhing and diſperſing different parties of the Enemy's Horſe."—General Orders, 27th Auguſt, 1790.——

ſeveral

ſeveral eſtabliſhments he allowed in the following proportion—To Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL as ſenior officer with the Bengal reinforcement, ſixty-four; to Major RUSSEL as commanding a brigade forty-eight; to each Captain twenty-four; to each ſubaltern fourteen; to each company of artillery nineteen; to each battalion of Bengal ſepoys three hundred and ſixty-ſix; to each company of laſcars twenty-eight, to the bazar of each battalion thirty; to the firſt regiment of native cavalry, as alſo, to each of his Majeſty's regiments one hundred and twenty; and to each battalion of Coaſt ſepoys two hundred.

But a few days had elapſed from the date of theſe regulations when the command of the troops aſſembled under Colonel KELLY, devolving by the death of that officer (2) on Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, as already

(2) The pen of that learned panegyriſt, Doctor RAMSAY, would in vain attempt to do juſtice to the various military qualifications of Colonel KELLY. Without having had the honor of his acquaintance, and not at all habituated to that ſpecies of writing I ſhrink from a taſk to which I fell ſo very unequal. The General ſenſe of the army; the feelings of his ſucceſſor; and, the laſt tribute to the ſoldier appear thus in the orders of the 24th September 1790. "Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL is ſorry to announce to the centre "diviſion of the army in the field, the melancholy loſs it has ſuſtained in the death of its "veteran and able Commander whoſe remains will be interred this evening in the fort of "Arnee, and will move from head quarters at 3 P. M. in the following order. The "body will be eſcorted from head quarters to the grand parade in front of the artillery park, "by two mounted ſquadrons from the 1ſt regiment of native cavalry. The 4th battalion of "European Infantry, and a flank company from each battalion in the three brigades, drawn "up by ſeniority of brigades on the left of the 4th regiment, with their arms reverſed, "will form on the grand parade, to receive the body from the ſquadrons of horſe, who will "then form on the right of the 4th battalion and wait on their ground, until ordered to "lead the proceſſion by the Officer commanding the funeral party. The 4th European "battalion will follow the cavalry with their arms reverſed, the junior officers of the troops "leading each his reſpective diviſion. The body will follow near. The ſword and other military

noticed, the reduction of the Barahmahl Valley was entered upon with ample expectations. In every ſpecies of equipment this force was nothing behind that of Major General MEDOWS. The difference in numbers created but little uneaſineſs, as the relative ſituation of our main body and the enemy made an union apparently practicable, whenever the contingencies of the war ſhould render the meaſure neceſſary.

On the co-operation of the two armies much expectation was founded; equal in numbers and diſcipline to the centre force in the Carnatic, the army under General ABERCROMBIE, on the Malabar Coaſt, ſtrengthened every hope of ſucceſs; and, as the allies now preſſed on the enemy from all quarters, appearances again promiſed an early termination to the war, if not the total overthrow of the Sultaun.

" inſignia of the deceaſed borne on his coffin—His horſe next fully capariſoned and led. " The flank companies next with arms reverſed, and officers in inverted order, the whole " to be cloſed by the officers of the army off duty in inverted order likewiſe. As ſoon as " the proceſſion moves off the general parade, the drums and fifes will play the dead " march, and the guns from the park commence and continue to fire at intervals of a minute " between each, 54 rounds, being the number of guns correſponding with the age of the " deceaſed—On the approach of the proceſſion towards Arnee, a like number will be fired " from that fort at ſimilar intervals. The 4th battalion will form a lane in the fort of " Arnee, through which the corps will paſs to the place of interment; when the lane is " formed the battalion will ſtand faſt with arms reverſed as before, until the corps and " proceſſion ſhall have paſſed, it is then to reſt and reverſe arms and march by diviſions " to the place of interment, where it will remain reſting on its arms reverſed, until ordered " to fire three vollies by the officer commanding the party. The ſquadrons of horſe and the " flank companies of the army, will, for want of ſufficient room, be halted at a convenient " diſtance on the Glaſcis of the fort. Officer to command the funeral party Lieutenant " Colonel COCKERELL.

Although

Although the ſpirit of wiſdom that dictated conciliation of the natives to the Company's Government appears to have been well comprehended by thoſe entruſted with the management of affairs in the Eaſt, at former periods, the advantages which reſult from the practice of lenient meaſures, and from poſſeſſing the affections of that people, have not been felt in full force until the preſent times. Obſtacles formerly conſidered inſurmountable are now become as contingencies ever attendant on warfare. The prejudices of the ſepoys to expeditions by ſea appear for a time ſuſpended, if not altogether laid aſide. It is on this principle, too, that the pacific demeanour of thoſe who inhabited the borders of the Myſorean Empire, whether on the hills or in the vallies, can be beſt reconciled to reaſon, or accounted for with moſt probability of correctneſs.

If the principles and conduct of Chriſtian Governors are leſs calculated for the happineſs of the natives than thoſe of Mahomedan or Hindoo rulers; if the oppreſſions and extortions perpetually charged on the ſervants of the Eaſt India Company have any foundation in truth, it is ſomewhat remarkable, that on the en-

trance of our armies into the dominions of the enemy, the inhabitants of the borders, ſhould in general, ſeem to diſcover but little apprehenſion for the ſafety of their perſons, or for the ſecurity of their property, and but ſtill leſs concern at a change of maſters.

On the advance of Colonel MAXWELL into the Barahmahl valley (1), the fields covered with plentiful crops, were nowhere abandoned by the peaceful cultivators; the herdſman, as if conſcious of the invader's honour and the mildneſs of his ſupremacy, attended his numerous flocks; the weaver continued at his web, regardleſs of the calamities that the reſtleſsneſs of its ruler had brought upon the ſtate; and, the avaricious Bazar-man expoſed his whole ſtores to the ſoldiery without apprehenſion of injuſtice or deceit. Whilſt the line of conduct adopt-

				Miles,	Fur.
(1)	Auguſt	9, 1790,	Jamcallum,	9	0
		10,	Pennatoor,	11	0
		11,	Mumbaucum,	14	0
		12,	Weſt of Arnie,	6	0
		26,	Eaſt of Arnie,	6	0
	September	27,	Tinnery,	12	0
		28,	Arcot,	9	0
	October	18,	Trevancum,	5	0
		19,	Vellore,	9	0
		21,	Cuddipanattam,	14	0
		22,	Near Gencollam,	10	0
		23,	Amboor,	10	0
		24,	Vaniambuddy,	10	0

ed

ed by Colonel MAXWELL, was well calculated to confirm the confidence of ſuch as continued their occupations, it tended alſo to recall thoſe that from timidity took flight (2).

The poſſeſſions of the Sultaun in this quarter, previous to the war, were ſeparated from thoſe of the Eaſt India Company by a hedge and ditch incapable of defence, and intended ſolely as a boundary; Vaniambaddy, Sheagur, Tripatore, with various other inconſiderable mud forts, were abandoned at the approach of the army, or delivered up to detachments without oppoſition; and, beacons that blazed on the mountains, as ſignals of an approaching foe, were viewed with liſtleſs indifference by the Ryuts, and communicated concern to thoſe only who bore arms.

(2) "Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL congratulates the Army which he has the honour to "command, on its having this day entered the enemy's country, where the troops will have an "opportunity of acquiring honor by the exertions of that bravery and diſcipline which he is "convinced they poſſeſs.—The conduct of the troops in the diſtricts throughout which they "have already paſſed, merits the higheſt encomiums, and the Commanding Officer truſts that "the ſame moderation will continue to mark their progreſs—for, it is his wiſh to attach the "inhabitants of theſe countries to the Britiſh Government, as well from a confidence of its "juſtice and humanity, as from the dread of its ſuperior power; and, he is confident the army "will readily ſecond his views; but, ſhould any individual of this army ſo far forget himſelf as "to injure the perſons or property of the Inhabitants of theſe diſtricts, many of whom have "received Cowle or aſſurances of protection from Government, he ſhall be ſeverely and inſtantly puniſhed.—It is to be conſidered as a ſtanding order that no perſon ſhall ſtraggle from "the line of march, or from camp, into the country or neighbouring villages for plunder, "even in thoſe diſtricts poſſeſſed by the enemy, which have not accepted Cowle—Any European, Sepoy, or Camp-follower, who ſhall be convicted for an offence ſo contrary to "Military Diſcipline, ſhall be puniſhed in a moſt examplary manner."—General orders 24th October 1790.

Although

Although conſiderable quantities of grain had been captured in ſeveral forts already ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops; although a quantity ſtill greater had been purchaſed in the villages that lay on the route of the army; and, although much had been alſo procured by diſcovering concealments in the earth, diſtreſs fell upon the followers, who, notwithſtanding every precaution to the contrary, ſtill ſwarmed around the camp. The troops however were enabled to provide abundant ſupplies without recourſe to the original ſtock. In themſelves of no material import, the forts were readily entruſted to friendly Polygars at their own earneſt requeſts; paddy, pepper, fire arms, ammunition, with public ſtores of every deſcription were ſecured for the benefit of the troops or their employers; and, the agents appointed to take charge of property captured had a line for their conduct diſtinctly drawn, and pointed out, ſo as to become viſible to the moſt moderate capacity (1).

(1) "The Committee for regulating the management of prizes taken from the enemy, having "applied to the Commanding Officer, to inveſt the Prize Agents with full and complete power "to execute the truſt committed to their charge, and alſo to determine in what ſituation, and "under what circumſtances property found, be conſidered as the right of the army; Lieutenant "Colonel MAXWELL in compliance with their requeſt: directs, that all Treaſure, Grain, Cattle "and property of every kind, excepting Arms and Military Stores, which have been or may here-"after be taken from the enemy by this army or by any detachment from it, ſhall be deemed

Early

Early in the month of November, Colonel MAXWELL approached the hill fort of Kiſtnaghery (2). although of itſelf ſcarcely acceſſible, this rock is rendered ſtill more formidable by well conſtructed walls and batteries, nature, too, as if with intention to ſtrengthen the fortreſs, has provided the valley in its vicinity, with jungles and other obſtacles that muſt ever obſtruct the approach of an enemy, and render their advance liable to be diſputed by inferior numbers. On reconnoitring the hill an attack upon it by regular approaches was deemed imprudent, and, as the garriſon was fully acquainted with its danger, a ſurpriſe could not be attempted with any probability of ſucceſs. The only point from whence any annoyance could be given to

" Prize: and the gentlemen who have been appointed Prize Agents, are empowered to take " poſſeſſion of the ſame, and to diſpoſe of it at their pleaſure for the benefit of the Army. In " ſuch diſtricts as take Cowle from the Company, the inhabitants are to be ſecured in the poſ- " ſeſſion of their property in the ſame manner as any other ſubjects of the Company, but all pro- " perty proved to belong to the Sircar, is to be conſidered as a Prize, and ſecured by the Agents " as ſuch. When Agents receive information of ſuch property, they are immediately to apply to " the Adjutant General to order a guard for its ſecurity, and if after examining the proofs, " they are ſatisfied, the property in queſtion is not private, they will report the ſame to the " Commanding Officer, who will order it to be taken by them for the benefit of the Army.—One " or more of the Agents will accompany the Officer who takes poſſeſſion of any garriſon taken " from the enemy, to take an account of the property found in it—They will take particular " notice to report to the Commanding Officer, if they meet with Arms or Military Stores in " their ſearch—and Officers commanding ſuch garriſons, are directed to give every aſſiſtance to " the Prize Agents in the performance of this part of their duty."

			Miles,	Fur.
(2)	October 27,	North of Tripatore, - -	10	0
	28,	South of Tripatore, - -	5	4
	31,	Malpaddy, - - - -	12	0
	November 1,	Near Kiſtnagery, - - -	9	0

the

the troops on the top of the hill was at a diſtance too conſiderable to promiſe material advantage, but, as the poſt is now in poſſeſſion of the Company, minute deſcription may not be ſtrictly proper. Blue lights blazed on the ramparts at night; a few ſhots were fired on the engineers that reconnoitred the works; and, as the army marched on the 3d of the month, ſome guns opened without effect upon the line.

It was not until the 9th that any enemy whatſoever offered materially to diſturb the advance of the centre diviſion; an elephant and ſome bullocks were carried off by Looties on that day; ſeveral followers were miſerably mangled; and, various teſtimonies correſponded in confirmation of the Sultaun's near approach. Captain VIGORS of the Madras Eſtabliſhment, had been ſent back towards Amboor on the 4th of the month, with twelve companies of ſepoys, in order to eſcort a quantity of proviſion for the army; and, as his return was daily expected about this period, the danger to which he was expoſed, gave riſe to much alarm; however, having obtained correct information of the enemy's approach, he changed the direction of his march, and by a circuitous route, he joined the army

army on the eleventh with his convoy in ſafety.

Juſt as Captain VIGORS returned "the enemy's irregular horſe having driven off ſome cattle from the front of the camp, where they were grazing, the 1ſt regiment of cavalry imprudently purſued them through a narrow paſs, on the other ſide of which three thouſand horſe regularly drawn up immediately attacked them. Under theſe diſadvantages, however, the regiment made good their retreat, but not without conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant FONBLANQUE, Cornets Hoare and DE MORGAN, with fifty men and horſes, were reported miſſing. Cornet DE MORGAN was ſaid to have been killed, the other officers wounded and taken (1)."

News of theſe untoward circumſtances having reached the encampment, Colonel MAXWELL iſſued immediate directions to form the line. In order to cover the cavalry in their retreat he advanced towards the paſs with every expedition that the reduced ſtate of of his cattle would admit; but, as the enemy had ſucceeded, probably beyond their expectations, and, as

(1) Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL to the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, November, 1790.

night approached faſt, they diſcontinued the purſuit and retired to their encampment. Various accounts ſay that the horſe employed on this ambuſcade were ſupported by a ſtrong battalion of infantry.

It was now evident that the Sultaun oppoſed the centre diviſion in perſon with his principal force. A choice of difficulties afforded Colonel MAXWELL but little room to heſitate. To retreat muſt have been leſs diſgraceful than dangerous. To advance, not leſs hazardous, than inconſiſtent with inſtructions. The reſult of mature deliberation, which dictated reſiſtance of the enemy's approach in the poſition moſt capable of defence, appears to have been founded on the beſt principles of reaſon, and to have been executed with much tactical ſkill.

In full expectation of an attack, the Commanding Officer of the centre army, on the morning of the 12th, croſſed the Panaur river, leaving his encampment in charge of the 1ſt brigade. After reconnoitring he took every poſſible advantage of the ground. He extended the line from the 7th Bengal battalion on the right with his Majeſty's 76th regiment, the Coaſt ſepoys, and the 4th Carnatic European regiment. To the left

and

and nearly at right angles with the line, the greateſt part of the 28th Bengal battalion were ſtrongly poſted with a rock on either flank and paddy-fields with a deep ſwamp in front. In the rear of this diviſion the cavalry were completely concealed from the enemy; and, on a riſing ground which commanded a view of the country all round, and ſituated about the centre of the line, the commanding officer with two companies of the 28th battalion, and one twelve-pounder continued for the day.

In this ſituation, the Sultaun, repeatedly lowered on Colonel MAXWELL. Alternately in front, and on the left, about ſix thouſand horſe ſupported by a conſiderable body of infantry, with elephants and guns, threatened an attack. The nearer the Myſorean approached his antagoniſt, the leſs he was ſatisfied with his poſition. By various manœvres, he in vain attempted to decoy Colonel MAXWELL from his ſtrong hold. Towards three o'clock, he formed for the laſt time on this day at the bottom of the hills to the right; and, after ſhewing a line of more than three miles in length he reluctantly withdrew to his camp at ſunſet. Covered by the 28th Bengal battalion, the Britiſh troops in the

evening quitted their well choſen poſition, and recroſſing the river, they occupied their former ground.

As the enemy did not appear on the 13th, in force ſufficient to require that the troops ſhould ſtand to their arms, it is likely that a conſiderable part of their infantry and guns had not as yet arrived. Their formidable appearance on the 12th, however, muſt have occaſioned conſiderable alarm; and, it was from thence, probably, that an iſſue of five days rice to the army and the followers at this period took its riſe. On the appearance of the Myſoreans cloſe to our camp early in the morning of the 14th, orders were iſſued to form the line. Large bodies of horſe followed by heavy columns of infantry and ſupported with abundance of guns advanced in regular order. Our line, which conſiſted of the 1ſt and 2d brigades, changing front to the left, drew up acroſs the valley with the hills ranging on either flank; the baggage covered by the reſerve was thrown in the rear; and, three companies entruſted with grain in Coveripatam had no ſooner been withdrawn than the Sultaun who remained on the oppoſite ſide of the river, ſent to occupy the poſt.

Swarms

Swarms that advanced in front of our left apparently meditated an attack, but they were deterred by the fire of a gun and muſketry. Againſt our right their attempts were equally unſucceſsful. Foiled in their firſt deſign they croſſed the river and thronged in front of this quarter. A gun that opened with excellent aim, together with the determined countenance of the line, recalling to their remembrance the conduct of the gallant detachment at Sattimungulum, darkened every gleam of ſucceſs and awakened all their fears. Diſheartened and grieved at ſo many inſtances of judgment and ſcientific knowledge, the enemy withdrew from the centre army; and, the veracity of the hircarrah that reported the death of Colonel KELLY in the Myſorean camp, becoming now doubtful, it is ſaid, that his life was ſacrificed to the high opinion entertained of that officer by the Sultaun

It has been already ſhewn, that Tippoo appeared about noon, on the 15th of this month, before Major General MEDOWS, on the weſtern ſide of the Barahmahl Valley in full force; it is well known that his fears conducted him rapidly from thence not leſs than fifteen miles in the direction of Oodeadirgum without

one

one halt; and, as the ſun had nearly ſet on the 14th before he withdrew from Colonel MAXWELL at Coveripatam, he muſt have performed a journey of at leaſt forty-five miles in about twenty-four hours, notwithſtanding every incumbrance of cannon, proviſions and all the neceſſary equipments of an army. His judgment, too, in the poſitions that he occupied and in the arrangement of his marches is equally entitled to admiration as the wonderful celerity of his motion. The ground on which he intended to encamp at Pallicode, was not only well calculated to ſecure a retreat to Myſore by a Paſs the moſt eaſy of acceſs, but it would have placed him from eight to ten miles beyond the line by which the Engliſh troops could beſt approach each other.

Until the arrival of the armies at Poolamputty, it does not appear that the original intention of entering Myſore from the Coimbatore country had undergone either ſuſpenſion or change. With a force, now, far ſuperior in numbers and equipment to any that Great Britain had aſſembled in India at a former period, and "ſufficient (in the General's opinion) to ſecure his "convoys and to keep open the communication with

"Paligautcherry

" Paligautcherry and Coimbatore, he meant forthwith " to proceed up the Coveriporum Paſs, and to take " poſt at the head of the Guzzlehatty, until the bat- " tering train expected from Bombay ſhould join, " and enable him to proceed to the ſiege of Serin- " gapatam (1)." The idea of invaſion by this route, laſting but for a ſhort while, was, from an unexpect- ed movement of the enemy, in its turn laid aſide for the original plan of operations.

Inſtead of any attempt to defend the kingdom of Myſore againſt the grand army thus re-inforced, and doubly ſenſible by the junction of Colonel MAXWELL, of his inequality to face Major General MEDOWS in the field, the Sultaun, in order to give alarm for the Company's poſſeſſions upon the Coaſt, and for the ſafe- ty of their garriſons in the conquered countries, deter- mined to return of a ſudden to the eaſtward. By carrying the war into the heart of the Carnatic, he expected to withdraw the attention of the Engliſh Commander, from his intended invaſion, to the defence of his own poſſeſſions; by pointing towards Coimba- tore, he threatened the ſeveral garriſons, as well as the

(1) Preſident and Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, 20th January, 1791.

numerous

numerous ſupplies, collected in the diſtricts that had been lately acquired; and, by deſcending through the paſs of Tapoor, either, or both, of theſe operations lay perfectly at his option. For a time his ſucceſs was equal to the boldneſs of this deſign.

Although the two Britiſh armies were in readineſs to act collectively againſt the enemy in caſe of emergency, they continued to march and encamp in ſeparate diviſions for ſome days after they approached Poolamputty. Waſte of time in this ſituation of affairs would not have been conſiſtent with the known character of either of the oppoſing commanders. By break of day on the 18th, both powers were in motion in order to put their reſpective plans in execution. The Sultaun had, with deep deſign, ſhewn a decided intention to aſcend the Ghauts at Oodeadirgum; yet, relying on our want of intelligence, he doubled back from Pallicode, and re-croſſing the Barahmahl Valley, ſome miles to the ſouthward of Darampoory, his advance entered the Tapoor paſs before noon. Major General MEDOWS, leaving Colonel MAXWELL to follow in two or three hours with his diviſion, moved alſo towards Tapoor on his way to Coveriporum.

As

As our army approached the paſs, ſwarms of horſe were ſeen in front and on the right flank. A ſcorching ſun ſhone with uncommon heat; not a breath of wind was from the heavens; and, immenſe clouds of duſt that darkened the ſky not only beſpoke an armament in motion but ſtrongly indicated flight, terror, and confuſion at the entrance into the jungle. The Myſorean horſe, however, betrayed no ſigns of fear. Their moſt formidable body, probably about two thouſand, drew up on a riſing ground in the centre of the Barahmahl Valley.

With much diſplay of ſuperior diſcipline, our cavalry approached this force in open column of march, from the right of troops, preſerving intervals to form the line. The General headed the brigade in perſon; guns ſtrengthened either flank; yet the enemy diſcovered no apprehenſions of danger, no tokens of diſmay. With a firm countenance they threatened to oppoſe our advance; unequal to that, they attempted to inveigle our General from the principal object of purſuit; and, when ſtratagem could not prevail, bodies poſted for the purpoſe, covered their infantry by a manful diſpute of the heights. It was to cannon well ſerved by Lieutenant MACKIE, of the Coaſt eſtabliſhment, that they gave way; and, as if

ſtruck with excellence of diſcipline more than proweſs, regardleſs of our martial appearance, they waited the ſhock of a charge, and reluctantly yielded each high ground to the meſſengers and not to the thunder of our guns.

The column in the centre of the valley retreated in a weſterly direction in order to attract the attention of the Engliſh commander from the paſs. In this they did not ſucceed. The brigade wheeled gently to the left; advanced in excellent order; and, as the artillery opened afreſh the horſe ſucceſſively fell back to eminences in their rear. Still bent on covering the infantry, and, alternately ſecuring the retreat of each other, as one party gave way another preſented a new front: Nor did they ceaſe theſe exertions until the nature of the country would no longer permit them to act.

The day was far in the decline; the crowds in the paſs hurried along by their fears gained ground on the purſuers; our troops exhauſted by a march of nineteen miles in a burning ſun, felt much occaſion for reſt from their fatigues; and, as the Myſorean horſe broke off in different directions ours returned towards the valley. The laurels acquired at Tapoor fell ſhort of expectation.

tion (1). To indulge a vein of conjecture on probable contingencies, in the event of further purſuit, might groſsly miſlead the reader, prove contemptuous of the General's judgement, and bear a conſtruction of impertinence to the whole army, and poſſibly of impoſition on the public at large. To connect a true relation of facts, in themſelves highly important, was the intention of this ſketch at the beginning; the original deſign gains ſtrength with the progreſs; and, from his firſt principle the writer is determined not to deviate one ſingle jot throughout the work.

Where the maſter-ſprings of motion in weighty concerns are ſtrict honour, diſintereſted zeal, upright diſcharge of duty, the aſſaſſin that indulges a miſchievous inclination to cenſure and abuſe, clogs the wheels of the beſt regulated machine, tears aſunder the ſtrongeſt bonds by which mankind are united, and endangers the very exiſtence of ſociety. "Diſappointment and failure" (2) are epithets by far too harſh when beſtowed on the firſt campaign in a manner ſo unqualified; "Partial ſucceſs"

	M.
(1) November 3d Cauverypatam,	8
17th Foolampooty,	14
18th North of Tapoor paſs,	19

(2) Rennell's marches of the Britiſh armies, page 8.

is ſtill more injurious when applied to the exertions that brought the war to ſo happy an iſſue; the principal actor, would ſpurn, at the expence of another, that to which he is, of himſelf, ſo juſtly entitled by every rule of right; the brilliant ſucceſſes above the Ghauts require no foils from the plains to ſet them off; and, although Major General MEDOWS was not enabled to force the enemy to a deciſive engagement, each meeting brought gladneſs to his heart, whilſt that of the Sultaun was frozen with fear.

Whereſoever rocks, jungles, or other obſtacles narrowed the paſſage on the march of the 19th, carcaſes of horſes and bullocks blocked up every path; fragments of tumbrils and gun carriages, ſtill burning, were ſcattered all over the principal road; and quantities of ſhot with various other articles difficult of conveyance, ſtrewed in every direction, furniſhed evident proofs of confuſion and terror. Unincumbered with baggage, Major General MEDOWS diſentangled his troops from the jungles in one day, but the diviſion of Colonel MAXWELL, detained by the ſtores and the train, encamped in the middle of the paſs, on the ground occupied by the grand army the 14th of this month.

About

About two hundred and fifty horſe poſted at the ſouth eaſt extremity of Tapoor, haſtened to acquaint the Sultaun, then at Dyaſundrum, with the approach of the Britiſh forces, and the conſequent ſucceſs of his deſigns.

Here a march of about forty miles furniſhes another conſpicuous inſtance of the rapidity with which the Myſorean moved, of his dexterity in the management of an inferior army, and of the facility with which he could avoid action, or eſcape from purſuit. If in addition to thoſe already adduced, more inſtances ſhould be neceſſary to prove the inutility of chaſing this enemy with a force equipped like ours, his firſt march from Dyaſundrum would fully anfwer the purpoſe; on that day he paſſed over a country of at leaſt thirty miles. In truth, as to the movement of an army with expedition, he appears to have attained a pitch of perfection unheard of in other countries at any period.

The junction of Colonel MAXWELL's diviſion, with that of Major General MEDOWS on the 20th (1), was im-

(1) Arrangement of the army under Major General MEDOWS.—Cavalry brigade, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD commanding, to conſiſt of his Majeſty's 19th regiment light dragoons, the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments native cavalry, Major of brigade, Captain DALLAS, Quarter Maſter, Lieutenant DELMONTO, Aid de camp Lieutenant GEEKIE. Firſt brigade, Major SKELLY commanding, to conſiſt of his Majeſty's 36th, 52d, and 76th regiments, ſix twelve pounders, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant NIGHTINGALE

mediately

mediately followed by an arrangement of the whole into ten brigades, and two parks of artillery. Theſe, excluſive of a body called the advance, were divided into two wings. The cavalry formed one brigade, the others conſiſted of a detail of infantry and ordnance. In each wing there were four brigades, with two eighteen pounders on either flank, and a park of artillery in the centre. The advance conſiſted of cavalry, ordnance, and one brigade of infantry. Lieutenant Colonel STEWART commanded the right wing, Lieutenant

Second brigade, Lieutenant Colonel CLARKE commanding, to conſiſt of his Majeſty's 71ſt 72d, and 74th regiments, ſix twelve-pounders and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant Sir GEORGE LEITH, Bart. Third brigade, Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL commanding, to conſiſt of the 3d, 13th, and 26th Bengal battalions native infantry, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Captain DOUGLAS, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant M'DOWALL. Fourth brigade, Major RUSSEL commanding, to conſiſt of the 7th, 14th, and 28th Bengal battalions native infantry, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant OGG, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant YOUNGSTONE. Fifth brigade, Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM commanding, to conſiſt of the 1ſt, 10th, and 22d battalions coaſt native infantry, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Captain BANNERMAN, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant GIBBINS. Sixth brigade, Major LANGLEY commanding, to conſiſt of the 2d, 7th, and 21ſt battalions coaſt native infantry, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Captain COSBY, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant CAMPBELL. Seventh brigade, Lieutenant Colonel DUPONT commanding, to conſiſt of 4th, 9th, and 23d battalions coaſt native infantry, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Captain TURING, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant GRAHAM. Eight brigade, Major CUPPAGE commanding, conſiſting of the 5th, 6th, and 25th battalions coaſt native infantry, and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Captain GRANT, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant CUPPAGE. Ninth brigade, Major GOWDIE commanding, conſiſting of the Honourable Company's 4th European regiment, 13th and 27th battalions coaſt native infantry, two twelves and ſix ſixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant CRANSTONE, Quarter Maſter Lieutenant RAND—Lieutenant Colonel STEWART to command the right wing which is to conſiſt of the 1ſt, 3d, 5th, and 7th brigades native infantry, with a park in the centre. Lieutenant YOUNG Aid de camp, Lieutenant WILKES Supernumery Aid de camp. Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL to command the left wing which is to conſiſt of the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th brigades with a park in the centre. Captain CLARK Aid de camp, Captain AGNEW Supernumerary Aid de camp. Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD to command the advance, which is to conſiſt of the cavalry and the 9th brigade. Lieutenant Colonel GEILS commands the artillery of the army. Aid de camp Lieutenant CURRI, Brigade Major Lieutenant CONAN. Major General MUSGRAVE to command the line under the Governor and Commander in chief.

Colonel

Colonel MAXWELL the left, and Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD continued in charge of the advance.

Whatever advantages the union of the armies and the conſequent arrangements promiſed to the public cauſe, they materially affected the intereſts of individuals, and in particular of ſuch as held ſtaff appointments under Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL. The gentlemen that officiated in the ſeveral departments of Adjutant General, Quarter-Maſter-General, Commiſſary of grain and proviſions, Pay-maſter, Muſter-Maſter, Surgeon-Major, Perſian Interpreter, Superintendant of Bazars, Baggage-Maſter, Commiſſary of Stores, were informed that their appointments muſt diſcontinue: Nay, ſuch was the ſtrict attention to œconomy that even the Provoſt was laid aſide. The articles in charge of thoſe whoſe appointments had ceaſed were delivered over to ſuch as filled ſimilar ſtations with Major General MEDOWS, and the army changing ground next day encamped agreeably to the new arrangement.

The ſevere fatigues that the enemy had of late undergone, and the degree of ſecurity that he acquired by the rapidity of his marches enabled him to move

move with more leiſure in the vicinity of Sankeridergum, and to provide himſelf with all neceſſary ſupplies from that ſtrong-hold. Againſt the poſts in the conquered countries he abandoned every deſign. The danger that muſt have attended his croſſing the Cauvery gave ſecurity to that quarter, and as the troops that formerly protected the Carnatic, withdrawn from thence, were now ſome diſtance in his rear, he was certain that whilſt he laid waſte that country but little oppoſition could be made to his progreſs.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

THE neceſſities that dictated a temporary ſuſpenſion of the Nawob's authority over the revenues of the Carnatic (1), introduced, at the ſame time, a claim on the Eaſt India Company, which although in itſelf apparently juſt, was on conſideration deemed utterly inadmiſſible, from its tendency to injure many reſpectable ſubaltern officers. Commandants of Sebandy and other corps, in the employ of his Highneſs, who formerly depended on certain diſtricts for their ſubſiſtence, expected, with the revenues of theſe diſ-

(1) "We pointed out to his Lordſhip in Council, the impolicy of depending, for our principal reſources, at a time when the greateſt exertions were neceſſary, and pecuniary ſupplies of the utmoſt importance, upon the operations and management of the Nawob's Government, of which the ſyſtem was perhaps as defective and inſufficient as any upon earth; and we did not hiſitate to declare it as our unqualified opinion, that this Government ought during the war, to take the Nawob's country under their own management, as affording the only means by which the reſources to be derived from it could be realized and the fidelity and attachment of the Poligars and Tributaries ſecured, which is of the utmoſt importance to the ſucceſsful operations of the war."—Governor and Council, Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, 16th September 1790.—For further particulars, ſee Appendix No. 10.

tricts, to be transferred to the Company; and, with their men, to find employment on the uſual allowances of the Madras eſtabliſhment, following after the youngeſt captain in rank.

Much diſtreſs brought on meritorious individuals at the expiration of aſſigned revenue on a former occaſion (1), pointed out the propriety of non-compliance with applications that muſt have led to ſimilar evils whenever the preſent aſſumption ſhould ceaſe. The expence neceſſarily attendant on taking whole corps with their full compliment of commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers into pay, preſented alſo an inſurmountable bar to this application; eſpecially, as men perfectly qualified for that duty might be found in a large eſtabliſhment of native invalids already maintained on the coaſt. Under theſe circumſtances it was judged adviſable not to admit any of the Nawob's officers into the Company's ſervice with rank above that of enſign, conformable to a principle which had been laid down for the military appointments at the commencement of the war.

(1) The corps here alluded to were commanded by the Captains COCKRANE and CUDMORE; by the Lieutenants GORDON, DUNBAR, LIVINGSTONE, HALCOT, JACOBS, and HAMMOND.

It

It was directed by Major General MEDOWS that whatever number of troops ſhould be judged neceſſary for the collection of the aſſumed revenue, ſhould be formed into corps in the ſame manner, and on the ſame principle, as the eight battalions already employed on that ſervice (2). Beſides the vakeels and neceſſary ſtaff appointments, each battalion was to conſiſt of one European invalid commiſſioned officer, three European invalid non-commiſſioned officers, five ſubadars, five jemadars, twenty-five havildars, fifteen naicks, with eighty ſepoys, the whole to be taken from the invalids already on pay. The new levies, on their being formed into battalions by the officers commanding at the ſtations where their ſervices would be of moſt advantage, were to have their proportion of invalids drawn from the neareſt garriſons; and, the ſix corps, each conſiſting of five hundred and twenty privates, beginning at nine, were to be numbered upwards in ſucceſſion.

After the advance of Colonel MAXWELL into the enemy's dominions, it does not appear that any officer, in particular, aſſumed the command of the troops in the centre diviſion. The commandants of the ſeveral

(2) See Page 48.

ſtations communicated with government on all matters neceſſary for their information, and received inſtructions occaſionally from the Board and from the General, except on what regarded the detail and diſcipline of the troops: The direction of theſe points the Commander in Chief reſerved for himſelf alone. With reſpect to recruits, returns, the circulation of General Orders, the neceſſary attention to individuals whoſe time of ſervice had expired; and the paſſes uſually ſigned by the Adjutant General, every communication was held with the Town-Major of Fort St. George. Indeed, the diſtance of the ſeveral garriſons from Head Quarters, muſt have occaſioned ſuch a delay in many matters that required the immediate attention of government, as to render any other mode of carrying on theſe duties tedious and hurtful.

From Wimbenellore (1) the General ſet out on the 22d, regulating the march of the army nearly on the ſame principle as before the junction of the force under Colonel MAXWELL (2). The diſtribution of pio-

Miles, Fur.

(1) Nov. 19, Dyaſundrum, - - 14 2
20, Wombynellore, or Oohmalloor, - 7 6

(2) "General Orders, Camp at Wombenellore, 21ſt November, 1790—Parole Saliſbury-"for the day to-morrow, Major SKELLY—next for duty Major RUSSEL—The ſecond bri-"gade gives the guard for the Money Tumbrils; the 5th the Brigade Major of the day; and

neers,

neers; the arrangement for protection of the baggage; the diſpoſition to be obſerved in the event of a neceſſity to form the line; and, the detail for the advance, rear, and other guards, underwent no material alteration, beſides an addition of ſtrength. The army proceeded for ſeveral days in a ſoutherly direction, and by the 27th of the month encamped at Veyloor on the banks of the Cauvery (3).

Although the Sultaun had moved from the vicinity of Sankeridirgum, towards the Carnatic, by the route of Namcul and Trichinopoly; it does not appear that

" the 5th and 6th a battalion each for the advanced Piquets—The General to beat at four to-
" morrow morning, the aſſembly at five, and the army moves off immediately after from the
" left—Order of march by half Companies, preſerving the proper intervals. Baggage on the
" left, flanked by a regiment of native cavalry. The rear guard to be commanded by Major
" DARLEY, with the 5th regiment of native cavalry and the battalion on piquet. The ad-
" vance under Colonel FLOYD with the exception of the detail ordered for the rear guard and
" for the baggage flank, is to move into the road as early as poſſible after the General beats
" with the diviſion of pioneers in the left wing. The diviſion of pioneers in the right wing
" to move on the right flank cloſe to the leading brigade of the right wing after furniſhing the
" detail ordered for the baggage maſter with the flanking regiment. The Quarter Guards are
" in future to pitch three hundred yards in front of their reſpective corps or as near that diſ-
" tance from the Bills of arms as the nature of the ground will admit, the order placing them
" under the field officer of the day is countermanded. Commanding Officers of wings and
" the Commiſſary of Stores, to report to the officer commanding the line; and, the officer
" commanding the line to the Commander in Chief. The Commiſſary of Stores will alſo re-
" port the ordnance ſtores to the commanding officer of artillery as uſual—Orderly hours in
" future on halting days at twelve, and on marching days at five—Brigade and regimental
" Quarter Maſters with the Quarter Maſter Serjeants and Camp colour men to be formed and
" marched regularly on the flanks of the advance oppoſite to its centre, viz. the detail from
" the right wing on the right flank and the detail from the left wing on the left flank until
" their attendance in front is called for by the Quarter Maſter General, to mark out the
" ground of encampment."

		Miles,	Fur.
(3) Nov. 22,	Kavottyrungumpaliam,	5	4
23,	Mallaſundrum,	14	0
24,	Irrapetty,	10	4
26,	Paloor near Paremutty,	11	0
27,	Valoor,	6	4

the

the General had as yet, altogether, abandoned the deſign of entering Myſore by one of the paſſes to the Southward (1). The 5th and 8th brigades croſſed the river on the 28th under the command of Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM; and, Major YOUNGE with the 4th regiment of Cavalry followed in the ſame direction a few days afterwards. The ſtrength of this detachment; the attention beſtowed on the Magazines in the conquered diſtricts (2); the eagerneſs with which the General ſought after boats in every direction (3); and, his inſtructions to different officers ſent on the recruiting ſer-

(1) "The Cauvery is riſen ſo conſiderably within thoſe two days, that it has been impoſſible to croſs over all the ordnance, Stores, and ſick deſtined for Carrore in charge of the 8th Brigade commanded by Major CUPPAGE. The General has therefore directed Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM who commands the Detachment of Troops on the ſouth Bank, to diſpatch a Battalion, and two troops of cavalry with the ſick and articles in the ſtore department, that have croſſed. This eſcort is to join Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM's detachment again immediately, that is to ſay, the day after it arrives at Carrore, and is to bring back, all the doolies and doolie bearers, that accompanied the ſick, and all the carriage in the ſtore department employed in removing the ſtores. They are to be loaded on their return, with ſuch proportion of camp equipage, from Carrore, for the uſe of the army as they can carry, and the General deſires that you will accordingly direct it to be delivered to the order of Captain BELL the Commiſſary of ſtores, and that the eſcort may be delayed at Carrore as little time as poſſible. The four iron eighteen-pounders, and one of the braſs eighteen-pounders at Carrore, are to be held in readineſs to be ſent to camp."—Adjutant General to Captain PARR, 30 November, 1790.

(2) "The ſupply of grain at Carrore is of ſo much importance to the future operations of the army that the Commander in Chief is convinced your drafts upon it for the uſe of the troops under your command will be as ſparing as poſſible. Captain Parr is inſtructed to comply with the indents for grain that you authorize"—Inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, 5th December, 1790.

(3) "The commander in chief underſtands that you have at Carrore ſome boats, ſuch as are generally uſed on the Cauvery, and deſires that you will ſend them as expeditiouſly as poſſible under charge of a ſufficient eſcort from your garriſon to the ford at Veyloor, about eight miles up the river from Munganore. Major YOUNGE proceeds to-morrow with a detachment by that route to Carrore, as the ford of this place is not aſcertained to be ſo good as

vice

vice (4) argue ſtrongly in favor of this opinion. However, the formidable appearance of the Sultaun at Munſapett towards the latter end of November threatened an intention to beſiege Trichinopoly; and, although Colonel BRIDGES, then commandant, diſcovered no apprehenſions of danger, the importance of that poſt (5) unavoidably ſummoned the General to its defence.

" the ford at Veyloor, where Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM's detachment croſſed. As Major " YOUNGE's detachment will remain on this ſide the Cauvery at the above ford until he has " an opportunity of croſſing, the General deſires you will direct the Officer commanding the " Eſcort with the boats to give the Major immediate notice of his arrival on the oppoſite " bank. It is ſuppoſed that any baſket boats you may have at Carrore may be carried on " men's heads with the eſcort The General alſo deſires that you will give me every informa- " tion in your power on the ſubject of boats procurable in your neighbourhood on the Cau- " very, and that you will ſecure all in your power with the men belonging to them."—Adjutant General to Captain PARR 4th December 1790.

(4) " Commanding officers of corps of Coaſt Native Infantry belonging to the army in " the field, are directed to ſend recruiting parties to the garriſons of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, " Madura, and Pallamcottah not exceeding the complement of Commiſſioned and Non com- " miſſioned Native officers for two companies. The Officers commanding at the above Sta- " tions are to give every aſſiſtance in their power to forward this recruiting ſervice, they are to " appoint one or more Commiſſioned and Non-commiſſioned European officers to the charge " of the whole of the recruiting parties at each ſtation in addition to the detail ſent from " each battalion that the recruits may be diſciplined as expeditiouſly as poſſible. The pay of " the recruiting parties and of the recruits to be drawn at the above ſtations reſpectively " from the firſt of the preſent month, December, and the officers commaning them at each " ſtation are to tranſmit weekly and monthly returns to the commanding officer of the corps " to which they belong. Arms and accoutrements for the recruits are to be ſupplied at each " Station and the clothing of two complete Companies for each Coaſt battalion of the field " army, will be diſpatched from the Preſidency as expeditiouſly as poſſible to the above Sta- " tions, according to the diſtribution made of the recruiting parties. Each corps to ſend a report " to the Adjutant General in the courſe of this day of the ſtations at which they propoſe to " recruit and the detail to be recruited."—General Orders, 1ſt December, 1790.

(5) " Every ſpot on the iſland of Seringham, on the oppoſite or Northern ſide of the Colle- " roon, about Semiaveram and Volconda, as well as on the plains of Trichinopoly, are re- " corded for the bloody conteſts of CHUNDA-SAHIB, ASTRUC, CLIVE, and LAWRENCE, " and mark with claſſical reverence the ſcene of thoſe atchievements. But above all, it be- " comes important in a political and military view, as the ſtrongeſt and moſt advanced garri- " ſon upon your frontiers towards the territories of Myſore, and the beſt poſition for can- " toning your army, in order to menace that power" — Ful. on India, page 86.

whilſt

Whilſt the army lay at Veyloor the enemy's horſe hovered on the ſkirts of the encampment. Here a Rajpoot of high caſt, belonging to Captain M'LEOD's battalion, exhibited a wonderful inſtance of the reſolution juſtly aſcribed by ſeveral writers to that extraordinary people. He was a Subadar by rank, and had with him on this occaſion a ſepoy of the ſame corps. They unguardedly advanced ſome hundred yards in front of the out-centries, in order to perform ablution, when eight looties who lurked in a jungle darted out and ſeiſing the Sepoy commanded the Subadar to ſurrender. Unaccuſtomed to this language, the Rajpoot, although unſupported took poſt at an adjacent tree and drawing his Tulwar he refuſed to ſubmit. As there were no fire arms on either ſide ſwords were the only weapons for ſome time made uſe of in this apparently unequal conteſt. The Subadar made ſo manful a defence that the looties were neceſſitated to deſiſt or appeal to another mode of attack. One half their party diſmounted and with ſtones levelled their antagoniſt with the ground. They mangled his body in a moſt inhuman manner and leaving him weltering in blood returned to their encampment. A Rajpoot Sirdar in the ſervice of the Sultaun, on hearing

hearing the gallantry of his countryman obtained the release of the Sepoy and instantly charged him to hasten to the assistance of his friend. This Subadar is still in the army, but his recovery was deemed a prodigy, notwithstanding the extraordinary cures performed on the natives in consequence of the abstemious lives they constantly lead.

To Mugganore, the Sultaun sent another overture towards accommodation with much apparent importunity; on the 5th of December 1790, two hircarrahs brought a letter into Camp addressed to Major General MEDOWS, of which a translation follows:—"MEER "MAHOMED SADICK Dewan, with ASSUFF and ALLY REZA "and APPAGEE-RAM, formerly Vakeels, offer their wishes "for your prosperity. They hope that Captain EVANS "who was taken at Darraporam, has made known to "your Excellency, the purport of a particular conver-"sation, which took place between him and MEER MA-"HOMED SADICK."

"The existing treaties between our master and the "English nation, have not been infringed on, on his "part. Unfortunately, however, from the misrepre-"sentations of self interested and treacherous persons,

" our friendſhip has ſuffered a ſuſpenſion, this ſuſpen-
" ſion is productive of many evils; the poor are driven
" from their habitations and the bulk of the people are
" reduced to extreme miſery and wretchedneſs.

" Confident of your anxious wiſh to avert theſe cala-
" mities, and truſting in your endeavours to revive our
" friendſhip, we propoſe to ſend ſome men of rank and
" confidence, to confer with thoſe, whom you may
" think proper to appoint; and to meet wherever you
" may direct, in order that the matters in diſpute be-
" tween us may be diſcuſſed and equitably ſettled. We
" know that on a reference of the ſubject to our maſter,
" he will accord his aſſent. Favor us by a ſpeedy anſwer
" —What can we ſay more."

After the uſual compliments from Captain M'Auley Aid-de-Camp to Major General Medows, the following anſwer was diſpatched without delay addreſſed to Meer Mahomed Sadick Dewan. "I am directed by the
" General to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter,
" and to ſay, that he has powers from Bengal to enter
" into a Treaty with the Sultaun, but that before he
" does ſo, he muſt have ſome perſon or place of con-
" ſequence put into his hands, as ſecurity for the Sul-

" taun's

" taun's being in earneſt, when the 1ſt Article will be,
" the unequivocal releaſe of every Engliſh Officer, known
" to be ſtill in exiſtence, and confinement in the Myſore
" Country.

" The Governor General of Bengal, Earl CORNWALLIS,
" who is known to be as juſt, as he is brave; is expect-
" ed every day at Madras, and will immediately take the
" field with a conſiderable reinforcement from Bengal;
" when every ſinew will be ſtretched and every nerve
" ſtrained in the Engliſh Empire to bring the War to an
" honorable concluſion. From the aſſiſtance of our Allies,
" but, above all, from our own reſources, and what we
" have ſeen, little is to be dreaded from the war, though
" from ſound policy, as well as humanity we wiſh for
" Peace—What can I ſay more."

Conſtant rains, and a conſequent riſe of the river about this period, prevented a conſiderable part of the ſick, ordnance and ſtores, that were intended for Carrore from croſſing; communications that intimated the intention of Earl CORNWALLIS to take the charge of the war in perſon, determined Major General MEDOWS to abandon every idea of invaſion for a time; and, as he returned with the army towards

the Carnatic the ſupplies expected from Carrore were ordered in the direction of Trichinopoly (1). The 8th brigade, however, was left to ſtrengthen our acquiſitions to the ſouthward, and one battalion directed to proceed to Madura, was to follow the inſtructions of Major SALE (2).

The approach of the Britiſh army within one march of the Sultaun, proved, as uſual, his ſignal for departure. Moving from Munſapett on the 8th, in the direction of Oottatore and Volcondah, he threatened the ſiege of Tiagar; and expected, as in the times of his father, that a commercial people actuated by intereſt only,

(1) "The Deputies in the ſtore and grain Departments, and that part of the camp equipage "ſent to Carrore for the uſe of the Army which was not drawn to Camp, are to proceed with "you to Trichinopoly. You are to adviſe the Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Col. BRIDGES of the probable day of your arrival at Trichinopoly, and you are to encamp on the moſt "convenient ſpot on the South Bank of the Cauvery near the Fort, and oppoſite to Munſapette in the neighbourhood of which place the Army will probably be by the time your Detachment arrives at Trichinopoly. You are to detach one battalion of the 8th brigade to "Madura, and to order the remaining part of that brigade, to remain at Carrore till further "orders are ſignified to Major CUPPAGE. You are to inform the Commander in Chief of the "number of the battalion detached to Madura and of the Officers name that Commands it. "He is to communicate with Head-Quarters from time to time during his march, and to report "the probable time of arrival there to the Commander in Chief and to the Officer's commanding Madura, at which place he will receive further directions. The Commander in Chief "has full confidence in your judgement in the execution of theſe orders, and leaves the preciſe time of the different movements to be regulated as you ſhall think moſt adviſeable, if nothing particular intervenes, he wiſhes the ſeveral objects to be accompliſhed without delay." —Inſtructions to Lieut. Col. OLDHAM, 9th December 1790.

(2) "Orders have been this day diſpatched to Carrore, directing that a battalion from the "8th brigade now at that ſtation be detached to Madura without any delay Lieut Col. OLDHAM does not think abſolutely neceſſary. The Commander in Chief intends that the above-mentioned battalion, ſhall be employed as an eſcort for the ſupplies of every kind to be forwarded from Madura for the uſe of the Army." — Inſtructions to Major SALE, 7th December 1790.

rather

rather than continue an expenſive war, would liſten to overtures for accommodation when propoſed in the heart of their dominions. It was thus that HYDER dictated a peace in the vicinity of Fort St. George when the victorious SMITH threatened the ſtrong fortreſs of Bangalore.

A blind adherence to the principles by which our predeceſſors have been governed in all their momentous concerns, though highly dangerous, is by no means uncommon in the preſent age. In whatever degree the early part of TIPPOO Sultaun's *military* career may furniſh arguments in contradiction to this opinion, ſome conſpicuous inſtances of its miſchievous tendency towards him appear in different ſtages of the late war. It is obſervable, however, that whilſt the Mahomedan is leſs affected by this evil than the Hindoo the Chriſtian ſuffers ſtill leſs from it than the Mahomedan.

Until military operations diſtinct as to time and place, can be pointed out, that exactly tally in the moſt minute circumſtances of their origin and progreſs; that have been carried on in countries interſected by rivers perfectly ſimilar, indented by bays noway different from each other, where all mountains trend

trend in one and the ſame direction, where the hills are of equal dimenſions, culminate completely alike, and are fortified exactly in one manner, where lakes, woods, moraſſes, equipments of troops are the ſame, and, in ſhort, until countries where all nature and art, correſponding in every inſtance are pointed out, no fixed rule can poſſibly be laid down for the conduct of a general, far leſs can the operations of one army be directed by the movements of another, or appreciated by any comparative ſtatement of circumſtances.

From the neighbourhood of Tiagar, TIPPOO Sultaun's Dewan, addreſſing Captain M'AULEY thus, again propoſed to open an accomodation:—" Your letter has been " received, and its contents are underſtood. You in- " form me that General MEDOWS has powers from " Bengal to enter into a treaty with the Sultaun, I " have made this known to the Sultaun, and by his " directions I again write, and acquaint you for the " purpoſe of reconciling the two Circars, and for the " quiet and happineſs of mankind, an Ambaſſador of " conſequence ſhall be ſent from this place, when the " points which require adjuſtment may be perſonally " diſcuſſed. You will pleaſe learn the General's inten-

" tions

"tions upon this and inform me. The General being "a man of rank and wiſdom, will certainly be inclined "to a reconcilement, and to conſider the comfort and "happineſs of the people—What can I ſay more."

Of this letter, which was received on the 14th December, whilſt the army lay in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, Captain M'AULEY communicated the contents to the Commander in Chief, and immediately diſpatched an anſwer in the following terms:—"I am ordered "by the General to acknowledge the receipt of your "letter, which he underſtands, you have not complied "with his requeſt of having ſome perſon or place of con-"ſequence, put into his hands to enſure the Sultaun's "being in earneſt. Although the General has full pow-"ers from Bengal to treat, yet as Earl CORNWALLIS is "every day expected, he declines uſing them; Earl "CORNWALLIS will, in every particular, as General "MEDOWS alſo would have done, act in concert with "our faithful allies—What can I ſay more."

It has been advanced in India and in Europe, that TIPPOO Sultaun had a juſt claim to be conſidered an enlightened as well as a powerful prince. Whilſt the language of Major General MEDOWS leads to a different concluſion,

concluſion, various other truths ſtrongly contradict the opinion. In every inſtance during the late war where a gallant defence was made by any of our garriſons or detachments, when fortune has been ultimately in favour of the Sultaun, he has invariably inflicted indignities on his unhappy priſoners; whilſt, on the contrary, when puſillanimity or want of experience contributed to make the conqueſt eaſy, ſuch have been treated with uniform attention. Hiſtory is replete with inſtances of applauſe beſtowed on individuals for gallant diſcharge of duty, by generals and princes in fame, power, and civilization, confeſſedly the firſt in the world, but, it remained for the Sultaun alone to cheriſh incapacity even in an enemy, and to reward cowardice in a ſoldier.

Widely different was the ſyſtem of this prince amongſt his own ſubjects. Rendered powerful from the immenſe bequeſts of his father, from multitudes of enthuſiaſts attached not leſs to his principles than to his perſon, from a degree of diſcipline hitherto unknown amongſt the native princes of the eaſt, from conſiderable territorial acquiſitions obtained by a ſword but little acquainted with its ſheath, as well as from an economical

œconomical and judicious arrangement of vaſt reſources, he cheriſhed engineers with artiſans of every deſcription; and, alluring men of abilities to his intereſt, he watchfully obſerved their purſuits and fixed their affections by an aſſiduous attention to forward their proſpects in life.

Whilſt he thus prepared to revive Mahomedan ſupremacy and to eſtabliſh the Koran throughout the Eaſt, nothing could be better calculated than the political ſyſtem that was carefully obſerved over all his dominions, the warlike preparations that he every where carried on, and the profound ſecrecy of his councils. At the time that all intercourſe with neighbouring powers was ſtrictly forbidden, ſtrong fortreſſes roſe up on every advantageous ground; at well conſtructed founderies, in the neighbourhood of all his mines, able artiſts from Europe were maintained in conſtant employ; and magazines well loaded with ample ſtores of proviſion and ammunition were ready to ſupport his ambitious projects (1). Cautious not to offend, and but little deſirous of extending their terri-

(1) "You are to put into good repair the old magazines in which the grain is laid up in "ſtore, and where there are no old Magazines, you are to build new ones ſufficient to contain it"—Inſtructions to the Aumils—Myſorean Revenue Regulations Page 81.

torial poſſeſſions, the European nations that traded to the Eaſt could ſcarcely be apprehenſive of danger whilſt their views were ſolely confined to commerce; and the degree of ſecurity for which they ſtand indebted to Great Britain is, even at this period, perhaps, not thoroughly underſtood by themſelves.

The ſpirit of valor with which the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India had been originally acquired and all along maintained, ſeemed alive on the imagination of the ſeveral garriſons throughout the Carnatic, at the appearance of the Myſorean force. The encomiums juſtly beſtowed on LAWRENCE, CLIVE, SMITH, COOTE, and the Heroes of their times ſtand unſullied by one ſymptom of fear at Trichinopoly (1) by one apprehenſion of danger at Tiagar. Perhaps it was to the ſwoln ſtate of the river that Colonel BRIDGES was indebted for the departure of the enemy without any attempt on the former: and although no ſuch impediment protected the latter, all their efforts even againſt the Pettah, proved ineffectual.

(1) "I had the honor to addreſs you on the 2d inſtant from Vayloor and diſpatched a duplicate of the ſame letter on the 3d from Muganore to acquaint you that your letters of the 27th, 28th and 29th ultimo to myſelf, and of the 30th to the General, had been received, expreſſing that although the General was highly pleaſed at your having no apprehenſions for the ſafety of Tritchinopoly when TIPPOO's army was near it yet that the General meant to move a body of troops from the army to your quarter." — Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel BRIDGES, 6th December, 1790.

The

The gallant Veteran (2) that defended Wandiwaſh againſt the father had the ſatisfaction to beat off the ſon from Tiagar.

After ſuffering a repulſe, on two diſtinct occaſions, each attended with conſiderable ſlaughter, the Sultaun abandoned every deſign on this fortreſs, and approached Trinomaly.

Here, neither reſpect, for the grandeur and antiquity of their temples, nor veneration for the ſacred rites of a religion whoſe origin no time records, proved any protection for the perſons or property, even of the firſt Bramins. Their pagodas, breached with ſacrilegious cannon, were forcibly entered, their altars defiled, their valuables ſeized, their dwellings reduced to aſhes, and the devaſtation was rendered ſtill more horrible by the ſcattered remains of men, women and children, mangled beneath a murderous ſword, whetted on the bloody Koran (3). To contraſt this ſcene of barbariſm, even with the moſt deteſtable that ever diſgraced proteſtant invaſions, would ſtamp the cruelty

(2) Captain FLINT.

(3) "Kill the Idolaters whereſoever ye ſhall find them, and take them priſoners, and "beſeige them, and lay wait for them in every convenient place—and again—Fight againſt "them who believe not in God, nor in the laſt day, and forbid not that which God and his "Apoſtle, have forbidden, and profeſs not the true religion of thoſe unto whom the ſcriptures "have been delivered, until they pay tribute by right of ſubjection, and they be reduced low." —Sales Koran, vol. 1ſt, p. 239-243-4.—

of Mahomedan ſuperſtition and ſtrongly mark the ſuperior humanity of the chriſtian perſuaſion.

From Trinomaly the Sultaun proceeded to Chittapet, Wandiwaſh, and the Gingee hills. Thence he moved immediately towards Permacoil, a poſt in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, which had been taken, diſmantled and blown up in the courſe of the former war. Here, a company of ſepoys under the command of Lieutenant BRUNTON was poſted. It would appear that this officer, had inſtructions from the board, to retreat on the approach of an enemy in force, but Gingee being only about twenty miles diſtant from Permacoil, the Sultaun ſurrounded it with the principal part of his army, and compelled the garriſon to capitulate. The ſubadar who commanded the natives at this poſt was not true to his truſt. Taking the company along with him, and abandoning Lieutenant BRUNTON to his fate, he quitted his ſtation, and in a manner not leſs unmanly than unmilitary he went over to the enemy.

Immediately after the ſurrender of Permacoil the Sultaun moved with his whole force in the direction of Pondicherry, and pitched his encampment on the

red

red hills. Whether fear or policy, or both, induced the principal French inhabitants at this period to viſit the Myſorean Prince, time only can diſcover. It is certain however, that he received their adulations with much ſatisfaction; and it is ſaid, that they parted with mutual profeſſions of adherence to ancient friendſhip, confirmed by the uſual interchange of preſents.

The power that rules in the eaſt, however ſuperior in reality, if exerciſe of its functions, are for a moment ſuſpended, the adherents of Brama, protected by that power, throwing aſide the garb of hypocriſy, at once appear in their true colours. The Rajahs, the Polygars, the Ryuts, all according to their ſituations and circumſtances, ready to benefit by every confuſion, take advantage of the times. Under the plea of inability, and various other frivolous pretences, the Rajah evades payment of his ſtipulated Peiſhcuſh; the leſs tractable Polygars denying allegiance, where protection is imperfect, fly to an appeal at arms; and, the Ryut after careful concealment of his grain, in the bowels of the earth, prepares for indiſcriminate plunder.

When

When the reaſoning faculty is employed to controvert any received opinion, eſpecially where the principle may tend to operate againſt the cauſe of humanity, however the attempt may be founded on juſtice and truth, it muſt always prove an irkſome and probably an arduous taſk. The genuine character of the Hindoos is ſo groſsly miſrepreſented in Europe, to anſwer the purpoſes of wily politicians, that a ſearch for the leading features of the picture in the heart of Hindoſtan is fruitleſs as an attempt towards making a rope of ſand.

Abſtinence, ſobriety, induſtry, reſpect for ſuperiors, attention to the ceremonials of religion, when weighed in a juſt balance againſt theft, lying, ſwearing, cheating, uſury, perjury, extortion, diſregard of engagements, a total unacquaintance with gratitude, in ſhort, every ſpecies of low and vile cunning, the beam affected by a moſt uncommon diſproportion of preſſure, declines without the poſſibility of return to its level. Search for monopolies in times of famine, brought on by invaſion and rapine, you will find them amongſt the "harmleſs Hindoos," that you cheriſh

and

and protect (1). Enquire after combinations, deſtructive of every ſocial tie, you will find them amongſt the Bramins of the firſt order, whom you cheriſh and protect. (2). Seek for men ready to take advantage of every occaſional derangement in ſtate concerns, you will find them in every claſs amongſt the Hindoos, from the Rajah to the Ryut at the time you moſt cheriſh and protect. In ſhort, greedy and unjuſt in their dealings, one uniform principle of avarice, occaſional-

(1) "It is underſtood, that there is no rice, paddie, or grain of any kind, in the Bazar at "Trichinopoly, and as it is not unlikely that there may be large quantities of grain, hoarded "up by individuals with a view of ultimately obtaining a very high price for it, the General "moſt earneſtly requeſts that you will exert yourſelf, that the followers of this Army, may have "an opportunity of ſupplying themſelves, either in the Bazar at Tritchinopoly or in the Bazar "in Camp, which can only be accompliſhed by the private dealers coming forward with their "grain, at ſuch prices as my be judged reaſonable. I truſt moſt ſincerely, that you will be "able to provide for our followers, a plentiful ſupply, as it is of the utmoſt conſequence to "have Rice ſold in the Bazars, excluſive of what the Troops have to depend upon from the "ſtores. The General aſſures himſelf that you will try every means to bring the dealers in "grain, to a reaſonable way of thinking on the ſubject of ſupplying the neceſſities of the "ſervice; ſhould he be compelled to have recourſe to the Public Stores, for the followers as "well as for the Troops it will operate I imagine to prevent the ſale of the grain in the hands "of the Merchants."—Adjutant General to Colonel BRIDGES, 10th Dec. 1790.

(2) Judgement of the Court on a Trial of Bramins for conſpiracy againſt DAVID HALIBURTON, Eſq. "that you AVADANUM PAUPIAH, BRAMIN, do pay a fine to the King, of two thouſand "Pounds: that you be impriſoned in the common Jail for three Years, and untill the fine be "paid; and further, that you do ſtand in the Pillory, in the uſual manner, for one hour, on "Saturday the 20th inſtant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the after-"noon."—That you, SUNKAPORAM VENCATACHILLA CHITTY, do pay a fine to the King "of five hundred Pounds; that you be impriſoned in the Common Jail for two years, and "untill the fine be paid:—and further, that you do ſtand in the Pillory, in the uſual manner, "for one hour, on Saturday the 21ſt inſtant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the "afternoon."—"That you, AVADANUM RAMA SAWMY, Bramin, and OPPEYENGAR, "Bramin, do each pay a fine to the King of two hundred Pounds: that you be each im-"priſoned in the Common Jail for one year: and until your fines be paid:—and fur-"ther, that each of you ſtand in the Pillory, in the uſual manner, for one hour, on Satur-"day the 21ſt inſtant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the afternoon."—"But as the jury have recommended you to the lenity of the Court, the Court, in con-"ſideration thereof, remit that part of your ſentence, which adjudges each of you to ſtand in "the pillory."

ly rendered ſtill more dangerous by ambition or reſentment, pervades the whole Hindoo race (1); and, the moſt heinous crimes, even perjury itſelf, is puniſhable neither by eccleſiaſtical or ſecular law, provided the trangreſſion benefits the perjured or his prieſt(2).

Although the treaty concluded at Mangalore in the year 1784 (3) put an end to all hoſtilities, and fixed the attention of the Company's managers ſolely on their commercial concerns, the military preparation, ſlackened no where in the poſſeſſions of TIPPOO SULTAUN. Whilſt chains of poſts well fortified ſtretched towards

(1) "The reſult of our enquiries, Honourable Sir, evinces a melancholy inſtance, that, "where ambition, intereſt, or reſentment, is the ruling paſſion with natives poſſeſſed of power, "no innate principles of honour and integrity, if ſuch ever exiſted, will reſtrain them from "having recourſe to every artifice, however wicked, for the accompliſhment of their deſigns. "On the preſent occaſion, we have ſeen, that leſs has been effected through force of money, "than by influence and fear, which, operating on the weak and puſilanimous minds of the "lower claſs of natives, is alone ſufficient to make them become the paſſive inſtruments in for-"warding the baſeſt deſigns; deſigns, as in the caſe of Mr. Haliburton, calculated to deprive "a gentleman of honourable public ſtation, and to fix a ſtigma on his private moral character." Meſſrs. MITCHELL, INCE and BAKER to Major General MEDOWS, 28th June, 1792.

(2) At a General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel HENRY WRAY ſat Preſident, Feb 9 1790.—"The Pundit who was called upon to ſwear the evidences, and who has "attended the Court from its firſt formation, deſired permiſſion to correct the anſwers he gave "to the following queſtions propoſed to him on Thurſday laſt."—Queſtion by the Court, "Whether if the Maſter of an Hindoo was in danger of looſing his property, or official ſituation, "by their depoſing the truth, it would be lawful and enjoined by the Shaſtre to forſwear "themſelves?"—To this queſtion he replied, that "it is not allowable by the Shaſtre."—He corrects the above reply in the following manner: that "ſince the adjournment of the "Court he has conſulted ſeveral Pundits;" and here produces an extract from the Sree Bagrut corroborating in the following manner: "All Hindoos, or Bramins, are at liberty to forſwear "themſelves in order to ſave the life of a man, or to ſave their property and character, that "in theſe caſes they can obtain abſolution for forſwearing themſelves." The Pundits likewiſe produced an extract from the Sree Bagrat corroborating the former, but with this diſtinction, "that agreeably to the limits of the latter Shaſtre, no abſolution is required; and they are at "liberty to forſwear themſelves when their own means of ſupport are concerned."

(3) See Appendix No. 4.

the

the neighbouring powers in every direction from the heart of his dominions, in order to ſecure his Ryuts in the abſence of a ſtanding army, Droogs, of themſelves inacceſſible, were ſtrengthened with much care all over the kingdom of Myſore. The connection maintained between the ſeveral links that compoſed each chain, ſupported by the Droogs, was kept up with a correctneſs and preciſion, not leſs admirable on military principles, than the ſyſtem of ſupply in a political and œconomical point of view.

A ſtock of grain fully ſufficient for the conſumption of its garriſon was invariably renewed in each of theſe ſtations every third year; but, when purpoſes of ambition were to be anſwered the quantity increaſed according to the importance of their object. Nor does it appear that any conſiderable expence attended the ſupport of theſe eſtabliſhments, which, ambition apart, muſt in all ſtates, and at all times, be productive of numberleſs advantages.

The grains of Hindoſtan, eſpecially of the hilly countries, if treated with proper attention, continue ſound for at leaſt five years; by means of agents the quantities hoarded up at each of theſe ſtations were ſold

to traders on the arrival of every freſh ſupply at a moderate price; and, as in all abſolute governments, and in particular throughout the eaſt, the dealers, more eſpecially thoſe that trade in grain, muſt ever accommodate their commercial concerns to the meaſures of each ſtate, ſo, the conſumption of the inhabitants being conſtantly with the dealers, all grain from the garriſons was brought into immediate uſe.

Beſides the ample ſupply that theſe granaries muſt invariably afford for the ſwarms that accompany ambitious warriors, an arrangement on this principle, in times of ſcarcity, want of ſeed, or any other emergency, ſecured immediate and certain relief to the lower claſs.

Even a glance at theſe circumſtances, could not fail to ſtrike Earl CORNWALLIS, and Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, with the propriety of adopting a ſimilar ſyſtem. But, whether judicious arrangements which are merely imitative, or thoſe that flow from qualifications inherent in themſelves, redound moſt to the Honour of ſtateſmen, if the enquiry is at all neceſſary, the experienced and diſcerning can beſt decide.

At

At whatever ſtage the Britiſh Generals received impreſſions on theſe ſubjects, it was towards the cloſe of the year 1787 that the firſt material change took place on the coaſt with reſpect to preparations on the principle juſt deſcribed. About that period meaſures were taken to ſupply the garriſons and in particular thoſe on the frontiers, with proviſions, cannon, ammunition, and all kinds of warlike-ſtores ſufficient for the conſumption of at leaſt twelve months.

The diſcernment that wiſely directed to complete a ſyſtem ſo eſſential to the peace and proſperity of the Carnatic, at a time when TIPPOO SULTAUN was not leſs conſpicuous for determined enmity than for overgrown power, required to be ſpeedily followed up to ſecure its object, whether conſidered with reſpect to the preſervation of peace or the proſecution of military operations with vigour and ſucceſs.

In conſidering the means by which our forces might be ſupplied, with proviſion for defence or for the purpoſe of moving into Myſore, ſhould ſuch a meaſure become neceſſary, Wandiwaſh being demoliſhed, Arnee and Tiagar preſented themſelves as ſtations, where magazines would be of moſt advantage, and

protection moſt complete. The Changama paſs, too, at that time conſidered the beſt inlet into the dominions of the Sultaun, is centrical to thoſe ſtations; and, as the diſtricts in their vicinity are not only more unproductive than our ſouthern and northern provinces but at a greater diſtance from the enemy, ſupplies were collected there with a leſs moderate hand. But enquiries into the beſt regulations of paſt times, however connected with the late military operations muſt give way to meaſures that are more immediately objects of this work.

The motives that happily induced Earl CORNWALLIS to take the charge of the war upon himſelf, have been recorded with ſo much perſpicuity, in a Minute of Council at Fort William (1), that any abridgement or alteration of language would be equally improper in itſelf and injurious to the reader. That "the "preſence of the Governor General in the ſcene of "action would have been conſidered by our allies, "as a pledge of ſincerity and of confident hopes of "ſucceſs againſt the common enemy (2)," appears to

(1) See Appendix, No. 13.

(2) Minute of Meſſrs. Speke and Cowper, Appendix No. 13. Art. B.

have

have ſtruck the ſupreme council with particular force; indeed, as much depended upon the degree of confidence the ſeveral chiefs repoſed in the perſonal integrity and honor of Earl CORNWALLIS, and on the due performance of his Lordſhip's engagements, ſuch a ſpur to exertion was become abſolutely neceſſary amidſt warriors in whoſe breaſts deep diſtruſts muſt have been harboured, eſpecially as ſome amongſt them had perſonally witneſſed the breach of plighted faith at Wargaum; towards NIZAM ALLY; and, in a variety of inſtances ſtill freſh in their recollection, although more on account of the ſtrong impreſſions made by their enormity than from nearneſs of time.

Having previouſly diſpatched Captain KYDD, and another ſtaff officer, in order to procure information on various important points, Earl CORNWALLIS fell down from Calcutta (3) to Diamond Harbour on the

" (3) Addreſs of the European Inhabitants of Calcutta, to EARL CORNWALLIS—" My Lord, " At a moment when your Lordſhip is about to quit this Presidency, to take upon yourſelf the " conduct of an arduous and important war, in the event of which the proſperity of the Honora- " ble Company, the honor of our arms and ſtability of the Britiſh power in the Eaſt, are ſo much " involved, we, his Majeſty's ſubjects, living under and enjoying the protection of this Govern- " ment, cannot ſo far reſtrain our feelings as to forbear thus publicly expreſſing and conveying " to you our ſenſe of the zeal for the intereſt of the nation and for the proſperity and ſafety of the " Company's poſſeſſions in this country, which has induced your Lordſhip to adopt a reſolution, " that has gratified the general wiſh of the Public and claims our warmeſt acknowledgements. " We beg leave to offer to your Lordſhip our ardent wiſhes for ſucceſs, and that, by bringing " this war to a ſpeedy and happy termination, you may add luſtre to thoſe honors, which your " Lordſhip has already acquired from your country. Nor indeed can we doubt that the additional

6th

6th December 1790, embarked on board the Veſtal frigate, landed at Fort St. George on the 13th of that month, and immediately aſſumed the ſupreme command. Here his Lordſhip waited until the arrival of the grand army, employing his time, "partly in "attending to ſeveral important points of the civil "buſineſs of that preſidency, but principally in acquiring minute information of various kinds reſpecting "the condition of the troops, of the magazines of "proviſions, of the military ſtores, and of the nature "of the different paſſes that lead into the Myſore "country (1)."

Although his Lordſhip encountered the danger of a ſea voyage, at this inclement ſeaſon of the year, he directed that the reinforcements intended for the Carnatic army (2) ſhould not be diſpatched till towards the latter end of the month. From apprehenſions for the ſafety of the troops, at a time when the mon-

"energy, which your Lordſhip's preſence will give to the operations of our allies, as well as to "thoſe of our forces in the field, muſt ſoon reduce the enemy to ſuch a ſtate, as will enſure "a glorious iſſue to the hoſtilities he has ſo wantonly provoked againſt him—We have only "to add our earneſt hopes that your Lordſhip may ſoon return to this ſettlement, in ſafety and in "health, crowned with victory, and additional honor.—Calcutta, 2d December 1790."

(1) This is the language of EARL CORNWALLIS, but the voucher, with many others, has been ſtolen by one of my native ſervants.

(2) See Appendix, No. 14.

ſoon

ſoon had conſiderable ſtrength, as well as from an anxious ſolicitude for their health in the event of tempeſtuous weather, this delay was conſidered abſolutely neceſſary; and that due attention might be beſtowed, on the religious prejudices as well as on the real wants of the native troops (3) every reliance was repoſed on the experience and well known humanity of Colonel JOHN MURRAY, the entire equipment and embarkation were conſequently intruſted to the charge of that officer (4) without any controul or interfe-

(3) Colonel MURRAY to Captain JAMES DUNDAS—"As it is neceſſary that the water "for the native troops, intended to be ſent to Fort St. George, on board your ſhip, ſhould "be filled by men of the different caſts, compoſing the troops, I requeſt that you will be "pleaſed, to inform Captain THOMAS WELSH, where you mean to fill your water, in order "that he may ſend men to that place for the above purpoſe. You will, of courſe, give the "neceſſary orders to your Officers, and ſhip's company, to treat the native Officers and Soldiers "with kindneſs and civility, becauſe it is of great importance to the public ſervice, that the "native troops ſhould be reconciled, by ſuch means to expeditions by ſea."—The ſame as the above was ſent to Captain LARKINS commander of the Warren Haſtings, to Captain BLACHFORD of the Foulis, to Captain RALPH DUNDAS of the Prince William Henry, and to Captain PENNEL of the Hawke.—17th Nov. 1790.

(4) Secretary of the Government to Col. MURRAY—"I have orders from the Governor "General in Council to make you his acknowledgements for the trouble, which at the re-"queſt of Lord CORNWALLIS, you have conſented to take, of ſuperintending the equipment "under orders for the Coaſt, and to acquaint you, that his Lordſhip leaves it entirely to you, "to give ſuch directions, and enter into ſuch engagements, upon the whole, and every part "of this equipment, as you may think proper, including therein the obtainment of freight, for "the Gun Powder and Stores going to Madras. His Lordſhip is pleaſed to authoriſe your em-"ploying ſuch agents and inſtruments, for carrying your orders into execution, as you may "think proper, and they are to act under your directions only. With reſpect to the advances "of money, required for the preſent ſervice, his Lordſhip has deſired me to ſay that he has "deſired the Military Pay Maſter General to employ his Deputy Mr. ELLIOTT, in the ſepe-"rate duty of attending to all the requiſitions that you may make of him for ſupplies, "keeping a diſtinct account thereof, to be adjuſted and paſſed when the ſervice is over. You "may be aſſured, that in this office, immediate attention ſhall be paid to your applications for "ſuch orders as are neceſſary from it. The commanding officers of the Company's ſhips now "here, excepting the Princeſs Amelia, which is going direct to Europe, have been deſired to "attend to ſuch inſtructions as you may ſend to them, relative to any part of the equipment, "to be provided for, in the ſeveral Indiamen, under orders to proceed to the Coaſt."—15th Nov. 1790.

The

rence whatſoever (1).

The ſoothing principle, that by conciliating the affections of the ſepoys, overcame many of their moſt obſtinate prejudices and in particular, the almoſt hitherto inſurmountable averſion to expeditions by ſea (2)

(1) General Orders by Colonel MACKENZIE—"The Right Honorable the Governor "General in Council having veſted Colonel MURRAY with unlimited authority to give what- "ever Orders he may deem neceſſary relative to the equipment and embarkation of the rein- "forcements intended for Fort St. George, all his inſtructions on theſe heads are to be imme- "diately complied with by the Commanding Officers of the Corps, or Detachments, order- "ed on the above ſervice: which Detachments are to be ſtruck off the roſters of all other duties, "but the Detachment of Artillery may remain at practice at Dum Dum, until Colonel MUR- "RAY ſhall ſignify to Colonel DEARE that they are wanted at Calcutta in order to be em- "barked."—Dec. 8th, 1790.

(2) Colonel MURRAY to Captain FALCONER Commander of the Hercules—"After having "received on board your ſhip, a detachment of native infantry and laſcars, (commanded by "Lieutenant PINE) with their commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned Officers, baggage and followers, "and ſuch Cargo ordered to be ſhipped on your Veſſel as ſhe can carry conſiſtently with her be- "ing in good trim for ſea, you will be pleaſed to make the beſt of your way to Fort St. George, "reporting to the Secretary to the Government when you quit the pilot. You will pay due re- "gard to the requiſitions of Lieutenant PINE, or the Commanding Officer of the men on board, "regarding the accommodations and treatment of the troops, uſing your own diſcretion relative "to the navigation of your ſhip, the Commanding Officer of the troops, will preſerve good "order amongſt them on the voyage, and is particularly inſtructed to prevent any interference "whatever with the duties of navigating the ſhip as well as to guard moſt carefully againſt acci- "dents by fire conſulting you for that purpoſe, and attending ſtrictly to your advice on the ſub- "ject. You are required to take the greateſt poſſible care of all the people and Cargo, on board "your ſhip, during the voyage, uſing for that purpoſe all the precautions which your judgement "and experience may ſuggeſt. You will in particular, be pleaſed to give orders to your Officers "and ſhips company to treat the native Officers and Soldiers with kindneſs and civility, becauſe "it is of great importance to the public ſervice that the native troops, ſhould be reconciled by "ſuch means to expeditions by ſea. Immediately on your arrival at Fort St. George you will "report the circumſtance to me, by Dawk: and you will take receipts in duplicate for every "Article of your Cargo which you ſhall deliver at Fort St. George, tranſmitting one by Dawk: "and bringing the other back yourſelf if you mean to return immediately to this Port, or if not "you will ſend both the receipts to me by different Poſts. You will recollect that Government "have the priviledge here, of ſending a perſon on board your ſhip to ſee her loaded, and that the "Government of Madras may ſend a perſon to ſee her unloaded for the purpoſe of aſcertaining "that the whole Tonnage is employed for the public ſervice. You will ſend to me before you "quit the Pilot, an abſtract of the number of Officers, and men, embarked on your ſhip, and "an exact liſt of every part of your Cargo, and deliver a Copy of it to the ſecretary of Fort St. "George on your arrival there. On your arrival in ſight of the flag-ſtaff of Fort St. George, "you will be pleaſed to hoiſt an Engliſh Jack at your Fore top-gallant-maſt-head, as a ſignal, "giving as early notice as poſſible to the maſter attendant of your arrival, in order that proper "meaſures may be taken for diſembarking the troops, and unlading your ſhip; and for the pur- "poſe of facilitating theſe ſervices you will anchor as near the back of the ſurf as you can with "ſafety—wiſhing you a ſpeedy and proſperous voyage—I am Sir—Be ſo obliging as to ſhew this "letter to the Officer commanding the detachment on your ſhip.—Calcutta, 21ſt Auguſt, 1791."

produced

produced a conſpicuous inſtance of the unlimited confidence repoſed by that people in the wiſdom of their ruler as well as in the eſtabliſhed ſuperiority of Great Britain.

In a ſettlement where embarkations eſpecially of natives have never been attempted on ſo extenſive a ſcale, and where there were no boats calculated for a ſervice of this nature, the various difficulties that attended the procuring ſupplies from ſo many different departments, the providing ſloops and ſmall craft for conveying to Diamond Harbour, Culpee, Ingelee, and Saugur, from three to four thouſand men with horſes, bullocks, proviſions, ſtores, and baggage in ſo ſhort a time, particularly as many of theſe duties were clogged by hindrances (3) unknown in other countries, could only be ſurmounted by the moſt active zeal, indefatigable induſtry, and uncommon patience and perſeverance.

The arrival, however, of the reinforcement at its place of deſtination without a ſhadow of complaint, without the loſs of one fighting man from amongſt

(3) "As you are appointed to take charge of the native volunteers who are to proceed to "Fort St. George, on board of four of the Company's Europe ſhips, I requeſt that you will be "pleaſed to order ſome of them to be ſent to ſee the water for the men of their ſeveral "caſts, filled up agreeable to their own wiſhes."—Colonel MURRAY to Captain WELSH, 16th November, 1790.

about eighteen hundred natives, is a teſtimony of ability in deſign, and ſucceſs in execution, equal to the innumerable encomiums of ſuperiors (1). Such exertions, in defiance of all ſearch, will ever be found, as in the preſent inſtance, to take their riſe from the moſt pure and diſintereſted motives, and, on any other principle, the beſt ſubordinate arrangements, ſhould ſimilar ſervices occur, muſt fail of the deſired effect.

Although the tributaries to the government of Fort St. George ſmothered their ill grounded diſcontents, whilſt the Sultaun was occupied in the defence of his Myſorean dominions, their tempers naturally prone to ſedition, broke out into open violence on his invaſion of the Carnatic. Several among them who had been remarkable at former periods for peaceful demeanour becoming refractory, not only refuſed pay-

(1) "We cannot in juſtice to Colonel MURRAY, allow the preſent opportunity to paſs without teſtifying our ſenſe of the unwearied zeal which he has manifeſted in the courſe of this ſervice, nor do we doubt but that his exertions have been directed in a manner, and (notwithſtanding the unfavourable weather which the tranſports have experienced) with an effect that will obtain every due acknowledgement from the Governor General. We alſo on the preſent occaſion feel it incumbent upon us to bear teſtimony to the merits of Mr. LARKINS, whoſe attention to that branch of the ſupplies connected with his Department, has been equally active and unremitted. Our ſatisfaction, indeed, in reſpect to the manner in which the whole of this important ſervice has been conducted, is by no means confined to the two gentlemen whom we have named, ſince we have great pleaſure in declaring that in the progreſs of the buſineſs, the views and efforts of Government have been ably and zealouſly ſeconded by all the public Officers concerned in their execution, and by none in a higher degree, than by our Secretary Mr. HAY."—Governor General in Council, to the Court of Directors, 31ſt January, 1791 ——— "In the 3d paragraph of our Letter, dated

ment

ment of their rents but threatened to revolt. Even Tondiman took arms. "The final deciſion" ("ſays "Colonel HARRIS to one of the revenue Collectors), on "the buſineſs of the tributaries within your diſtrict "againſt whom you are deſirous, a military force ſhall "be employed, at preſent, awaits, only a public letter "from you to the General, which as far as I can "judge ought to repreſent, the name and diſignations "of the ſeveral tributaries againſt whom a military "force is required, the cauſes for the requiſition, the "duty to be performed, the meaſures you have hi-"therto purſued to procure the Peiſhcuſh, the ſup-"plies you have thought it adviſeable to apply for "from thoſe tributaries, the extent to which you con-"ceive it may be neceſſary to apply the force em-"ployed in order to produce the deſired effect, the "time in which you have reaſon to believe the duty

"the 31ſt of January, we mentioned to you, that we had no doubt, that the ex-"ertions of Colonel MURRAY in ſuperintending the equipment for the Coaſt, were ſuch "as would receive the approbation of the Commander in Chief His Lordſhip has "deſired that we would lay before you his fulleſt teſtimony of Colonel MURRAY's zeal "and activity upon that occaſion; and we have much pleaſure in embracing the opportunity "thus afforded us of adding His Lordſhip's acknowledgment of the ſervices rendered by Col. "MURRAY in the war, to thoſe before repeatedly expreſſed by the other Members of your "Government."—Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, 3d September 1792.

——"This acknowledgement of the zeal and attention of Colonel MURRAY, Mr. LARKINS, Mr. HAY, and of the ſeveral other public officers concerned in the execution of our "Orders, relative to the equipment for the Coaſt of Coromandel is very pleaſing to us."—The Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, the 5th of February 1792.

" may be accompliſhed, the names and employments " of the perſons under you who are to be ſent with " the military officers, as alſo the inſtructions you in- " tend to give them, and the ſeveral diſtances from " Trichinopoly and Carrore, which you underſtand " the detachments will have to march, ſuppoſing the " Ramgerry Poligar, to be proceeded againſt from Car- " rore, and the others from Trichinopoly.

" You will readily ſee that information of the above " nature is neceſſary for the General in a public letter " from you before he can conſiſtently order a milita- " ry force to be employed againſt the tributaries in " the preſent ſituation of the army. The Tondiman " Poligar in particular has been ſo long faithfully at- " tached to the Company's intereſts, and is at the ſame " time ſo ſtrong from the nature of his country and " the number of armed adherents, that it will, I ima- " gine, be proper in you to be very minute with reſ- " pect to his concerns."

Even thoſe leaſt inclined to diſturbance among the ſouthern tributaries, abandoning their lands through force or fear, laid claim to remiſſion of engagements. In a ſcene where the wanton depradations of a cruel

enemy

enemy rendered it neceſſary for the inhabitants to fly from their dwellings and to take ſhelter either under walls of forts that ſtrengthened the country, or at the principal factories along the ſea coaſt, every exertion of collectors could neither ſupport the ſpirits of the ryuts nor prevent their flight; far leſs could they expect rents, whilſt the crops on which payment of theſe rents muſt ever depend, were reaped by ſtrangers, openly at war, and rendered ſtill more miſchievous by religious feuds.

At a time when ſwarms of horſe deſtroyed all grain and deſolated the lands in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, but little could be expected even from the diligence of Mr. ANDREWS; the abilities of Mr. FLOYER could prove of no advantage to the Company, whilſt the whole force of the enemy ſubſiſted on the ſouthern diſtricts of Arcot; and although, the center diviſion of that country was not ſo much the immediate ſeat of war, ſtill, notwithſtanding Mr. LANDON'S exertions, the threats of the enemy operated in a high degree to the prejudice of collection. Nay at this juncture "the danger had ſo effectually deterred people "from offering for the frontier diſtricts, that it was

"found

" found impoſſible to procure renters for Changamah,
" Trinomaly, or Andoormungalum (1)."

Intimidated by the invaſion the people foreſaw a repitition of horrors, whoſe fatal effects were ſtill alive on their imaginations, and as the changes that had of late taken place, rendered the renters doubtful of their ſituation, they neglected the tillage of the land and the neceſſary attention to the advantages from water. It does not appear, however, that this diſtreſs had extended either to the northern Circars or to our ſouthernmoſt poſſeſſions. Under the direction of the ſeveral Collectors, the former diſtricts, unmoleſted by the enemy, yielded as uſual, whilſt Mr. MACLEOD, with equal ſucceſs ſecured the revenues of the latter.

As Major General MEDOWS fell down along the Cauvery (2) towards Trichinopoly, the rains poured with ſuch violence, that all active opperations being, of neceſſity, ſuſpended, time and leiſure offered for adjuſtment of diſputes in the ſeveral dependencies as well as

(1) Report of the board of aſſumed revenue, 24th January 1790.

(2)

	Miles,	Fur.
Dec. 3d, Moganore,	9	4
6th, Jilloor,	11	4
7th, Muſſalee,	16	0
8th, Killiancor.	12	4
14th, Munſapett,	6	4

for

for the arrangement of civil concerns; but, whilſt he remained in that neighbourhood, the army called from the feuds and diſcords of refractory tributaries to events of far different import, had inſtructions to proceed to the northward.

It does not appear that the point of attack on Myſore had been determined immediately on the arrival of Earl CORNWALLIS at Fort St. George, yet, that the intention of entering the enemy's country by any of the paſſes to the ſouthward had been abandoned by his Lordſhip, at an early period, is a concluſion warranted by various concurrent teſtimonies (1). The troops however continued at Munſurpet until the latter end of December.

The quantity of ſtores drawn to Trichinopoly from every direction, at a time when ſeveral ſtations were occupied to the ſouthward of the Cauvery, and much

(1) "All the ſix pounders with their tumbrils ſent from the army to Carrore, are to be "moved to Trichinopoly by the firſt eſcort; Lieutenant Colonel GIBBS is to exchange "ſuch of the Field Artillery with the Army as he may judge neceſſary from the Garriſon of "Trichinopoly; returns of ordnance and ſtores in the Forts taken from the enemy to be ſent "monthly to the Military Board at Madras, when favourable opportunities offer; the firſt return "to be ſent in compliance with this order muſt diſtinguiſh the ordnance and ſtores taken in each "Fort, from thoſe that have been placed in them from Camp, and other Stations."—General Orders, 17th December, 1790.——"I am directed by the Commander in Chief, to countermand his orders contained in my letter of the 17th inſtant, for the Squadrons from your Detachment to be left at Tanjore, as an eſcort for EARL CORNWALLIS, as they will not be required, and to acquaint you, that as the Maratta Vackeel now at Tanjore, is to proceed to Camp near Trichinopoly with the Detachment under your Command; It is the Commander in Chief's Orders, that you allow for his guard, theſe three Squadrons."—Adjutant General to Major STEVENSON, 20th December, 1790.

farther

farther in advance whilſt it ſtrengthens the opinion juſt mentioned confirms the language of Colonel FULLARTON (1), and ſtamps the importance of that poſt. From Madura and the ſouthern diſtricts, ſupplies were obtained and eſcorted to this quarter by the induſtry of Captain MACPHERSON at the head of his own battalion (2); from Tanjore, by Major STEVENSON (3), whoſe diſintereſted exertions appear all along highly conſpicuous; and, by Colonel OLDHAM, of whoſe ſervices in that line repeated mention has been already made, ſome were drawn from Carrore.

In the latter end of December the whole army moved towards Trinomalee, marching on the rout of the

(1) See Note 5, Page 191, of this Work.

(2) "I am deſired by the Commander in Chief to ſignify that you are to take the earlieſt opportunity of ſending a meſſage by his order to the Poligar of Torumcourchey ſignifying that your battalion is marching to Trichinopoly, and that you have received Orders to take under your protection any ſupplies for the uſe of the Company, which that Poligar may have to forward, but that your march is not to be delayed on account of ſuch ſupplies. Should the Torumcourchey Poligar ſend any ſupplies in conſequence of this meſſage, or otherwiſe, the General deſires you will protect them, but that your march is not to be delayed in waiting for them, I have received and preſented to the Commander in Chief two letters from you, dated during your march from Carrore to Madura, and another reporting your arrival at Madura."—Adjutant General to Capt. MACPHERSON, 20th December, 1790.

(3) "A Detachment from a diviſion of Troops under Lieut. Col. OLAHAM encamped ſouth of the Cauvery near Trichinopoly, is to march for Tanjore, on the morning of the 17th inſtant, and is to be employed in bringing to that garriſion (Trichinopoly) four thouſand bullock loads rice, under charge of Mr. STRANGE. The following proportion of ſhot is to be drawn from the Stores at Tanjore, 18-pound ſhot 10 415—12-pound ſhot 1,204—6-pound ſhot 940—3-pound ſhot 927—A ſufficient number of bullocks to carry the rice and ſhot will accompany the detachment from the grain and Store department in the field. As the rice is already in bags no gunnies for its conveyance will be furniſhed from Camp, but gunny bags for the ſhot will be ſent with the exception of one thouſand which are to be furniſhed from the Stores at Tanjore — The Commander in Chief deſires that you will accordingly direct every thing to be held in readineſs at Tanjore, and that you will avail yourſelf of this opportunity to order every other Article to Trichinopoly that has been required from Tanjore for the uſe of the Army."—Inſtructions to Captain GLENDONNING 15th December 1790.

enemy

enemy with but little variation, and continuing in a northerly direction, they reached Arnee (4) on the 12th of January. Here, the ſick and heavy guns being depoſited in the fort, General MUSGRAVE remained with the whole of the left wing, whilſt the right proceeded to Vellout (5).

				M.	F.
(4)	Dec.	30th,	Morcollum,	5	6
		31ſt,	Tirany,	13	0
	Jan.	1ſt,	Terrimungulum,	9	2
		3d,	Rajanagur,	9	4
		4th,	Warianagur,	10	5
	Jan.	5th,	Peraroor,	15	0
		7th,	Paundoor,	10	0
		8th,	Manalorepett,	17	0
		9th,	Trinomalee,	11	6
		10th,	Caliſhwakum,	15	2
		11th,	Moonoocavy,	13	6
		12th,	Arnee	8	0

(5) "The advance except the 5th regiment of cavalry; and the right wing excepting the "braſs eighteen pounders and howitſers, will march the day after to-morrow, with a proportion "of Military Stores, ten days rice for the native troops, and fifteen days arrack and proviſions "for the Europeans. The following diviſion of the army is poſted at Arnee, until further Or- "ders, under the command of Major General MUSGRAVE, with the remaining part of the ſtores "and proviſions, viz. The left wing, the 5th regiment native cavalry, the corps of engineers, "the iron eighteen pounders, and the pieces of ordnace drawn from the right wing; the Depu- "ty Adjutant General, and the Deputy Quarter Maſter General, Capt. ALLEN and a propor- "tion of guides. The pioneers of the left wing, under Lieut. LENNON; the Pay-maſter "and the money tumbrils; the Deputy Commiſſary of grain and proviſions; the Deputy Bag- "gage-maſter, the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Commiſſary of ſtores, to remain "with the diviſion of the army placed under the Orders of Major General MUSGRAVE. The "Commanding Officer of artillery, is to wait upon the Commander in Chief to-morrow morn- "ing. All the draught bullocks employed with the braſs and iron eighteen pounders, the how- "itzers and the money tumbrils, and all the carriage bullocks for the conveyance of the propor- "tion of ſtores and proviſions directed to be left at Arnee, are to move with the advance in the "right-wing the day after to-morrow, and to be delivered over accordingly. The recovered "men belonging to the corps in camp of the ſick left at Arnee to join to-morrow morning, and "the ſick of the corps ordered to march the day after to be ſent into Arnee at the ſame time. "The firſt iſſue of pay and rice, directed in this order to be made with the utmoſt expedition to "the corps of the advance, and the right wing that are to move the day after to-morrow. The "crop on the ground on the preſent Route of the Army is of ſo much importance to our future "operations and to the welfare of the Carnatic, that the Commander in Chief hears with the "utmoſt concern, it has ſuffered from the irregularities which have been committed ſince the "army encamped at Arnee. The orders already ſignified againſt plundering, are ſo explicit, "that he hopes the Troops and followers will in future render unneceſſary, his carrying them in- "to execution with the ſeverity which they have a right to expect on every occaſion when they "are detected in deſtroying the cultivation and plundering the inhabitants of the country in the "vicinity of the camp"—General Orders, 12th January, 1791.

A body of horſe of no repute, probably about two hundred, ſtill hanging on the ſkirts of the army, continued to deſtroy and carry of conſiderable quantities of baggage, and to wound and otherwiſe diſtreſs many followers. Repeated inſtances of this inſult, day after day, occaſioned an attempt to cut them off by ambuſcade, but although planned with much judgment, and without fault in execution, it was not attended with ſucceſs: their depredations, however, ceaſed at this place. A large tank at Jamcollam was the ſituation choſen for the purpoſe. Under cover of the embankment a battalion of ſepoys was placed, ſo as not to be viſible without aſcending the dyke, and two troops of dragoons with four of cavalry ſtood concealed in an adjacent toupe.

Whilſt our army croſſed the Palaar river on the morning of the 17th January, the horſe appeared at ſome diſtance in the rear. As they approached the tank the extreme caution they diſcovered beſpoke an acquaintance with ſervice and defeated the deſign. So ſoon as their advance ſaw our army in motion, the whole party quitting the woods appeared on the plain; they drew up at the diſtance of about one mile, halted, and one half of their party diſmounting, the other advanced

vanced with briſkneſs midway towards the tank; here they reined up excepting ten who mounted on excellent horſes, approached within two hundred yards at a ſtrong canter; from theſe one man advanced at full ſpeed. He aſcended the embankment, and although ſeveral muſkets were diſcharged at him within the diſtance of ten yards, he had the good fortune to eſcape unhurt. Purſuit was attempted but rendered uſeleſs from the ſpeed of the Myſorean horſe not leſs than by their uſual habit of ſquandering in all directions.

Still moving towards the preſidency. The army reached vellout (1) on the 27th January, and on the 29th, after being reviewed by Earl CORNWALLIS, received a warm teſtimony of approbation (2).

When exalted and illuſtrious characters whoſe virtues have gained the confidence and eſteem of mankind, forſaking ſituations of eaſe and comfort, ſtep

(1) January 14, Maumbaucum, - - - Miles. 8 Furs. 0
15, Permaloor, - - - 11 2
16, Jamcollam, - - - 10 6
17, Conjeveram, - - - 7 0
24, Reogees Choultry, - - - 7 0
26, Streeper Madoor, - - - 10 4
27, Vellout, - - - - 14 0

(2) "Lord CORNWALLIS has great pleaſure in expreſſing his warmeſt approbation of "the appearance of the troops this morning, and cannot allow himſelf to doubt, but a perſeverance in the ſame zeal, and good will, that has been hitherto manifeſted by the officers "and ſoldiers of this army, will in due time bring the war in which they are engaged, to "an honourable concluſion". — General Orders, 29th January, 1791.

forth upon arduous occaſions, on the pureſt principles of patriotiſm, to encounter danger and fatigue, it is wonderful to contemplate the effect that the example has upon the minds of the people. This perhaps was never more ſtrongly illuſtrated than upon the Governor General's announcing publickly in Bengal his intention of going to the Coaſt to take upon himſelf the charge of the war.

Whilſt all ranks of men were loſt in admiration of the noble ſpirit that dictated this reſolution, the army ſeemed affected by it in a peculiar degree. Applications by the European officers for the indulgence of being enrolled amongſt the choſen few that were to accompany his Lordſhip followed each other from every part of the country; Staff and other appointments were of no conſideration when put in competition with this favourite object; and, whoſoever could obtain permiſſion to be of the number, even by ſuch a ſacrifice, conſidered himſelf peculiarly fortunate.

That this ſpirit ſhould have prevailed among the European officers is not ſo much to be wondered at as that the ſame enthuſiaſm ſhould have diffuſed itſelf among the native troops ſo forcibly as to overcome all

all prejudices of education, habit, and religion. A teſtimony of attachment ſo pleaſing and new, whilſt it marked, more ſtrongly than language can expreſs, their confidence, could not fail to be highly gratifying to the Britiſh General.

The orders (3) that required ſo many volunteers to accompany Earl CORNWALLIS to the Carnatic, were no ſooner made known at the different military ſtations, than the number was in readineſs; and had thouſands inſtead of hundreds been wanted there can be little doubt but that complement would ſoon offer, as even whole corps are ſaid to have turned out upon the occaſion.

The ſeveral commandants being emulous of doing credit to their battalions by the excellence of their drafts, the detachment was compoſed chiefly of grenadiers, and for the number exceeded, perhaps, in appearance, any body of native troops that ever aſſembled in India. Nor did their conduct in action or otherwiſe throughout the war diſcredit that appearance.

The ſpirit which thus pervaded the Bengal army actuated, alſo, the troops in the Carnatic. Every corps of that eſtabliſhment whoſe turn of duty obliged

(3) See Appendix No. 14.

them

them to remain in cantonments or garriſon lamented the neceſſity that prevented a participation in thoſe honours which the high reputation of their new leader ſeemed to promiſe, eſpecially, now, that no ſecret was made of his intention of puſhing directly for the enemy's Capital.

Although much had been done by Major General MEDOWS to diſtreſs the Sultaun, and although many ſolid advantages reſulted from the Campaign to the Southward, yet, as it was not attended with any of theſe brilliant events that give eclat to a General or fame to an army, diſſatisfaction and diſcontent evidently reſted on the minds of the people. A thorough acquaintance with the great ſuperiority of our equipment and the total inability of Tippoo to cope with ſuch a force, when we firſt took the field, raiſed the public expectation to ſuch a pitch that nothing ſhort of the Capture of Seringapatam in a few months could pleaſe.

However unreaſonable theſe expectations, a diſappointment of them was ſenſibly felt, but in proportion to the depreſſion that enſued ſo was the elevation of ſpirits from the vigorous preparation now going forward for the ſpeedy accompliſhment of the favorite object.

In

In addition to the effect which his Lordſhip's arrival at Madras had upon our own Settlements, it moſt aſſuredly had that alſo, ſpecifyed in the Minute of Council at Fort William "his preſence in the ſcene of "action was conſidered by our allies as a pledge of ſin-"cerity, and of our confident hopes of ſucceſs againſt "the common enemy, and by that means operated as "an encouragement to them to continue their exer-"tions and to abide by their ſtipulations."

Nizam Ally and the Marattas, although their armies kept the field, had as yet rendered no ſervice that could materially contribute to the general cauſe. They cautiouſly awaited the event of our operations, that ſhould ſucceſs attend the Britiſh arms they might benefit by the alliance; but ſhould adverſe foutune fall to our lot, they had determined not to tranſgreſs beyond the poſſibility of a ſpeedy adjuſtment of differences with the Sultaun. Both powers had upon former occaſions acknowledged his ſuperiority by conceſſion of extenſive countries. Conſcious of weakneſs therefore, they were now afraid to penetrate ſo far into his country as would expoſe them to an attack ere we had reduced his ſtrength by ſome deciſive blow; for although, at preſent in the Carnatic

watching

watching the motions of the Britiſh army, they well knew that by the rapidity of his marches he could ſoon appear in any part of the Myſorean dominions where his preſence would be of moſt advantage.

On that account their operations hitherto had been confined merely to deſultory excurſions with ſmall bodies of horſe, without one attempt to beſiege any of the ſtrong holds (Dirwaar excepted) that guarded the frontiers. The energy of their meaſures from this period, therefore, can only be attributed with any probability of correctneſs to the preſence of Earl CORNWALLIS at Madraſs, and, to the vigorous preparations going forward in that quarter. They plainly perceived that the Britiſh army muſt attract the whole attention of the Sultaun and inevitably deprive him of leiſure or means ſufficient to oppoſe the progreſs of invaſions on the northern extremities of his country; but as their operations will be given at full length in due time any abridgement at this ſtage would prove but little ſatisfactory to the reader.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, between the Honourable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Peiſhwah Suvoy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and the Nawob Nizam Ally Khan Aſſuf Jah, Bahaudur—againſt Futty Ally Khan, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled by Mr. Charles Warre Mallet, on the Part of the ſaid Honourable Company, with the ſaid Pundit Purdaun, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the ſaid Honourable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the ſtates, agreeable to former treaties, ſhall be increaſed by this.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the contracting powers, has notwithſtanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reaſon they have united in a league, that, to the utmoſt of their power, they may puniſh him, and deprive him of the means of diſturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being reſolved on it is agreed, that, on Mr. Mallet's annunciation to Pundit Purdaun, of the actual commencement of hoſtilities between the Honourable Company's forces and the ſaid Tippoo, and on Captain John Kennaway's announcing the ſame to the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, the forces of the ſaid Pundit Purdaun and Nawob Aſſuf Jah, in number not leſs than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, ſhall immediately invade the territories of the ſaid Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as poſſible before and during the rains; and after that ſeaſon, the ſaid Pundit Purdaun and Nawob will ſeriouſly and vigorouſly proſecute the war with a potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requiſite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

The Nawob Aſſuf Jah, being furniſhed with two battalions of the Honourable Company's forces, Pundit Purdaun ſhall have an option of being joined by an equal force on the ſame terms during the preſent war againſt Tippoo. The pay of the ſaid battalions to be made good to the Honourable Company by Pundit Purdaun, in like manner as ſettled with the Nawob Aſſuf Jah.

ARTICLE V.

On the ſaid two battalions joining the Marratta army, Pundit Purdaun agrees to allot 2000 horſe to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent ſervice, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1000 of the ſaid cavalry may be detached thereon, 1000 remaining conſtantly with the battalions; whoſe pay will be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army, or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Mallet.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the ſaid battalions entering Pundit Purdaun's territories, an agent on the part of the ſaid Pundit Purdaun ſhall be ordered to attend the commander to execute ſuch ſervice as may occur.

ARTICLE VII.

If the Right Honourable the Governor General ſhould require a body of cavalry to join the Engliſh forces, Pundit Purdaun, and the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, ſhall furniſh to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt route, with all expedition, to the place of their deſtination, to act with the Company's forces; but, ſhould any ſervice occur, practicable only by cavalry, they ſhall execute it, nor cavil on the clauſe of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the ſaid cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be ſettled.

ARTICLE VIII.

If, in the proſecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy ſhould gain a ſuperiority over either, the other, ſhall, to the utmoſt of their power, exert themſelves to relieve the ſaid party, and diſtreſs the enemy.

ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the preſent war, ſhould their arms be crowned with ſucceſs in the joint proſecution of it, an equal diviſion ſhall be made of the acquiſitions of territory, forts, and whatever each circar or government may become poſſeſſed of, from the time of each party commencing hoſtilities. But, ſhould the Honourable Company's forces make any acquiſitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the

commencement of hoſtilities by the other parties, thoſe parties ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare thereof. In the general partition of terrritory, forts, &c. due attention ſhall be paid to the wiſhes and convenience of the parties relatively to their reſpective frontiers.

ARTICLE X.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars, being dependant on Pundit Purdaun, and Nawob Aſſuf Jah; it is agreed, that, on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed therein; and the nuzzerana that ſhall be fixed on that occaſion ſhall be equally divided amongſt the allies. But, in future, Pundit Purdaun, and the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, ſhall collect from them the uſual kundaia, and peiſhcuſh, which has been heretofore annually collected; and ſhould the ſaid Polygars and Zemindars act with infidelity towards Pundit Purdaun, or the Nawob, or prove refractory in the diſcharge of their kundnee and peiſhcuſh, the ſaid Pundit Purdaun and Nawob are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shanoor is to be ſubject to ſervice, both with Pundit Purdaun and the Nawob; and, ſhould he fail in the uſual conditions thereof, Pundit Purdaun and the Nawob will act as they think proper.

Liſt of the Polygars and Zemindars alluded to in the above article.

Chettuldroog,	Anagoondy.
Harponelly,	Bellarree.
Roydroog,	Keychundgoonda.
Cunnaghery,	Koottir.
Kaunoor,	The diſtrict of Abdul.
Hakeem Khan,	The chief of Shanoor.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTICLE XI.

To preſerve, as far as poſſible, conſiſtency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vackeel from each party ſhall be permitted to reſide in the army of the others, for the purpoſe of communicating to each other their reſpective views and circumſtances; and the repreſentations of the contracting parties to each other ſhall be duly attended to, conſiſtent with circumſtances and the ſtipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

After this treaty is ſigned and ſealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to ſwerve from its conditions at the verbal or written inſtance of any perſon or perſons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it ſhall be made by mutual conſent, no party introducing unreaſonable objections; nor ſhall either of the parties enter into any ſeperate negociations with Tippoo; but, on the receipt of any advance or meſſage from him by either party, it ſhall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE XIII.

If, after the concluſion of peace with Tippoo, he ſhould attack or moleſt either of the contracting parties, the others ſhall join to puniſh him. The mode and conditions ſhall be hereafter ſettled by the three contracting powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty, conſiſting of fourteen articles, being this day ſettled and concluded by Mr. Mallet, with the Peiſhwah Suvcy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, Mr. Mallet has delivered to Pundit Purdaun one copy of the ſame, in Engliſh and Perſian, ſigned and Sealed by himſelf, and Pundit Purdaun has delivered to Mr. Mallet another copy, in Marratta and Perſian,

executed

executed by himſelf; and Mr. Mallet has engaged to procure, and deliver to Pundit Purdaun, in ſeventy-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General, on the delivery of which the treaty executed by Mr. Mallet ſhall be returned.

Poona,
1ſt June 1790.

(Signed) C. W. MALLET.

A true Copp,
C. F. CHERRY, Pn. Tr.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal the 5th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.
(Signed) CHA. STUART, L. S.
PETER SPEKE.

E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

No. 2.

Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, between the Honorable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, Soubadar of the Dekhan, and the Peiſhwah Suvoy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur—againſt Futty Alli Khan, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled by Captain John Kennaway, on the Part of the ſaid Honorable Company, with the ſaid Nawob Aſſuf Jah, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the ſaid Honorable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the three ſtates, agreeable to former treaties, ſhall be encreaſed by this: and between the Honourable Company and his Highneſs the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Sillaubut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759; with the Nizam, through General Caillaud, in the year 1766; and the treaty of 1768, with the Madras Government, together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty, remain in full force, except ſuch articles of them as may by the preſent treaty be otherwiſe agreed to; and perpetual friendſhip ſhall ſubſiſt between both parties, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, agreeably thereto.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the three contracting powers, has, notwithſtanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reaſon they have united in a league, that, to the utmoſt of their power, they may puniſh

puniſh him, and deprive him of the means of diſturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being reſolved on, it is agreed, that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, of the actual commencement of hoſtilities between the Honourable Company's forces and the ſaid Tippoo, and on Mr. Mallet's announcing the ſame to Pundit Purdaun, the forces of the ſaid Nawob Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, in number not leſs than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, ſhall immediately invade the territories of the ſaid Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as poſſible, before and during the rains; and, after that ſeaſon, the ſaid Nawob and Pundit Purdaun will ſeriouſly and vigorouſly proſecute the war with a potent army, well appointed, and equipped with the requiſite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

If the Right Honourable the Governor General ſhould require a body of cavalry to join the Engliſh forces, the Nawob Aſſuff Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, ſhall furniſh to the number of 10 000 to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt route, with all expedition, to the place of their deſtination, to act with the Company's forces; but, ſhould any ſervice occur practicable only by cavalry, they ſhall execute it, nor cavil on the clauſe of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the ſaid cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be ſettled.

ARTICLE V.

If, in the proſecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy ſhould gain a ſuperiority over either, the others ſhall, to the utmoſt of their power, exert themſelves to relieve the ſaid party and diſtreſs the enemy. ARTI-

ARTICLE VI.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the preſent war, ſhould their arms be crowned with ſucceſs in the joint proſecution of it, an equal diviſion ſhall be made of the acquiſition of territory, forts, and whatever each circar or government may become poſſeſſed of, from the time of each party's commencing hoſtilities; but, ſhould the Honourable Company's forces make any acquiſitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hoſtilities by the other parties, thoſe parties ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention ſhall be paid to the wiſhes and convenience of the parties relatively to their reſpective frontiers.

ARTICLE VII.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars being dependant on the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, it is agreed, that on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed therein, and the nuzzerana that ſhall be fixed on that occaſion ſhall be equally divided amongſt the allies; but in future, the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, ſhall collect from them the uſual peiſhcuſh and kundaia, which have been heretofore annually collected; and ſhould the ſaid Polygars and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards the Nawob, or Pundit Purdaun, or prove refractory in the diſcharge of their peiſhcuſh and kundaia, the ſaid Nawob, and Pundit Purdaun, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be ſubject to ſerve with both the Nawob and Pundit Purdaun; and, ſhould he fail in the uſual conditions thereof, the Nawob and Pundit Purdaun, will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygars and Zemindars:

Chittuldrooy.
Annagoondey.
Keychungoondeh.
Cunnagheeny.
Harponilly.

Harponilly. Kittoor.
Billarree. Hannoor.
Roydroog. The diſtrict of Abdul Hakeem.
Khawn, the Chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE VIII.

To preſerve as far as poſſible, conſiſtency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vakeel from each party ſhall be permitted to reſide in the army of the others, for the purpoſe of communicating to each other their reſpective views and circumſtances; and the repreſentations of the contracting parties to each other ſhall be duly attended to, conſiſtent with circumſtances, and the ſtipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

After this treaty is ſigned and ſealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to ſwerve from its conditions at the verbal or written inſtance of any perſon or perſons whatever, or any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it ſhall be made by mutual conſent, no party introducing unreaſonable objections; nor ſhall either of the parties enter into any ſeparate negociation with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or meſſage from him by either party, it ſhall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE X.

If, after the concluſion of peace with Tippoo, he ſhould attack or moleſt either of the contracting parties, the others ſhall join to puniſh him; the mode and conditions of effecting which ſhall be hereafter ſettled by the contracting powers.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, conſiſting of eleven articles, being this day ſettled and concluded

cluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nawob; Captain Kennaway has delivered to his Highneſs the Nawob one copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian ſealed by himſelf; and the Nawob has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Perſian, executed by himſelf; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nawob, in ſixty-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General; on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway ſhall be returned.

Signed, ſealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 20th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejeree, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, Pr. Tr.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 29th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART.

PETER SPEKE.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

No. 3.

Definitive Treaty of Perpetual Friendſhip for the adjuſtment of affairs between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, and Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and Tippoo Sultaun, in virtue of the authority of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. inveſted with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the ſaid Company in the Eaſt Indies dependant on the ſeveral Preſidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Nawob Azeem ul Omrah, Bahaudur, poſſeſſing full powers on the part of the Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, and Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Bahaudur, poſſeſſing equal powers on the part of Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, ſettled the ſeventeenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two of the Chriſtian æra, anſwering to the twenty-third day of the month of Rejib, one thouſand two hundred and ſix of the Hegira, by Sir John Kennaway, Bart. on the part of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, &c. and Meer Alim on the part of the Nawob Azeem ul Omrah Bahaudur and Buchajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Bahaudur, on one part, and by Golaum Ally Khan Bahaudur, and Ally Reza Khan, on behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the undermentioned articles, which by the bleſſing of God ſhall be binding on their heirs and ſucceſſors as long as the ſun and moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably obſerved by the contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Honorable Company and the Sircar of Tippoo Sultaun agreeably to former treaties, the firſt with the late Nawob Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date the 8th of Auguſt, 1770, and the other with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th March, 1784, is hereby confirmed and increaſed,

increaſed, and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting ſuch of them as by the preſent agreement are otherwiſe adjuſted, and the 8th article of the ſecond abovementioned treaty, dated the 11th of March, 1784, correſponding with the 18th of the month Rubbie Ulſaany, 1198 Hegira, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade, which the deceaſed Nawob Hyder Ally Khan granted to the ſaid Company by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is alſo by virtue of the preſent treaty renewed and confirmed.

ARTICLE II.

In the 4th article of the preliminary treaty entered into between the allied powers and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 22d February, 1792, correſponding with the 28th of the month Jemadie Ulſaany, 1206, Hegira, it is written, "Until the due performance of the three foregoing articles," (the firſt article ſtipulating the ceſſion of half the country, the ſecond the immediate payment of half of the ſum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder in ſpecie only at three inſtalments not exceeding four months each inſtalment, and the third engaging for the releaſe of priſoners) "two of the "ſons of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be detained as hoſtages," which articles are confirmed by the preſent inſtrument. Accordingly the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall divide the ſum agreed to be paid at three inſtalments abovementioned into three equal parts, and ſhall pay to the ſaid three powers, their reſpective ſhares, at the exchange affixed for the amount to be paid immediately at ſuch places on the boundaries of the allies as ſhall be determined on by them; and after the performance of the remaining two articles abovementioned; that is to ſay, the ceſſion of one half the country, and the releaſe of the priſoners, in caſe the amount of the three inſtalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the three powers prior to the expiration of the period ſtipulated for it, the ſaid ſons of Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed, and all pecuniary demands between the contracting parties ſhall ceaſe and be at an end

ART.

ARTICLE III.

By the firſt Article of the preliminary treaty it is agreed that one half of the dominions which were in poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, ſhall be ceded to the allies adjacent to their reſpective boundaries and ſubject to their ſelection: according to the general abſtract of countries compoſing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun to be ceded to the allies agreeably to their reſpective ſhares hereunto ſubjoined, and the detail of them is inſerted in a ſeparate ſchedule bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE IV.

Whatever part of Namkul, Sankery, Salem, Caveripoor, Attoor, and Permutty, which, as above ſtated, are comprized within the diviſion ceded to the aforeſaid Company, ſhall be ſituated to the northward and eaſtward of the river Caveri, or if there ſhould be any other talooks or villages of talooks ſituated as above deſcribed, they ſhall belong to the ſaid Company, and others of equal value ſhall be relinquiſhed by the ſaid Company to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for them; and if, of the above diſtricts there ſhall be any talooks or villages of talooks, ſituated to the weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid river, they ſhall be relinquiſhed to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for others of equal value to the ſaid Company.

ARTICLE V.

On the ratification and mutual exchange of this definitive treaty, ſuch diſtricts and forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be delivered up without any cavil or demand for out-ſtanding balances, and ſuch talooks and forts as are to be relinquiſhed by the three powes to Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall, in the ſame manner, be delivered up; and orders to this effect, addreſſed to the aumils and commanders of forts, ſhall be immediately prepared and delivered to each reſpectively of the contracting parties, on the receipt of

which

which orders, the diſcharge of the money, ſtipulated to be paid immediately, and the releaſe of priſoners on all ſides, of which the contracting parties, conſidering God as preſent and a witneſs, ſhall releaſe without cavil, all that are in exiſtence, and ſhall not detain a ſingle perſon; the armies of the allied powers ſhall march from Seringapatam: ſuch forts and places, nevertheleſs, as ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, and on the road by which the ſaid armies are to march, ſhall not be given up until the ſaid armies ſhall have removed the grain, ſtores, &c. and ſick, which are in them, and ſhall have paſſed them on their return;—as far as poſſible no delay ſhall be allowed to occur in the ſaid ſtores, &c. being removed.

ARTICLE VI.

Whatever guns and ſhot ſhall be left by Tippoo Sultaun in the forts, which the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the allied powers, an equal number of guns and ſhot ſhall be left in the forts, which the allied powers have agreed to reſtore to Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties agree that zemindars and aumildars being in balance to either party and repairing to the country of either party, protection ſhlal not be given to them and they ſhall be reſtored.

If hereafter it ſhould happen that any diſputes ariſe on the boundaries of the allies and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſuch diſputes ſhall be adjuſted with the knowledge and approbation of all parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The polygars and zemindars of this country who, in the courſe of the preſent war, have attached themſelves, and been ſerviceable, to the allies, ſhall not on that account, in any ſhape or manner, be injured or moleſted by Tippoo Sultaun. Whenever

Whenever three copies of this treaty conſiſting of eight articles, ſhall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his ſeal and ſignature, accompanied by three ſchedules alſo under the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſpecifying the detail of the countries ceded to the three powers, one to the ſaid Company with the ſchedule, one to the ſaid Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur with the ſchedule, and one to the ſaid Row Pundit Purhdaun Bahaudur with the ſchedule, three counterparts thereof and of the ſchedule ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun by the allies, that is to ſay, one counterpart with the ſchedule, on the part of the ſaid Company, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Earl Cornwallis, one with the ſchedule on the part of the ſaid Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Nawob and of Azeem ul Omrah Bahaudur, and one with the ſchedule on the part of the ſaid Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, bearing the ſeal of the ſaid Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and ſignature of the ſaid Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Behauder.

Signed and Sealed in Camp, near Seringapatam, this Eighth day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, *F. T.*

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) JOHN FOMBELLE, *Sub-Sec.*

DISTRICTS

Diſtricts ceded to the Honorable Engliſh Company.

Calicut, 63 talooks,				8,48,765	5 4¼
Palgautcherry,				88,000	0 0
Dindigul and Palnacurpuckſhy, 2 talooks,				90,000	0 0
Selim,				24,000	0 0
Koork,				8,000	0 0
Namkul,				16,000	0 0
Sunkaghurry,				40,000	0 0
				11,14,765	5 4¼
BARRAH MAHAL 9 talooks, viz.					
Barrah Mahal,		64,000	0 0		
Caveriputtun,		10,000	0 0		
Verbudderdroog,		8,000	0 0		
Rayacottah,		8,000	0 0		
Kangoody,		6,000	0 0		
Darrampoory,		8,000	0 0		
Pinnagur,		10,000	0 0		
Tingricottah,		12,000	0 0		
Caveripoor,		8,000	0 0		
				1,34,000	0 0
Ahtoor Anuntgurry,		18,000	0 0		
Purmuttie,		14,000	0 0		
Shadmungul,		20,000	0 0		
Vomloor,		16,000	0 0	68,000	0 0
				13,16,765	5 4¼

Diſtricts ceded to the Nawab Aſſuff Jah Bahaudur.

Taloop Kerrpah, 61 talooks,				8,33649	3 3¼
The Doob, 15 talooks,		16,48,099	3 2		

	Brought over	16,48,099	3	2	8,33,649	3	3¼
DEDUCT.							
In the Peſhwa's ſhare,	13,06,666	6	10				
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,							
Anagomdy,	60,101	0	0				
		13,66,767	6	10			
Remains to the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,					2,81,331	6	8
Bengaupelly and Chinchemnullah, 2 talooks,					41,804	9	8
Singpultun and Chilvara,					20,000	0	0
Oak,					20,000	0	0
Humvantgoond,					15,000	0	0
Wimbelly Vemla,					12,565	0	0
Moaha,					12,162	6	14
INGOOTY, 4 talooks, viz.							
Tarputny		19,055	0	4			
Tarmurry,		13,072	8	0			
Velanoor,		8,800	0	0			
Singemmully,		10,855	0	0			
					51,782	8	4
Beſwapoon,					5,000	0	0
Buhary, Koorboor, &c. 2 Talooks,		35,000	0	0			
DEDUCT.							
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun 2 Talooks,							
Koorkoor Dummoor,		12,000	0	0			
					23,000	0	0
Remains to the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,							
In Koorkoor,					370	2	5¾
					Pagodas 13,16,666	6	11

Diſtricts

Diſtricts ceded to Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur.

The Doab, 15 Talooks, - - -				16,48,099	3 2
DEDUCT.					
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,					
Anagoondy, 1 Talook, -	60,101	0	0		
In the ſhare of the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,					
Kopul. 8 Talooks, - -	106,137	3	9		
Kanukgurys 1 ditto, - -	79,100	0	0		
In Gagendery Hur- - -	96,094	2	15		
				3,41,432	6 8
Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun, viz.					
Durwar, 8 talooks, -	1,38,536	8	5½		
Hawanoor, 2 ditto, -	30,604	3	2		
Dummoor, - -	15,394	6	6¼		
Bankapore, 16 ditto, -	2,50,426	6	7¼		
Serkutty, 4 ditto, - -	64,843	7	10		
Ketore, 11 ditto, - -	1,43,397	4	3		
Guddock, 4 ditto, - -	45,297	1	9½		
Jalichal, 5 ditto, - -	73,185	0	14		
Dummul, 4 ditto, - .	49,196	5	12		
Shanore, 26 ditto, -	3,40,946	7	13		
Lalgurry, Soudunty, -	1,48,953	8	0		
				13,00,783	0 2½
In Gojinahur 8 talooks, -	1,01,177	9	6½		
DEDUCT.					
In the ſhare of the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,	96,094	2	15		
Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun,				5,883	6 7½
				13,06,666	6 10½

	Brought over,	13,06,666	6 10
From Gooty Sunder, - - -		10,000	0 0
	Pagodas	13,16,666	6 10
	Grand Total, Pagodas	39,50,098	8 9¼

Jummabundy of the Countries which are ceded to the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, by Tippoo Sultaun, according to the following Detail, dated the Sixteenth of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety Two, correſponding to the Twenty-ſecond Reſeb, One Thouſand Two Hundred and Six, Hejeree.

Talooks appertaning to Callicut, 63 Talooks.

Talook Cuſba Callicut, 3 Talooks,

Cuſba, - - -	38,236	8 0	
Rumnayr, - - -	8,071	7 12	
Purrupnayr, - - -	8,863	3 0	
		55,171	8 12

Talook Gurrum Nayr, 7 Talooks.

Cuſba, - - -	12,725	0 14	
Calicut, - - -	12,957	3 5	
Paijnayr, - - -	17,630	5 14	
Purmulla, - - -	17,015	9 0	
Kulkumra, - - -	12,513	8 3	
Wurkumra, - -	10,535	7 2	
Poclecaye, - -	11,564	8 8	
		94,943	2 14

Talook,

Talook, Petudnayr, 10 Talooks.

Cuſba,	14,736	1	14½	
Mylatoor,	12,192	4	15	
Anejarypoor,	13,615	4	5	
Kulkundela,	9,641	3	4½	
Shurnayr,	10,982	9	11	
Poontaany,	14,073	7	5	
Kootay,	8,159	4	5	
Wumnayrgar,	6,386	2	14	
Kaapul,	5,480	1	4	
Wykuttycote,	16,701	8	0	
				1,11,969 7 14

Talook Weerutnayr, 4 Talooks.

Cuſba,	13,515	0	4½	
Mullpoaor,	6,608	7	6	
Morcyoor,	11,117	3	2	
Wullularycote,	10,130	0	0	
				41,371 0 12½

Talook Shaudgar, 11 Talooks.

Cuſba,	12,954	0	8¼	
Wunneery Kulkyparah,	12,466	2	9	
Kolkynayr,	12,445	6	6	
Kolekullynayr,	10,549	9	2	
Koranyelvor,	7,717	9	14½	
Sutwye,	7,567	6	14	
Turrunyonayr,	13,584	2	6	
Hudnalukduſh,	13,916	7	0	
Kurrumpoole,	6,700	0	0	
Tartalla,	10,394	5	15	
Kowulparah,	8,328	8	9½	
				1,16,625 9 4¼

Talook

Talook Ecravynair, 2 Talooks.					
Cuſba,		11,430	3	4¼	
Kullaye		4,470	4	3¼	
					15,900 7 7½
Talook Cherkul, 5 Talooks.					
Cuſba,		21,173	0	6½	
Puttoon,		19,499	3	2¼	
Runderſera,		13,137	8	1	
Gowaye,		12,176	0	0	
Murraye,		14,486	3	6	
					80,472 4 15¾
Talook Cole Angrice, 3 Talooks.					
Cuſba Kudroon,		14,518	7	2¾	
Palchy,		12,654	0	5	
Cootyary,		12,823	5	3	
					39,996 2 10¾
Talook Kurrupnayr, 3 Talooks,					
Cuſba Kootipoor,		18,777	5	9½	
Yrgeerah,		13,192	3	15¾	
Kawul,		18,139	0	5½	
					50,108 9 14¾
Talook Canianoor, 1 Talook					30,000 0 0
Talook Cochy, 14 talooks.					
Moorſhmerow,		10,000	0	0	
Mukeentpoor,		10,000	0	0	
Cotecherry,		7,000	0	0	
Aena Mugull,		6,000	0	0	
Tulpooly,		7,000	0	0	
Moloorkurra,		5,000	0	0	
Chaalkurra,		5,000	0	0	
Aclownumaary,		10,000	0	0	
Carried over,		60,000	0	0	Brought

Brought over	60,000 0 0	
Chittoor Utmungul,	20,000 0 0	
Alunygaar,	4,000 0 0	
Paroor,	4,000 0 0	
Koonutnayr,	4,000 0 0	
Shadmungul,	4,000 c 0	
Colecherry,	4,000 0 0	
		1,00,000 0 0
Profits on black pepper, mint, and duties on timber &c.		
Farm of the timber duties,	30,000 0 0	
Duties on Tobacco,	2,800 0 0	
Mint,	30,000 0 0	
Black pepper, cocoanuts, &c.	50,000 0 0	
		1,12,800 0 0
		8,48,765 5 4¼
Talook Palygautcherry,		88,000 0 0
Dindigul, and Pulnaverpuchſhy, 2 Talooks,		
Dindigul,	80,000 0 0	
Pulnaverpuchſhy,	20,000 0 0	
		9,90,000 0 0
Selim,		24,000 0 0
Koork,		8,000 0 0
Numkul,		16,000 0 0
Sunkaghurry,		40,000 0 0
Anuntgurry,		18,000 0 0
Permutty,		14,000 0 0
Vamloor,		16,000 0 0
Shadmungal,		20,000 0 0
Carried over		11,82,765 5 4¼

Brought

			Brought over	11,82,765	5 4¼
Barahmahl, 9 Talooks,					
Barahmahl,	- - -	64,000	0 0		
Caveripoor,	- -	8,000	0 0		
Caveriputtun,	- -	10,000	0 0		
Verbudderdroog,	- -	8,000	0 0		
Rayacotta,	- - -	8,000	0 0		
Kungoondy,	- -	6,000	0 0		
Darrumpoory,	- -	8,000	0 0		
Pinnaghur,	- - - -	10,000	0 0		
Tingricottah,	- -	12,000	0 0		
				1,34,000	0 0
			Kunterai Pagodas	13,16,765	5 4¼

The villages of the abovementioned Talooks ſhall be relinquiſhed and retained, on an inveſtigation on the ſpot.

A True Copy,
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, P. Tranſ.

A True Copy,
JOHN FOMBELLE, *Sub. Sec.*

No. 4.

No. 4.

Treaty of perpetual peace and friendſhip between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, on his own behalf, for the countries of Seringapatam, Hyder-Nagur, &c. and all his other poſſeſſions, ſettled by Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton, and John Huddleſton, Eſqrs. on behalf of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, for all their poſſeſſions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by virtue of powers delegated to the Right Honourable the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St. George, for that purpoſe, by the Honourable the Governor General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to direct and controul all political affairs of the Honourable Eaſt India Company in India, and by the ſaid Nawob' agreeably to the following articles, which are to be ſtrictly and invariably obſerved, as long as the ſun and moon ſhall laſt by both parties; that is to ſay, by the Engliſh Company, and the three governments of Bengal Madras, and Bombay, and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

ARTICLE I.

PEACE and friendſhip ſhall immediately take place between the ſaid Company and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and their friends and allies, particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and allies to the Engliſh, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut; alſo Tippoo Sultaun's friends and allies, the Biby of Cannanore, and the Rajahs, or Zemindars. of the Malabar Coaſt, are included in this treaty. The Engliſh will not, directly, or indirectly, aſſiſt the enemies of the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, nor make war upon his friends

and allies; and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur will not, directly or indirectly, aſſiſt the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the Engliſh.

ARTICLE II.

Immedeiately after ſigning and ſealing the treaty by the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and the three Engliſh Commiſſioners, the ſaid Nawob ſhall ſend orders for the complete evacution of the Carnatic, and the reſtoration of all the forts and places in it, now poſſeſſed by his troops; the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur excepted: and ſuch evacuation and reſtoration ſhall actually and effectually be made in the ſpace of thirty days, from the day of ſigning the treaty. And the ſaid Nawob ſhall alſo, immediately after ſigning the treaty, ſend orders for the releaſe of all the perſons who were taken and made priſoners in the late war, and now alive, whether European or native; and for their being ſafely conducted to and delivered at ſuch Engliſh fort, or ſettlement, as ſhall be neareſt to the places where they now are, ſo that the ſaid releaſe and delivery of the priſoners ſhall actually and effectually be made in thirty days from the day of ſigning the treaty. The Nawob will cauſe them to be ſupplied with proviſions and conveyances for the journey, the expence of which ſhall be made good to him by the Company. The Commiſſioners will ſend an officer or officers, to accompany the priſoners to the different places where they are to be delivered; in particular, Abdul Wahab Khaw, taken at Chitoor, and his family, ſhall be immediately releaſed; and, if willing to return to the Carnatic, ſhall be allowed to do ſo. If any perſon, or perſons, belonging to the ſaid Nawob, and taken by the Company in the late war, be now alive, and in priſon in Pencoolen, or other territories of the Company, ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall be immediately releaſed;

and

and, if willing to return, ſhall be ſent without delay to the neareſt fort or ſettlement, in the Myſore country. Baſwaſca, late Amuldar of Paligautcherry, ſhall be releaſed, and at liberty to depart.

ARTICLE III.

Immediately after ſigning and ſealing the treaty, the Engliſh Commiſſioners ſhall give written orders for the delivery of Onore, Darwar, and Sadaſhevagada, and forts or places adjoining thereto, and ſend a ſhip or ſhips, to bring away the garriſons. The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, will cauſe the troops in thoſe places to be ſupplied with proviſions, and any other neceſſary aſſiſtance for their voyage to Bombay, (they paying for the ſame); the Commiſſioners will likewiſe give at the ſame time, written orders for the immediate delivery of the forts and diſtricts of Caroor, Aravacourchy, and Daraporam; and immediately after the releaſe and delivery of the priſoners as before-mentioned, the fort and diſtrict of Dindigul ſhall be evacuated and reſtored to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and none of the troops of the Company ſhall remain in the country of the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

ARTICLE IV.

As ſoon as all the priſoners are releaſed and delivered, the fort and diſtrict of Cannanore ſhall be evacuated, and reſtored to Ali Rajah Biby, the Queen of that country, in the preſence of any one perſon, without troops, whom the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudur may appoint for that purpoſe; and at the ſame time that the orders are given for the evacuation and delivery of the forts of Cannanore and Dindigul, the ſaid Nawob ſhall give written orders for the evacuation and delivery of Amboorgur and Satgur to the Engliſh; and in the mean time, none of the troops of the ſaid Nawob ſhall be left in any part of the Carnatic, except in the two forts above-mentioned.

ARTICLE V.

After the concluſion of this treaty, the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur will make no claim whatever, in future, on the Carnatic.

ARTICLE VI.

All perſons whatſoever, who have been taken and carried away from the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, (which includes Tanjore) by the late Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, who is in heaven, or by the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, or otherwiſe belonging to the Carnatic, and now in the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur's dominions, and willing to return ſhall be immediately allowed to return with their families and children, or as ſoon as may be convenient to themſelves; and all perſons belonging to the Venkitagherry Rajah, who were taken priſoners in returning from the fort of Vellore, to which place they had been ſent with proviſions, ſhall alſo be releaſed, and permitted immediately to return. Liſts of the principal perſons belonging to the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahaudur, and to the Rajah of Venkitagherry, ſhall be dilivered to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun's Miniſters; and the Nawob will cauſe the contents of this article to be publicly notified throughout his country.

ARTICLE VII.

This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, as a teſtimony and a proof of his friendſhip to the Engliſh, agrees, that the Rajahs, or Zemindars, on this coaſt, who have favoured the Engliſh in the late war, ſhall not be moleſted on that account.

ART.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, hereby renews and confirms all the commercial privileges and immunities given to the Engliſh by the late Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, who is in heaven, and particularly ſtipulated and ſpecified in the treaty between the Company and the ſaid Nawob, concluded the 8th of Auguſt, 1770.

ARTICLE IX.

The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, ſhall reſtore the factory and privileges poſſeſſed by the Engliſh at Callicut, until the year 1779, (or 1193 Hegira) and ſhall reſtore Mount Dilly, and its diſtricts, belonging to the ſettlement of Tellicherry, and poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, till taken by Sedar Cawn, at the commencement of the late war.

ARTICLE X.

This treaty ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the Engliſh Commiſſioners, and a copy of it ſhall afterwards be ſigned and ſealed by the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St George, and returned to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, in one month, or ſooner, if poſſible; and the ſame ſhall be acknowledged under the hands and ſeals of the Governor General in Council of Bengal, and the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, as binding upon all the Governments in India; and copies of the treaty, ſo acknowledged, ſhall be ſent to the ſaid Nawob, in three months, or ſooner, if poſſible. In teſtimony whereof, the ſaid contracting parties have ſigned, ſealed, and interchangeably delivered, two inſtruments of the ſame tenor and date; to wit, the ſaid three Commiſſioners on behalf of the Honourable Engliſh India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the ſaid Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur on his behalf, and the dominions of Seringapatam

ringapatam and Hyder Nagur, &c. Thus executed at Mangalore, (otherwiſe called Codial Bunder) this 11th day of March, and year 1784, of the Chriſtian æra, and 16th day of the Moon Rabi ul Sany, in the year of Hegira 1198.

Tippoo Sultaun's Signature.

(Signed) ANTH. SADLIER, (L.S.)
G. L. STAUNTON, (L.S.)
J. HUDDLESTON, (L.S.)

(A true Copy,)
W. C. JACKSON,
Secretary to the Embaſſy.

Treaty

No. 5.

Treaty of Perpetual Friendſhip and Alliance between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Peiſhwah Mahadeu Row Pundit Purdaun, ſettled by Mr. David Anderſon, on the part of the Honourable Company, in Virtue of the Powers delegated to him for that purpoſe by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and controul all Political Affairs of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company in India; and by Maha Rajah Subadar Mahadeu Row Sindiah, as plenipotentiary on the part of the Peiſhwah, Mahadeu Row Pundit Purdaun, Ballajee Pundit, Nana Furnaveſe, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Marratta Nation, agreeably to the following Articles, which ſhall be ever binding on their Heirs and Succeſſors, and the conditions of them to be invariably obſerved by both Parties.

ARTICLE I.

IT is ſtipulated and agreed to between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Peiſhwah, through the mediation of Mahadeu Row Sindiah, that all Countries, Places, Cities, and Forts, including Baſſeen, &c. which have been taken from the Peiſhwah, during the War that has ariſen ſince the Treaty ſettled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, ſhall be delivered up to the Peiſhwah. The Territories, Forts, Cities, &c. to be reſtored, ſhall be delivered within the ſpace of two months from the period when this Treaty ſhall become complete (as herein after deſcribed) to ſuch Perſons as the Peiſhwah, or his Miniſter Nana Furnaveſe, ſhall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed between the Engliſh Company and the Peiſhwah, that Salſette and three other Iſlands, viz. Elephanta, Corranja, and Hog, which are included in the Treaty of Colonel Upton, ſhall continue for ever in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. If any other Iſlands have been taken, in the courſe of the preſent War, they ſhall be delivered up to the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas it was ſtipulated in the fourth Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, "that the Peiſhwah and all the Chiefs of the Marratta ſtate do agree "to give the Engliſh Company for ever all right and title to the City of "Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or "otherwiſe, without retaining any claim of Chout, or any other claims what-"ever ſo that the Engliſh Company ſhall poſſeſs it without participation or "claim of any kind:" This Article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

ARTICLE IV.

The Peiſhwah having formerly in the Treaty of Colonel Upton agreed, by way of Friendſhip, to give up to the Engliſh a country of three lacks of Rupees near Baroach, the Engliſh do now, at the requeſt of Mahadeu Row Sindiah, conſent to relinquiſh their claim to the ſaid country in favor of the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE V.

The country which Seeajee and Futty Sing Guickwar gave to the Engliſh, and which is mentioned in the ſeventh Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, being therein left in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe; the Engliſh with a view to obviate

all

all future diſputes, now agree that it ſhall be reſtored; and it is hereby ſettled that if the ſaid country be a part of the eſtabliſhed territory of the Guickwar, it ſhall be reſtored to the Guickwar, and if it ſhall be a part of the Peiſhwah's territories it ſhall be reſtored to the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE VI.

The Engliſh engage that having allowed Ragonaut Row a period of four months from the time when this Treaty ſhall become complete, to fix on a place of reſidence, they will not, after the expiration of the ſaid period, afford him any ſupport, protection or aſſiſtance, nor ſupply him with money for his expences: and the Peiſhwah on his part engages, that if Ragonaut Row, will voluntarily and of his own accord, repair to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Sindia and quietly reſide with him, the ſum of 25,000 Rupees per month ſhall be paid him for his maintainance, and no injury whatever ſhall be offered to him by the Peiſhwah, or any of his people.

ARTICLE VII.

The Honorable Eaſt India Company and the Peiſhwah being deſirous that their reſpective Allies ſhall be included in this Peace; it is hereby mutually ſtipulated, that each party ſhall make peace with the Allies of the other, in the manner herein after ſpecified.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Territory which has long been the eſtabliſhed Jagheer of Seevajee Guickwar, and Futty Sing Guickwar; that is to ſay, whatever Territory Futty Sing Guickwar poſſeſſed at the commencement of the war ſhall hereafter for ever remain on the uſual footing in his poſſeſſion; and the ſaid Futty Sing ſhall, from the date of this Treaty being complete, pay for the future to

the Peiſhwah the Tribute as uſual, previous to the preſent war, and ſhall perform ſuch ſervices, and be ſubject to ſuch obedience, as have long been eſtabliſhed and cuſtomary. No claim ſhall be made on the ſaid Futty Sing, by the Peiſhwah, for the period that is paſt.

ARTICLE IX.

The Peiſhwah engages, that whereas the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn having concluded a Treaty with him, hath diſturbed and taken poſſeſſion of Territories belonging to the Engliſh and their Allies, he ſhall be made to relinquiſh them; and they ſhall be reſtored to the Company and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn; all priſoners, that have been taken, on either ſide, during the war, ſhall be releaſed; and Hyder Ally Cawn ſhall be made to relinquiſh all ſuch Territories belonging to the Engliſh Company and their Allies, as he may have taken poſſeſſion of ſince the ninth of Ramzan in the year 1180, being the date of his Treaty with the Peiſhwah; and the ſaid Territories ſhall be delivered over to the Engliſh and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn, within ſix months after this Treaty being complete. And the Engliſh, in ſuch caſe, agree, that ſo long as Hyder Ally Cawn ſhall afterwards abſtain from Hoſtilities againſt them and their Allies, and ſo long as he ſhall continue in Friendſhip with the Peiſhwa, they ſhall in no reſpect act hoſtilely towards him.

ARTICLE X.

The Peiſhwah engages on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of his Allies the Nawob Nizam Ally Cawn, Ragojee Bounſala Synee Saheb Suba, and the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn, that they ſhall in every reſpect maintain Peace towards the Engliſh and their allies the Nabob Aſſuff ul Dowlah Bahaudur and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahaudur, and ſhall in no reſpect whatever, give them any diſturbance. The Engliſh engage, on their own behalf,

as well as on behalf of their allies the Nawob Aſſuff ul Dowlah, and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn, that they ſhall in every reſpect maintain Peace towards the Peiſhwah and his allies the Nawob Nizam Ally Cawn, and Ragojee Bounſala Synee Saheb. And the Engliſh farther engage, on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of their allies, that they will maintain Peace alſo towards the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn, under the conditions ſpecified in the 9th article of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI.

The Honourable Eaſt India Company, and the Peiſhwah mutually agree, that the Veſſels of each ſhall afford no diſturbance to the Navigation of the Veſſels of the other. And the Veſſels of each ſhall be allowed acceſs to the ports of the other where they ſhall meet with no moleſtation, and the fulleſt protection ſhall be reciprocally afforded.

ARTICLE XII.

The Peiſhwah and Chiefs of the Marratta ſtate hereby agree, that the Engliſh ſhall enjoy the previledge of trade, as formerly, in the Marratta territories, and ſhall meet with no kind of interruption. And in the ſame manner, the Honourable Eaſt India Company agree, that the ſubjects of the Peiſhwah ſhall be allowed the priviledges of trade, without interruption, in the territories of the Engliſh.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Peiſhwah hereby engages, that he will not ſuffer any factories of other European Nations to be eſtabliſhed in his territories, or in thoſe of the Chiefs dependant on him, excepting only ſuch as are already eſtabliſhed by the Portugueſe; and he will hold no intercourſe of friendſhip with any other European Nations. And the Engliſh, on their part agree, that they

will not afford aſſiſtance to any nation of the Decan or Hindoſtan at enmity with the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Engliſh and the Peiſhwah mutually agree, that neither will afford any kind of Aſſiſtance to the Enemies of the other.

ARTICLE XV.

The Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Fort William engage, that they will not permit any of the Chiefs, dependants, or ſubjects of the Engliſh, the Gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras to Act contrary, at any place to the terms of this Treaty; in the ſame manner the Peiſhwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun engages that none of the Chiefs or Subjects of the Marratta State ſhall act contrary to them.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Hon'ble Eaſt India Company and the Peiſhwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun having the fulleſt confidence in Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia Bahaudur, they have both requeſted the ſaid Maha Rajah to be the mutual Guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this Treaty: And the ſaid Madhoo Row Scindia, from a regard to the welfare of both States, hath accordingly taken upon himſelf the mutual Guarantee. If either of the parties ſhall deviate from the conditions of this Treaty, the ſaid Maha Rajah will join the other party, and will to the utmoſt of his power, endeavour to bring the Aggreſſor to a proper underſtanding.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is hereby agreed, that whatever Territories, Forts, or Cities in Guzerat

rat were granted by Ragonaut Row to the Engliſh, previous to the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and have come into their poſſeſſion, the Reſtitution of which was ſtipulated in the 7th Article of the ſaid Treaty, ſhall be reſtored agreeable to the terms of the ſaid Article.

This Treaty, conſiſting of 17th Articles, is ſettled at Salbey in the camp of Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia, on the 4th of the month Jemmady ul Saany in the Year 1197 of the Hiejera, correſponding with the 17th of May 1783 of the Chriſtian Æra, by the ſaid Maha Raja, and Mr. David Anderſon. A copy hereof ſhall be ſent by each of the above named perſons to their reſpective principals at Fort William and Poonah; and when both copies being returned, the one, under the Seal of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and Signature of the Honourable the Governor General in Council of Fort William, ſhall be delivered to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Scindia Bahaudur; and the other, under the Seal of the Peiſhwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun, and the Signature of Ballajee Pundit Nana Furnaveſe ſhall be delivered to Mr. David Anderſon, this treaty ſhall be deemed complete and ratified, and the Articles herein contained ſhall become binding on both the contracting parties.

(Written in the Marratta Character by Ragoo Bhow Dewan)

" In all 17 Articles on the 4th of Jemmady-ul-Ahker, or 5th of Jeyt " Adeek in the Shukul Patteh, in the year 1182."

(Subſcribed in the Marratta Character by Madajee Scindia.)

" Agreed to what is above written in Perſian"

(Signed) DAVID ANDERSON,

Witneſſes, (Signed) JAMES ANDERSON,

W. BLAINE.

A true Tranſlation,

JAMES ANDERSON,

Aſſiſtant to the Embaſſy.

Ratified

Ratified at Fort William, the 6th of June, 1782.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWARD WHELER,
JOHN MACPHERSON

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL, Secretary.

The following was added at the time of the ratification at Poonah, and the final exchange at Gualiar.

This Treaty, conſiſting of Seventeen Articles, was ratified on the 15th of the month of Mohurrum ul Hirram, in the year 1196 of the Hiejera, and and ſhall be invariably and perpetually binding on both the Parties.

(Subſcribed in the hand writing of Nana Furnaveſe) "done by me Ballajee Jennardin on the 15th of Moburrum in the year 1183."*

Small Seal of the Peiſhwah.

On the 21ſt of Ruby-ul Awul in the year 1197 of the Hiejera, the above written Treaty, under the Seals of the Peiſhwah and the Signature of Ballajee Pundit Furnaveſe, was delivered near Gualiar to Mr. David Anderſon; and a counterpart of the ſame, under the Seal of the Company and the Signatures of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, was in like manner delivered to Maha Rajah Madajee Scindia Bahaudur, by which Exchange the ſaid Treaty is become complete, and from this date ſhall be binding on each of the contracting parties.

(Subſcribed in the hand writing of Madajee Scindia) "21ſt of Ruby-ul-Awul."

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
CHARLES WILKINS.

* 20th Dec. 1792.

The

The Counterpart ſubſcribed by Mr. David Anderſon, 24th Feb. 1783.

N. B. The ſmall Seal of the Peiſhwah affixed to the joinings of the different Sheets.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. David Anderſon dated Gualiar, 25th Feb. 1783.

" AS I mentioned in one of my former letters, that ſome alterations had been made in the Treaty ratified by the Peiſhwah, you will doubtleſs be anxious to know what theſe alterations are, I therefore do myſelf the honor to ſend you an exact Copy of the Ratification.

" Scindia, when I ſpoke to him on this ſubject yeſterday, aſcribed them entirely to the careleſsneſs of the Copyiſt at Poonah, and declared that in caſe ever any diſcuſſion ſhould ariſe on the words of our Agreement, he conſidered the Treaty as the one which muſt be conſulted."

APPENDIX.

No. 6.

Treaty of perpetual Friendſhip, Alliance, and Security, concluded between the Honourable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Preſident and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on the Part of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and his Highneſs the Nawob Walajau, Omdit ul Mulk, Unmeer ul Hind, Aſſuff ul Dowla, Anerverdeen Cawn Bahaudur Zupher Jung, Sippa Salar, Subadar of the Carnatic, on Behalf of himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors.

THE Court of Directors of the Honourable United Eaſt India Company, having taken into their ſerious conſideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the bleſſings of peace, now happily reeſtabliſhed on the coaſt of Coromandel and the Carnatic, and conſidering the preſent hour beſt ſuited for ſettling and arranging, by a juſt and equitable treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic and the Northern Circars on a ſolid and laſting foundation, have communicated theſe their ſentiments to his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, who being fully impreſſed with the propriety and wiſdom of ſuch an arrangement, has for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, adjuſted and concluded a ſolid and permanent treaty with the preſident and council of Fort St. George, upon the principles and conditions herein after mentioned; in conſequence whereof it is ſtipulated and agreed that due proviſions ſhall be made for the military peace eſtabliſhment, and alſo, that for diſcharging the expence of war, in the event of a war breaking out in the Carnatic or on the coaſt of Corromandel, certain contributions or proportions of the revenues of the contracting parties ſhall be united into one common ſtock, to be allotted for their mutual ſecurity and defence: and as it is neceſſary that the

application

application of the ſaid contributions, both for peace and war, ſhall be veſted in the united Company, or their repreſentatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of ſtores and proviſions, (the preſent magazines of his Highneſs the Nawob excepted) with full power to occupy or diſmantle ſuch forts as by them ſhall be deemed neceſſary for the general ſecurity; the ſaid contracting parties do hereby ſolemnly engage and agree for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to and with each other, in manner following; that is to ſay.

I.

The friends and enemies of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, and of the Engliſh united Eaſt India Company, ſhall be conſidered as the friends and enemies of both.

II.

His Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic will contribute towards the military peace eſtabliſhment, and ſhall pay into the treaſury of the ſaid united Company, the annual ſum of nine lacks of pagodas, to commence in the Fuzelly 1797, correſponding to the 12th July 1787, as his fixed proportion, divided into kiſts, payable at the following periods: that is to ſay,

30th November - - -	3,00,000
31ſt March - - - -	6,00,000
Star Pags.	9,00,000

III.

That the Honourable Eaſt India Company will in like manner contribute, and, with the aid of Tanjore, ſhall pay and make good ſuch further ſums as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the expence of the military peace eſtabliſhment beyond the ſaid annual contribution of his Highneſs already mentioned.

IV.

That for the ſatisfaction of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the preſident in council of Fort St. George ſhall furniſh his Highneſs with an accurate account, ſhewing the number of troops maintained, and the names and ſituations of the garriſons ſupported by the annual contributions, and particularly the troops and garriſons maintained by the nine lacks of pagodas, annually contributed by his Highneſs to the general defence.

V.

In caſe of failure in the punctual payment of the nine lacks of pagodas already mentioned, to the amount of one lack of pagodas in any kiſt, for the period of one month after the ſame ſhall become due, his Highneſs the Nawob agrees, that certain diſtricts, ſpecified in the ſchedule, No. I, hereunto annexed, ſhall be made anſwerable for ſuch failure; and that the company ſhall have power to appoint ſuperintendants or receivers to collect and receive from the Nawob's Amuldars, all the rents, revenues, duties, cuſtoms, and peiſhcuſh of the ſaid diſtricts; and theſe ſuperintendants or receivers ſhall exerciſe all neceſſary authority for collecting ſuch rents, revenues, &c. giving regular receipts for all the monies which may be received by the ſaid ſuperintendants, who ſhall have full power to inſpect and examine all Cutcherry receipts and accounts of the lands and diſtricts aforeſaid, as well as to aſcertain the ſtate of all other revenues which ſhall be collected annually from cuſtoms, or from the Zemindars or Poligars, tributaries to his Highneſs within the ſaid diſtricts; and when the full amount for which ſuch diſtricts ſtood anſwerable ſhall have been paid to the Company, the ſuperintendant or receiver ſhall be immediately recalled.

VI.

At the appointment of the ſuperintendant or receiver, the Nawob will furniſh

niſh the Company with the obligations the amuldars of each diſtrict ſhall have given to the circar; and if they do not pay the money punctually to the ſuperintendant or receiver agreeable thereto, the Nawob, at the requeſt of the Governor in Council, will immediately diſmiſs the ſaid amuldars, and appoint ſuch others in their ſtead, as the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall recommend, after taking from them the uſual obligations, which ſhall be delivered to the Company by his Highneſs.

VII.

That the exerciſe of power over the ſaid diſtricts and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the fifth and ſixth articles, in caſe of failure in the payment of any of the ſaid kiſts, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to deprive his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, or his ſucceſſors, of the civil government thereof, the credit of his family, or the dignity of his illuſtrious houſe, but that the ſame ſhall be preſerved to him and them inviolate, ſaving and excepting the powers in the foregoing article expreſſed and mentioned.

VIII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, or on the coaſt of Coromandel, the ſaid united Company ſhall charge themſelves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and, during the continuance of ſuch war, ſhall apply four-fifths of their whole revenue in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, annually to the military expences of the war. To remove every doubt on the part of his Highneſs of any ſecretion or diverſion of the ſaid revenues from the purpoſes aforeſaid, his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, in behalf of himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall have full power and authority during ſuch war to appoint one or more inſpectors or accomptants, to inſpect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the diſtricts of the Company in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, as well as the ſtate of all

other revenues collected from the cuſtoms, from the Zemindars and Polygars tributary to the Company.

IX.

That in the like event, his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, after deducting from the whole amount of his revenues 2,13,421 pagodas annually, for jaghires to the family of his Highneſs, and 11,366 pagodas annually for charities, ſhall and will pay into the treaſury of the ſaid United Company four-fifths of his revenue to the general expence of ſuch war; to be applied in ſuch manner as the ſaid United Company, or their repreſentatives, ſhall find neceſſary for their common ſafety and intereſts, as alſo for the intereſt of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the coaſt of Coromandel; and it is moreover agreed, that his Higneſs's proportion of the debt of the war will henceforth be ſettled at twenty-five fifty-one parts.

X.

For the more effectual ſecurity of the payments of four-fifths of the revenues of his Highneſs annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the Company of any ſecretion or diverſion of the ſaid revenues from the purpoſe aforeſaid, the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Company, ſhall have full power and authority during ſuch war, to appoint one or more inſpectors or accomptants, to inſpect and examine the Cutcherry receipts of all the countries and diſtricts of the Nawob, as well as the ſtate of all the other revenues collected from the cuſtoms, and from the Zemindars and Polygars tributaries to his Highneſs; and in caſe the ſaid four-fifths of the revenues, or any part thereof, are diverted from the diſcharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts or expences incurred thereby, the ſaid United Company ſhall have full power to appoint ſuperintendants and receivers over the ſaid countries and diſtricts of the Nawob, in the manner ſpecified in the fifth article

of

of this treaty reſpecting the diſtricts mentioned in ſchedule, No. I, with the ſame authority and under the like reſtrictions and conditions expreſſed in caſe of failure.

XI.

That the ſaid annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, ſhall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the diſcharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or ariſe during the courſe of the war, until his proportion of twenty-five fifty-one parts is paid off and diſcharged.

XII.

It is expreſsly uuderſtood and declared, that ſo ſoon as the expences incurred by the war are paid off and diſcharged, the ſuperintendants and receivers ſhall be immediately recalled; and it is further expreſsly declared, that the XIth article ſhall not have any retroſpect to the expences of any war antecedent to the date of this treaty.

XIII.

That after the termination of ſuch war, and during the application of the ſaid groſs revenues to the debts and expences thereof, the IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, and VIth articles of this treaty, ſhall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but ſhall recommence and regain their full force and validity from and immediately after all the debts and expences of ſuch war ſhall have been fully and proportionally paid off and diſcharged.

XIV.

In caſe his Highneſs ſhall at any time have occaſion for any number of troops for the ſecurity and collection of his revenue, the ſupport of this authority,

thority, or the good order and government of his dominions, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will furniſh a ſufficient number of troops for that purpoſe, on public repreſentation being made by his Highneſs to the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, of the neceſſity of employing ſuch a force, and the objects to be obtained thereby: In caſe of the march of ſuch troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements, will be annually diſcharged by his Highneſs at the end of each year.

XV.

Whenever the Company ſhall enter into any negociations, wherein the intereſts of the Carnatic and its dependencies may be concerned, the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall communicate the proceedings to his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, as the firm ally of the Company: and although the direction of the combined force of the country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company, or their repreſentatives, it is nevertheleſs underſtood, that his Highneſs ſhall be informed of all meaſures which ſhall relate to the declaring of war, or making peace, with any of the princes and powers of Hindoſtan, ſo far as the intereſt of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned therein; and the name of his Highneſs ſhall be inſerted in all treaties regarding the Carnatic: and his Highneſs will not enter into any political negociations or controverſies with any ſtate or power, without the conſent or approbation of the Preſident in Council at Fort St. George.

XVI.

Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall be underſtood to injure the claim of his Highneſs the Nawob to the Tanjore country.

XVII.

Should there be any eſſential failure in the crops in time of peace, owing

to

to the want of rain, or any other unforeſeen calamity, a deduction ſhall be made in the Nawob's kiſts to the extent of the injury which the revenues may ſuſtain, as ſhall be eſtimated and fixed on by the Governor in Council, to whom his Highneſs grants full power and authority to appoint one or more ſuperintendants and accomptants to inſpect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the countries and diſtricts of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of ſuch deduction, which is to be carried as a charge to the account current of his Highneſs.

XVIII.

It is hereby ſtipulated, that the conditions mentioned in the articles of agreement between the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, and his Highneſs the Nawob, dated 28th June 1785, for payment of four lacks of Pagodas annually to the Honourable Company, ſhall be null and void, the ſame being comprehended and included in the conditions of the preſent treaty.

XIX.

It is further ſtipulated, that the ſaid articles of agreement, dated 28th June 1785, as far as relate to the diſcharge of the debts of his Highneſs the Nawob ſhall be and continue in full force and virtue.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, inveſted with full powers on behalf of the India Company, have ſubſcribed and ſealed two inſtruments of the ſame tenor and date, at Fort St. George, on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of the Chriſtian æra one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven; and his Highneſs the Nawob Walajau, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, hath alſo ſubſcribed and ſealed the ſame inſtruments, at Chepauk Houſe, the

fifth

fifth day of the Moon Jemmady in the year of the Heigira twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON, (Signed) ARCH. CAMPBELL,
JOHN STABLES. ALEX. DAVIDSON,
JAS. H. CASAMAIJOR.

Signed in the preſence of
JOHN CHAMIER, Secretary.
CHARLES BINNY, Secretary.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Governor.

A true Copy,
(Signed) W. C. JACKSON, Dep. Secretary.

SCHEDULE, No. I, *in the annexed* TREATY, *referred to.*

1. The diſtrict of Trevatoor, with the villages of Tummanoor.
2. The diſtrict Ellengad, &c. conſiſting of 12 Maghanas.
3. The diſtrict of Uſpoor, with the village of Oonum.
4. The pergunnah of Tindavanam.
5. The pergunnah of the Cuſbah of Verdaoor, including 9 mahals, and Tervadee, Vedoor, and Veezamunnee, and the talooka of Ohalwallee.

13. The villages of Pernatoor.
14. The talooka of Cunnanoor.
15. The pergunnah of the havilly of Ternamul, including the villages of Calliſpauk.
16. The villages of Adoormungal.
17. The pergunnah Paloor, &c.
18. The pergunnah of Chinqum.
19. The pergunnah Telgoody, &c.

20. The

20. The pergunnah of Damarpauk.
21. The villages of Villapauk.
22. The villages of Mundial.
23. The talook of Temmeree.
24. The villages of Chauckrauzpoor.
25. The pergunnah Cholingavaram, with Tuckolum.
26. The villages of Chuckramiller, with Nauteray.
27. The talook Awaloor.
28. The talook of Mealcharry.
29. The talook Vaulapundal.
30. The pergunnah of Poondie, &c.
31. The talook of Weapore.
32. The villages of Coondapoor and Cauvery Pauck.
33. The pergunnah of Amboor.
34. Tulliput and Agraham.
35. Talook Allianore.
36. Warriorepollam.
37. Vallicundapoor, excepting the jaghire of Rajinguda.
38. The diſtrict of Sellumbar, 1 mahal.
39. Cartmanaurgoody, excluſive of the jaghire, 1 mahal.
40. The diſtrict of Bhoowangerry, 1 mahal.
41. The diſtrict of Vindachell, &c. 5 mahals.
42. The diſtrict of Vanetampeat and Feartanaggerry, 2 mahals.
43. The diſtrict of Pudwear and Moolcaud, 2 mahals.
44. The diſtrict of Noonulgud, otherwiſe called Gingee, 1 mahal.
45. The diſtrict of Yeamputtoo and Pullygoondaput, 1 mahal.

The provinces of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ongole, and Palnaud.

It is ſtipulated and agreed at the time of executing this treaty, that the countries and diſtricts in the above ſchedule mentioned, ſhall be anſwerable for any failure in the payment of the nine lacks of pagodas mentioned in the ſaid treaty; and in caſe they ſhould not be adequate to the diſcharge of any failure when ſuch may happen, it is ſtipulated that his Highneſs the Nawob ſhall name other diſtricts to make good the deficiency; but if they exceed the amount of ſuch failure, that his Highneſs ſhall keep back diſtricts to the amount of the ſame.

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
ALEX. DAVIDSON,
JAS. HY. CASAMAIJOR.

No. 7.

Treaty of Peace between the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Maratta State—Concluded at Poorunder the 1ſt day of March 1776, *or the* 10*th of Mohurum and Year* 1190 *of the Mahomedan Hegera, or the Year* 1176 *Bejaporee, Adilſhahie.*

TREATY between the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Marratta State, Poorunder 1ſt day of March 1776.

Whereas differences have ariſen amongſt the Chiefs of the Maratta State, and the Government of Bombay having taken a part therein by ſending forces into the Marratta Dominions, which the Honarable the Governor General and Council of Fort William diſapprove, and being deſirous of conciliating theſe differences, have determined accordingly to enter into ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually contribute to ſo deſireable an end. They have for this purpoſe therefore authoriſed, deputed, and given full powers unto Lieutenant Colonel John Upton, in the ſervice of the Honorable the Eaſt India Company to conclude a Peace between the Government of Bombay and the Marratta State, and Colonel Upton having accordingly arrived at Poorunder has concluded a ſolid and firm peace on the part of the Engliſh Company with the Miniſters Secaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit on the part of the Peiſhwah Madeurow Pundit Purdaun and all the Marratta Chiefs, and the following are the Articles of Convention which they have engaged into.

ARTICLE I.

Peace ſhall be eſtabliſhed and take place from this day between the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in general, and the Government of

Bombay in particular, and Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſters Sacaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit on the part of all the Marrattas and the following Articles are to be obſerved inviolably by both parties.

ARTICLE II.

The Peace is to be forthwith proclaimed between the Honorable Company and the Marratta State at the Preſidency of Bombay and all its dependencies, at the head of the Engliſh Troops encamped at Mandavee and in every part of the Guzerat province where there are Britiſh Subjects. The Marratta Government will alſo order Proclamation to be made throughout all their dominions.

ARTICLE III.

The Peiſhwah Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſters being deſirous of having Salſette and the ſmall Iſlands ſubdued by the Engliſh in the War reſtored to them. Do offer to give in Exchange a country of three Lacks of Rupees with its Chout &c. in the neighbourhood of Broach. Colonel Upton having declared he could not reſtore the ſaid Iſlands; It is therefore agreed that they ſhall remain as they now are, and that they ſhall write to the Honorable the Supreme Council of Fort William and both parties engage to abide by their determination. If the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not reſtore them, they ſhall continue in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and the Marrattas will then give up all right and title to the ſaid Iſlands, ſhould the Governor General and Council of Calcutta reſtore Salſette with the ſaid Iſlands, the Engliſh will accordingly deliver them over to the Peiſhwah

ARTICLE IV.

The Marrattas do agree to give to the Engliſh Company for ever all right and title to their entire ſhare of the City and Pergunnah of Broach as full and

and complete as ever they collected from the Mogals or otherwiſe without retaining claim of Chout or any other demand whatever, ſo that the Engliſh Company ſhall poſſeſs it without participation or claim of any kind.

ARTICLE V.

The Marattas do agree (by way of friendſhip) to give for ever to the Engliſh Company a country of three complete lacks of rupees, near or adjoining to Broach, on which there is to be no claim of chout or any other demand whatever, Two perſons on the part of the Company, and two on the part of Row Pundit Purdaun to proceed and determine the place and boundaries. When the Peiſhwah will give the Sunnuds.

ARTICLE VI.

The Peiſhwah and Miniſters agree to pay to the Company Twelve lacks of rupees in part of the expences of the Engliſh army, in two payments, viz. Six lacs within Six months of the date of this Treaty, and the other Six lacks within two years of the ſame date.

ARTICLE VII.

The Engliſh do agree that every part of the Guzerat country, ceded to the Company by Ragonat Row or taken poſſeſſion of by them, ſhall be forthwith reſtored with all the forts and towns thereunto belonging except what is ſettled by this treaty. The Country ceded to the Egliſh by Seeajee or Futty Sing Guickver, ſhall alſo be reſtored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of the Sunnuds granted by the former Peiſhwas now in their (the Guickvers) hands that they do not poſſeſs power or authority to make ſuch Ceſſions. The Purgunnahs of Chickley and Coral with the town of Verion. Three villages of the Purgunna of Chureaſſy and the village of Baker Oung are to continue as pledges in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh till the Sunnuds for the country of three lacks are made over. All

treaties

treaties and agreements ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and Ragonat Row are hereby annulled, and thoſe of Sevajee and Futty Sing Guickver are to be alſo annulled when the above mentioned proofs are produced.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Engliſh do agree that the troops now in the field from the Preſidency of Bombay are to be marched immediately into their own garriſons and diſtricts.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that Ragonat Row is to diſband his army within one month of this date. His followers and adherents (except the ſervants about his perſon) are to ſeparate within the ſame time, and proclamation is to be made by the Maratta Government granting a full pardon to all the adherents and followers and all ſuch as have been in arms with Ragonat Row, the four following excepted, viz. Ambajee Mahadu, Noor Cawn Gardie, Toola Kudmutgar and Kurrig Sing, Chokeydar, who for crimes and miſdemeanours committed againſt the State are for ever baniſhed the Maratta dominion.

ARTICLE X.

If Ragonat Row refuſes to diſband his army, the Engliſh are to withdraw their forces and are not to aſſiſt him.

ARTICLE XI.

"The Conditions of the Ninth Article being complied with, the Peiſhwah and Miniſters then conſent to eſtabliſh a houſehold for Rogonat Row—conſiſting of one thouſand horſe and ſome foot who are to be paid and relieved at the pleaſure of Government but to obey all legal orders given them by Ragonat Row, alſo two hundred domeſtics to be choſen by Ragonat

nat Row and paid by government. They will alſo cauſe to be paid to Ragonat Row to defray his other expences, three lacks of rupees per annum by monthly payments, at the rate of twenty-five thouſand rupees per month conditionally that he reſides at Cooper Gang on the banks of the Gunghee Gudoury. If at any time he may want to change his place of reſidence, application is to be made to the Peiſhwah, without whoſe permiſſion ſuch a change is not to take place, and he is not to cauſe any diſturbance, or carry on improper correſpondence with any perſon.

ARTICLE XII.

It is agreed that no aſſiſtance is to be given by the Engliſh to Ragonat Row or to any ſubject or ſervant of the Peiſhwa's that ſhall cauſe diſturbances or Rebellion in the Maratta dominions.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed that in caſe of ſhipwreck of any Engliſh ſhips or veſſels, or ſhips or veſſels trading under their protection on any part of the Maratta coaſt, every aſſiſtance ſhall be given by that government and the inhabitants, to ſave as much as poſſible, and the whole that may be ſaved ſhall be returned, all reaſonable charges being defrayed by the owners, in like manner the Engliſh Company engage their aſſiſtance ſhould any Maratta ſhips or veſſels be ſhipwrecked on any of their coaſts.

ARTICLE XIV.

The treaties between the government of Bombay and the Marattas, dated July 1739, and 12th October 1756, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were firſt entered into, unleſs any article or articles of either of them, ſhould in other manner be provided for by this treaty, in ſuch caſe ſuch article or articles are to be rejected and thoſe of this treaty abided by.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XV.

All other treaties or agreements ſubſiſting between the government of Bombay and the Maratta government, not having undergone alteration, or otherwiſe provided for by this treaty, are to be held and continued in as full force, as when they were firſt entered upon.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company ſhall be conſidered as the ſole lords and proprietors of all the places ceded by this treaty from the dates of the reſpective ſunnuds or grants and are therein accordingly to exerciſe their own laws and authorities, and the Marattas are not to cauſe any diſturbance in any of the ceded countries, nor ſhall the Engliſh occaſion any diſturbance in the Maratta dominions.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the places hereby ceded to the Honourable Company, and in all the places reſtored to the Maratta Government by the Engliſh. It is agreed that both parties ſhall commence to collect the revenues thereof from the day on which they are delivered, and no demand of collection, for any paſt time ſhall be made.

ARTICLE XVIII.

A copy of this treaty under the ſeal of Colonel Upton ſhall remain with the miniſters of the Maratta government, and a copy ſhall be ſent to Calcutta to be ſigned and ſealed by the Honourable the Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William and afterwards given to the Peiſhwah.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,
J. CLAVERING,
GEO. MONSON,
RICH. BARWELL,
P. FRANCIS.

Where

Whereas it is declared by the 3d Article of the foregoing treaty that "the "Peiſhwah Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſter being deſirous of having "Salſette and the ſmall Iſlands ſubdued by the Engliſh in the late War, reſtor- "ed to them, do offer to give in exchange a country of three lacks of Rupees "with its Chout &c. in the neighbourhood of Broach," and further that (if "the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not reſtore them) "they ſhall continue in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and the ſaid Peiſhwah "Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſters will then give up all right and ti- "tle to the ſaid Iſlands." The ſaid Governor General and Council, hereby declare their reſolution not to relinquiſh the ſaid Iſlands of Salſette, Caranga, Elephanta, and Hog, or to accept the Territory offered in exchange for thoſe Iſlands, and the ſaid Iſlands are accordingly to remain for ever in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, by virtue of the preſent treaty.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
J. CLAVERING.
GEORGE MONSON.
RICHARD BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

No. 8.

Articles of Agreement, and Treaty between the Honorable William Hornby, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, &c. Council of Bombay, and of all the Dependencies on the part of the Honorable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, on the one part, and Ragonot Row Ballajee Peiſhwah, on the other part. Dated the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1775, on the 3d day of the month Mohorum, and year 1189, Hejeree Mahomedan Style, or the day of the month and year 1800, Jentoo Style.

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty concluded between the Government of Bombay, and Badjeerow Pundit Purdaun, or firſt miniſter of his Serene Highneſs of the Saw-rajah in the year 1739, or 1140, of the Mahomedan Stile, and that concluded on the part of the Government with Ballajee Badgarow Purdaun, dated the 12th of October, 1756, or of the Mahomedan Stile, 17th of Mohurrum, 1179, are hereby ratified and confirmed in their full extent, according to the full and true intent, and meaning of them, in the ſame full and ample manner, and in the ſame light in which they have hitherto been ever conducted.

ARTICLE II.

All other agreements ſubſiſting between this government of Bombay, and that of the Marattas, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and after the re-eſtabliſhment of Ragobah in the government of the Maratta dominion, peace and tranquillity ſhall ſubſiſt uninterupted between this government, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and the Maratta Government.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

Ragobah on his part, and on the part of the Maratta Government, engages from this day forward, never on any pretence, or in any manner, to aſſiſt the enemies of the Honorable Company, in any part whatever of their dominions in India, and the Honorable the Governor and Council of Bombay, do in the like manner engage never to aſſiſt the enemies of Ragobah.

ARTICLE IV.

The Honorable the Preſident and Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and in conſideration of the undermentioned grants, and ceſſions made by Ragobah to the Company, do hereby engage, and agree ſo ſoon as poſſible, after theſe articles of agreement and treaty are fully ratified, executed and confirmed on the part of Ragobah, to aſſiſt him with a ſtrong body of forces, with proper guns and warlike ſtores, as a field train of artillery, which are to join his army, and act in conjunction with his forces, againſt his enemies the miniſterial party. In the ſaid forces ſhall be included no leſs than Seven Hundred, (700) Europeans, and the whole ſhall not be leſs in number than Two Thouſand Five hundred, (2500) men: but at preſent only Five Hundred (500) Europeans, and One Thouſand (1000) ſepoys and laſcars, with a proper and effectual number of guns will be ſent, and the reſt if wanted afterwards.

ARTICLE V.

In conſideration of ſuch effectual aſſiſtance on the part of the Honorable Company, Ragobah, as Peiſhwah, and as Supreme Governor in the whole Maratta empire, doth hereby engage on his part, to cede and make over to the Honorable Company for ever, the undermentioned places and territories, and he doth accordingly by theſe preſents make over the ſame to them in the moſt full, ample, and effectual manner, and he doth with theſe preſents, deliver

the

the neceſſary ſunnuds, granting in the fulleſt manner, all the preſent and future full right and title of the Maratta Government to them, and in caſe of the loſs, at any time of the ſunnuds now deſired, theſe preſents are at all times to be conſidered as ſuch, and of full equal validity with any ſunnud whatever.

Baſſeen and the whole of its dependencies, in its fulleſt extent, and all rents, and revenues thereunto belonging, together with the Fort or Forts, and every thing belonging to the Poonah Government in it.

Salſette, the whole and entire iſland, with all the revenues of the different places, annexed to it, as collected by Annunt Row and Ramajee Punt.

Jumbooſeir and Orpad, with the whole of their dependencies in their full extent, together with every thing belonging to the Poonah Government, in thoſe purgunnahs.

The four following iſlands adjacent to Bombay, with every thing belonging to the Poonah government therein, viz.

Caranja, Canary, Elephanta, and Hog Iſland.

ARTICLE VI.

Ragobah alſo engages immediately to procure from the Guickwar, a grant to the Honorable Company for ever, with all the neceſſary ſunnuds of their ſhare in the revenue collected by the Guickwars in the Town and Purgunnah of Broach.

ARTICLE VII.

The Honorable Company are to be conſidered as the lords and proprietors, from the day of the ſigning of this, of all and every of the places,

ceded

ceded by the two laſt Articles, in the like manner as the Poonah Government, or the Guickwar Government, were before conſidered, and are accordingly from this day forward to exerciſe every right and authority in theſe places, and to receive every revenue, which the Poonah Government or the Guickwars before exerciſed or received.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ragobah alſo engages faithfully to make good to the Company for ever the ſum of ſeventy-five thouſand (75,000) Rupees, annually, from his ſhare of the Revenues of Occlaſier, which ſum is to be paid by his Pundit, in two different payments, at ſtated periods.

ARTICLE IX.

Ragobah engages to pay in full for the charges and expences of the body of forces with which he is to be aſſiſted, conſiſting of two thouſand five hundred men with guns and ammunition, the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand (150,000) rupees monthly, and every month, which the Honorable the Governor and Council agree to accept without further account, and is to commence the day the forces leave Bombay, but as the whole number of forces, will not as yet proceed, he is only to pay a proportionable monthly ſum, 'till the whole if neceſſary may be ſent to join him, he engages to pay this ſtipend monthly, and as ſecurity for the ſame 'till his affairs will enable him to furniſh money, which he promiſes to do as ſoon as poſſible, he aſſigns by theſe preſents the Revenues of the following places, viz.

Occlaſier, his remaining ſhare, after deducting what is before by theſe preſents ceded to the Honorable Company; Ahmood and all its diſtricts.

Hanſool, and all its diſtricts,

Verſaul, and its diſtricts.

But

But it is hereby declared, that theſe places, belong to the Honorable Company no longer, than 'till the amount of the monthly ſtipend that may be due for the expences of the Company's forces is fully diſcharged, when all further demands on theſe four places are to be relinquiſhed and in this light the Honorable the Governor and Council declare they accept the four Purgunnahs.

ARTICLE X.

As it has been mutually agreed, during the courſe of this negociation, that the ſum of ſix lacs of Rupees, ſhould be depoſited by Ragobah with the Agents of the Honorable Company to be accounted for at the expiration of the ſervice intended to be performed againſt his enemies, the Miniſterial party, and Ragobah finding it at this time totally impoſſible for him to raiſe the ſum to be depoſited though ſtill equally willing to do it, was it in his power, the contracting parties have mutually agreed to ſettle this point as follows. That Ragobah ſhall immediately depoſit with the Company's Agent at Surat to the full value of ſix Lacks of rupees in Jewels, to remain in the Honourable Companys poſſeſſion. 'till redeemed, which muſt be done as ſoon as Ragobah's affairs will poſſibly admit, all this Ragobah faithfully and firmly engages to perform, and the Honourable Company to accept.

ARTICLE XI.

In caſe of oppoſition from any perſon or perſons whatever to the Company taking poſſeſſion of all or any of the places hereby firmly and effectually ceded to them.

Ragobah doth engage to pay the expence, that will be incurred by their gaining poſſeſſion, to uſe effectual means to put them in poſſeſſion, as well

as

as to ſecure them for ever in the quiet poſſeſſion of all the revenues and places now ceded to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE XII.

Should Ragobah make Peace with his enemy the Miniſter, he firmly and faithfully engages, that the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company ſhall be included in it to their ſatisfaction.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ragobah doth alſo engage, never to moleſt the dominions of the Honourable Company in Bengal. He further engages not to make war, or commit any depredations in the Carnatic, ſo long as the laſt treaty ſubſiſting between the two Governments is adhered to by the Nawob.

ARTICLE XIV.

In caſe it ſhould happen (which God forbid) that any of the Company's Ships or Veſſels, or the Ships, Veſſels or Boats of any perſon or perſons, trading under their protection ſhould be ſhipwrecked on any part of the Maratta Coaſt, every aſſiſtance ſhall be given by the Government and Inhabitants to ſave as much as poſſible, and the whole that may be ſaved, ſhall be returned, all reaſonable expences being paid by the owners.

ARTICLE XV.

All the places ceded for ever to the Company by this treaty are to be conſidered as their ſole right and property from the day this treaty is ſigned, and this treaty from that day is to be conſidered in full force, juſt as if the expected ſervice, were fully accompliſhed whether Ragobah ſhall make Peace with his enemies or not.

ARTICLE XVI.

Immediately after the ratification of the foregoing articles; and after the Jewells to the amount of ſix Lacks of Rupees are depoſited and the ſecurity abovementioned given for the payment of the monthly expences of the force ſo long as they continue with Ragobah. and 'till their return: all in the manner abovementioned, the Governor and Council engage that the Company's force agreeable to what is mentioned in the body of this treaty, ſhall proceed from Bombay to join the army of Ragobah and they truſt by the bleſſing of the Almighty, that they will quickly overcome his enemies the Miniſterial party, and eſtabliſh him at Poonah in the government of the Maratta Empire.

The foregoing articles having been agreed to by the Honourable the Preſident and Council of Bombay, who have empowered me to accept the ſame in their behalf. I do in confirmation thereof affix the Seal of the ſaid Honourable Company, and ſign my own proper name thereto in Surat, the day and year above written, and I do engage to procure a ratification of this treaty under the Seal of the Honourable Company, and under the Hands and Seals of the Honourable the Preſident and Council of Bombay within thirty days from this date.

(Signed) ROBERT GAMBIER.

We the Preſident and Council of Bombay aforeſaid, having empowered Mr. Robert Gambier to execute a treaty with Ragonot Row Ballajee Peiſhwah on our behalf, on account of the Honourable Company of the foregoing tenor which he has accordingly done, of the date abovementioned and the ſame having been ſigned to, ratified and confirmed by Rogonot Row Ballajee Peiſhwah and whereas by the laſt article it is covenanted and agreed that a ratification of the ſaid treaty ſhall be tranſmitted by us, under

under the Seal of the Honourable Company and under our proper Hands and Seals, within one month from the above date. Theſe therefore are to certify that we hereby ratify and confirm the aforegoing treaty in all and every part, in teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the Seal of the aforeſaid Honourable Company to be hereunto affixed, and do now ſign the ſame with our Hands and affix our proper Seals thereto this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

(Signed) WILLIAM HORNBY,
DANIEL DRAPER,
THOMAS MOSTYN,
BRICE FLETCHER,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

By Order of the Honourable William Hornby, Eſq. Preſident and Governor &c. Council of His Majeſty's Caſtle and Iſland of Bombay, and of all Forts, Factories, Territories, Forces and Affairs of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company on the weſtern ſide of India, and on the Coaſt of Perſia and Arabia.

(Signed) GEORGE SKIPP, Sec.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) GEORGE SKIPP, Sec.

No. 9.

Earl Cornwallis to His Highneſs the Nizam, the 7th of July 1789.

YOUR Highneſs's letter, containing ſtrong expreſſions of friendſhip, was preſented to me by Meer Abul Coſſim, and has afforded me the moſt inexpreſſible ſatisfaction. I have perfectly underſtood all the matters intruſted to the verbal communication of Meer Abul Coſſim: and the ſincere and friendly ſentiments which I have diſcovered your Highneſs to be impreſſed with towards me, have induced me to ſhew the confidence I place in your Highneſs's declaration, by candid and explicit converſations with Meer Abul Coſſim on ſubjects of the higheſt importance, and as they all of them have tendency to ſtrengthen and encreaſe our friendſhip, I ſhall communicate, without reſerve, to your Highneſs what has occured to me relative to them.

It was with no ſmall concern I found, on my arrival in charge of the controul of all the Company's affairs, that one of the eventual and moſt eſſential points of the treaty of friendſhip and alliance, made in 1768, between your Highneſs and the Company, remained unexecuted on both ſides, viz. The ſurrender of the Guntoor Sircar to the Company and the regular diſcharge of your Highneſs's demand for the Peiſhcuſh from the Company; anxious notwithſtanding, that by urging the due performance of this Article, I ſhould not intrude on your Highneſs while engaged in purſuits of importance, I poſtponed all negociation on the ſubject, until I was convinced that your Highneſs uninterupted by war, had full leiſure to conſider the propriety of the performance of this Article of the treaty; and until you might have had ſufficient opportunity to put implicit confidence in my aſſurances for the punctual diſcharge of the Peiſhcuſh for the Northern Circars: I then deputed Captain Kennaway to your Highneſs's Court, with inſtructions, to make the demand of the Guntoor Circar, by virtue of the treaty of 1768, to aſſure

your

your Highneſs of my firm intention to diſcharge the balances, upon fair ſtatement, due to your Highneſs on account of the Peiſhcuſh, and to impreſs you with the ſincerity of my intentions for its regular payment hereafter. I have already expreſſed my ſatisfaction at your Highneſs's immediate compliance to deliver up the Guntoor Circar to the Company, and have aſſured your Highneſs of my firm intention to perſevere in a ſtrict ſyſtem of faith to engagements: and now, with ſuch a proof of the ſecurity of your Highneſs's friendſhip and good faith; I have, from a deſire to teſtify to your Highneſs that I am impreſſed with ſimilar ſentiments, entered into a full diſcuſſion of every Article with Meer Abul Coſſim, in order that ſuch parts of it as are undefined, and bear an obſcure and doubtful meaning, may be ſo explained as ſhall preclude every neceſſity of future diſcuſſion, remove all ground of miſunderſtanding, and give ſtability and permanency to that friendſhip which now ſubſiſts between us. In adopting this rule of conduct, I do no more than fulfil the intention of the King of England, and the Britiſh nation, who, by the ſyſtem lately eſtabliſhed for the Government of this Country, had in view the important end of giving efficacy to the exiſting treaties between the Engliſh and the powers of Hindoſtan, and of ſecuring a due performance thereof in future. This communication, I am perſuaded, will fully ſatisfy your Highneſs of the propriety of my declining the propoſals of Meer Abul Coſſim, for entering into a new ſecurity for the diſcharge of the Peiſhcuſh, by mortgaging a portion of the Circars, conſidering, as I do, the faith of the Engliſh nation already pledged for the due payment of it. In proof of the ſincerity of my intentions that the treaty ſhould be carried into full effect, I agree that in the 6th Article of the treaty, the words "whenever the ſituation of affairs will allow of ſuch a body of troops "to march into the Decan" ſhall be underſtood to mean, that the force engaged for by this Article, viz. two battalions of ſepoys and ſix pieces of cannon, manned by Europeans, ſhall be granted whenever your Highneſs ſhall apply for it, making only one exception, that it is not to be employed

againſt any power in alliance with the Company, viz. Pundit Purdaun, Madajee Scindia, and other Marratta Chiefs, Peiſhwa Ragajee Bhooſla, the Nawob of Arcot, and Nawob Vizier; Rajahs of Tanjore and Trevancore: that the battalions at preſent not defined in number ſhall not conſiſt of leſs than 800 men each: that the ſix field pieces ſhall be manned with the number of Europeans which is uſual in time of war: that the expence to be charged to your Highneſs, ſhall be no more than the exact ſum which it coſts the Company to maintain a body of that force when employed on ſervice in the field, that this expence be as per ſeparate account; that this detachment ſhall march within two months, or ſooner if poſſible after it is demanded, and your Highneſs ſhall be charged with the expence of it from the day it enters your Highneſs's territories, until it quits them on its return to the Company's, with the addition of one month, at the average calculation of the whole amount, in order to defray the charges, the Company muſt neceſſarily incur to put ſuch a force in a ſtate fit for ſervice. I have ſo fully diſcuſſed the articles of the treaty that relate to the Nawob of Arcot, and the Carnatic, on the repreſentation of Meer Abul Coſſim, that a mere reference to the articles themſelves will inform your Highneſs of the full force of my arguments; and although the long exiſting friendſhip between that Nawob and the Company might be urged as further ground for declining the propoſal of Meer Abul Coſſim, his right to the poſſeſſion of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut is fully eſtabliſhed and admitted by the 7th and 8th articles, and papers appertaining to them, there can therefore be no neceſſity for troubling your Highneſs with other reaſons. In regard to the articles relative to the Dewanny of the Carnatic Balla Ghaut, your Highneſs muſt be well convinced that circumſtances have totally prevented the execution of theſe articles, and the Company are in the full enjoyment of peace with all the world, but ſhould it hereafter happen that the Company ſhould obtain poſſeſſion of the Country mentioned in theſe articles, with your Highneſs's aſſiſtance, they will ſtrictly perform

perform the ſtipulations in favour of your Highneſs and the Marrattas. Your Highneſs muſt be well aſſured, that while treaties of peace and friendſhip exiſt with any chief, negociations that tend to deprive that chief of any part of his poſſeſſions, unprovoked on his part, muſt naturally create ſuſpicions in his mind unfavourable to the reputation of your Highneſs, and to the character of the Company, ſince the only grounds on which ſuch negociations could be carried on, reſt on a treaty exiſting upwards of twenty years, the execution of which is yet unclaimed, and ſince no provocation has hitherto been made to juſtify a breach in the preſent peaceable and amicable underſtanding between each other.

As I am at all times deſirous that ſuch circumſtances as carry with them impediment and hindrance to good order and government, without bearing the ſmalleſt advantage to either ſide, ſhould be ſo changed as to produce the good effects expected from treaties, and as the affairs of both parties might ſuffer great injury from being excluded from correſponding with the other powers of the Decan, I agree that in future either party, without a breach of treaty ſhall be at liberty to receive or ſend Vackeels, and correſpond with any powers in the Decan, in ſuch manner as may be expedient for the benefit of their own affairs, under the condition that the object of ſuch intercourſe or correſpondence be not hoſtile to either of the governments. I have in many inſtances, as well through Captain Kennaway as to Meer Abul Coſſim, and the firſt part of this letter, declared my firm intention to execute the treaty of 1768, and to live in perpetual amity and friendſhip with your Highneſs; and your Highneſs will be convinced from the explanations I have given to thoſe articles in the treaty of ambiguous and obſcure meaning, that I am earneſtly deſirous of the adjuſtment of every matter on grounds fair and liberal; but it is neceſſary, in conſideration of the ſubjects of converſation with Meer Abul Coſſim, that I ſhould point out to your Highneſs, that unleſs juſt cauſe ſhould be given

given for entering into new treaties, the laws of my country, the injunctions of the King and Company of England, as well as the faith and honor of the Engliſh, prohibit me from entering into any negociation, to make new treaties, and I have confined my conferences with Meer Abul Coſſim to the explanation of that made in 1768, with a view to a more perfect execution of it. On this account I have not judged proper to comply with ſuch requeſts as have been made by Meer Abul Coſſim, that in any ſhape tend to alter the ſpirit of that treaty. A further argument to impreſs your Highneſs with the propriety of this determination is, the ſanction and ſupport of His Majeſty and the Company of England to thoſe meaſures that coincide with their inſtructions, I have mentioned this circumſtance merely to aſſure your Highneſs of the ſtrength of my aſſertions, and the value of my engagements in regard to the Guntoor Circar, and the other articles of the treaty; and I truſt that this clear explanation of the ambiguous articles of the treaty will render it effectual, and will afford your Highneſs a convincing proof of the Company's determination to adhere to the faith of it. Although I have not agreed to enter into a new treaty with your Highneſs through Meer Abul Coſſim, for the reaſon above aſſigned, yet your Highneſs, in conſideration of the authority veſted in me by the King and Parliament of England, will conſider my letter, though merely purporting a clear explanation of the ſeveral articles in the treaty of 1768, ſtrong and effecient upon the Engliſh Government in India, equally ſo as a treaty in due form could be, ſince the members of the Council, have given their chearful acquieſence to its contents. For further particulars of my ſentiments, I beg leave to refer your Highneſs to Meer Abul Coſſim, whom I have conſidered during this negociation as faithfully attached to your Highneſs, fully acquainted with your Highneſs's intereſts, and your moſt confidential ſervant impowered to ſettle any agreement for the mutual benefit of the two governments. I have accordingly communicated to him, without reſerve, all that has occurred to me on the ſubject of

the

the elucidation of the Treaty of 1768, in the ſame manner as if your Highneſs were preſent. Nevertheleſs as your Highneſs's concurrence are neceſſary to give a final ſanction to the articles diſcuſſed, I have thought proper to mention them in this Letter; for the reſt your Highneſs may have the moſt aſſured confidence, that I will moſt faithfully abide by all the engagements I have entered into on the part of the Company.

No. 10

Governor General and Council to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, 21ſt June, 1790.

Honourable Sir,

WE have received your letters, dated the 7th and 9th inſtant, with their different encloſures; and we muſt acknowledge that the contents of them have given us the moſt ſerious concern.

It has ever been as much our earneſt inclination and diſpoſition, as we know it to be the wiſh and deſire of the Britiſh nation, and of the Honourable Court of Directors, that the Nawob Mahomed Alli, ſhould, in all public and private tranſactions, be treated with every degree of liberallity and delicacy which could be expected by an old friend and ally of the Company, who has with them experienced great viciſſitudes of fortune during the long period of their mutual connexion; and from thoſe conſiderations we ſhould perhaps, on any common occaſion, conceive that we ſhould not commit a very unwarrantable breach of our public duty, by expoſing the Company's Intereſts to the riſk of ſuffering ſome moderate pecuniary loſs, rather than give a ſanction to any meaſure, which we had reaſon to believe would violently ſhock the private feelings of a reſpectable old Prince, who has probably now but a few years to live.

Forced,

Forced, however, as we have been into an expenſive and dangerous war, with the moſt inveterate as well as the moſt powerful enemy that the Britiſh nation and the Nawob have ever had to contend with in India, and in the event of which the future ſafety of his Highneſs's own dominions is as deeply ſtaked as the eſſential intereſts of the Honourable Company, we plainly perceive that we could not gratify the Nawob's private ſenſations, by forbearing to take efficient ſteps to exact the performance of his engagements to the Company, without being guilty of a flagrant neglect of the attention, which is due to the honour and intereſts of our country, and no leſs to the ſecurity of his Highneſs's own dominions.

We need not conceal from you, that the reſources of Bengal, exhauſted as they are by drains of various kinds, during a long ſeries of ſucceſſive years, could not, even with the aid of the utmoſt punctuality in his Highneſs's payments, either according to the terms of the treaty concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell, or of thoſe of the propoſitions made to him by the Court of Directors, to which he has lately acceded, long ſupport ſuch expences as thoſe with which the preſent war muſt unavoidably be attended, without being reduced to great extremity of diſtreſs, but we muſt freely declare, that, unleſs the whole or a great part of the heavy arrears, which are at preſent due by the Nawob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, can be recovered, and a punctual diſcharge of the ſtipulated proportions can be ſecured in future, for the general good, we need not only foreſee great immediate embarraſſment to the Company's finances, but alſo much ground for apprehenſion that the ultimate ſucceſs of the war may be greatly endangered.

Under theſe impreſſions, and being at the ſame time perfectly perſuaded, that in giving your opinions you are actuated ſolely by a regard to the ſubſtantial intereſts both of his Highneſs and the Company, as well as convinced that your judgement cannot be erroneous, on the impoſſibility of obtaining

in

in future the ſtipulated proportion of the Nawob's revenues through the medium of his Highneſs's own managers, (which muſt alſo preclude all hopes of your being able to recover by thoſe means the immenſe amount of his preſent balance) we think it our indiſpenſable duty to authoriſe and direct you to take effectual meaſures, in as delicate a manner as may be poſſible, to put the Company into immediate poſſeſſion of the management of his Highneſs's revenues and country, in order that the total amount of the collections may be applied with fidelity and œconomy, in the proportions that have been already ſettled, to defray the exigencies of the War, for the general benefit of the Parties, and to ſupport his Highneſs's own family and dignity.

We ſincerely lament, that your endeavours to prevail upon the Nawob by arguments and perſuaſion, to ſacrifice his ideas and private feeling, reſpecting his own perſonal dignity and importance, to the real and ſubſtantial good of his ſubjects, and for that purpoſe to make a voluntary ſurrender to the Company of the management of his country, during the continuance of the preſent War, have proved ſo fruitleſs and ineffectual; becauſe it has been with the utmoſt reluctance that we could bring ourſelves to inſtruct you to take any ſtep which would give his Highneſs the leaſt uneaſineſs or mortification.

We truſt, however, that before long, his Highneſs will be fully ſenſible of the intereſted and criminal motives of the adviſers by whom he has been influenced to reſiſt your ſolicitations; and that he will ſoon ſee, that whilſt his people will be treated with juſtice and humanity, a liberal fund will be ſecured for the ſupport of his own dignity, and the maintenance of his family; and that the remainder of the revenues will be reſerved from the hands of extortioners and uſurers, and honourably applied to the defence and protection of his ſubjects and dominions; but at the ſame time we repeat our directions, that every delicate and conciliatory means that ſuggeſt themſelves

to you, and which will not counteract their eſſential purpoſes, ſhall be made uſe of with his Highneſs, in carrying our inſtructions into execution.

Your ſtatements of the account between his Highneſs and the Company appear to us to be correct, and your reaſonings in ſupport of the different Articles charged againſt him, ſeem to be ſolid and juſt; but no pains muſt be ſpared to give his Highneſs the minute and full explanation of all the particulars of which the account conſiſts, and of the general principles on which it is formed in order that he may, if poſſible, be convinced that the Company's Governments are incapable of making demands upon him that cannot be ſupported by the cleareſt and moſt obvious tenor and meaning of ſpecific agreements. It muſt likewiſe be ſhewn and proved to his Highneſs, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that his receipt of his proportion of the Revenue will be completely ſecured, by the officers that may be appointed by him having the moſt free and uninterrupted acceſs, not only to obſerve the general conduct of the Company's ſervants that may be employed in thoſe collections, but to inſpect and examine all accounts whatever of Receipts and Diſburſements that relate to them, during the time that his country ſhall remain under the management of your government.

We cannot entirely abandon the hopes, that upon a more mature reflection on Tippoo's inſatiable ambition, and his perſonal inveteracy to him and his family, on the many inſults and injuries that he has already ſuffered from that Prince, or from his Father, and on the danger to which the Carnatic has long been and is at preſent expoſed from that powerful chief, his Highneſs may at laſt be inclined to lend a more favourable ear to your arguments and perſuaſions; and it would be highly gratifying to us if the indiſpenſable point of putting the collections into the hands of your officers could be carried, without your being obliged to proceed to any act which ſhould bear the leaſt appearance of violence; that if his Highneſs ſhould,

inſtead

inſtead of receiving one fifth part of the net realized revenue, prefer your acquieſcence to his retaining in his own hands a part of the country eſtimated at one fifth of the amount of the groſs revenues of the Carnatic, and would on that condition make a voluntary ſurrender of the remaining four fifths to the management of the Company, during the continuance of the war, and until his preſent arrears ſhall be diſcharged, although we believe that it would not be ſo advantageous as the other mode, for the intereſts either of the Nawob or the Company, yet, if it would tend to render the effect of our inſtructions leſs painful to him, we ſhall be happy to give the meaſure our entire approbation.

His Highneſs cannot lament more than we do, that a neceſſity has ariſen for our adopting the determination, that we have directed you to execute, but you will have it in your power to prove to him by a variety of unanſwerable arguments, that conſiſtent with an honourable diſcharge of our public duty, it was entirely unavoidable.

In your diſcuſſions on this ſubject, our wiſhes, that the failure on his Highneſs's part, in the performance of his treaty with the Company, may be made perfectly and undeniably clear, by the ſtatements and explanations of the accounts; though we deſire that the moſt gentle and moderate language may be made uſe of to himſelf perſonally, at the time that you communicate the preſent inſtructions to him.

In order likewiſe that he may ſee, in the moſt diſtinct point of view, that the preſſing exigencies of public affairs, which have driven us to the neceſſity of requiring a painful ſacrifice from him, have originated only from cauſes in which he is at leaſt equally concerned with ourſelves, we particularly direct, that you will be at pains to bring to his notice and recollection, that the preſent conteſt has no ſort of concern with European politics, and has

not in the ſmalleſt degree been occaſioned by diſputes or altercations between us and any other European power; that, from an averſion to war, we have diſſembled our ſenſe of Tippoo's failure in the performance of ſeveral ſtipulations of the laſt Treaty of Peace, as well as many inſults and injuries that he has offered to us in the courſe of the laſt three or four years; and that we ſhould have deſervedly incurred the contempt of all mankind, if, inattentive to the dictates of honour, and the evident principles of political ſelf-defence, we had tamely allowed an arrogant and inveterate enemy to ſet the laws of the moſt ſacred treaties at defiance, and aggrandize and prepare himſelf to act in a ſhort time, with more efficacy againſt ourſelves, by the deſtruction of a neighbour and faithful Ally, whom we were bound by the moſt ſolemn engagements to protect and defend, without making a manly effort at the preſent junction to curb his inſolence, and to exact ſignal reparation for the many injuries that we and our Allies have ſuſtained from him.

As an additional means of encouraging the Nawob to ſubmit to ſome temporary inconveniences, and of reconciling him to the arrangements that have been directed, you will alſo ſtate to him the ſatisfactory grounds on which he may found reaſonable expectations, that ſhould our arms, and thoſe of our Allies, be completely ſucceſsful in the preſent war, his Highneſs's Family and ſubjects might then look forward to the proſpect of engaging the bleſſings of Peace for a long ſeries of years to come,

The Rajah of Tanjore having alſo failed in the moſt flagrant manner, in the performance of his engagements to the Nawob and the Company, the balance now due, and the punctuality of future payments muſt be ſecured to the Company, by your taking poſſeſſion of the management of his Country and Revenues, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame reaſons, as thoſe which have obliged us to authoriſe you to poſſeſs yourſelves of the management of the territories of the Nawob; and though the Rajah's claim upon us for delicacy and indulgence is in no reſpect equal to his Highneſs's we direct that, in carrying our inſtructions into execution, you ſhall take the greateſt

greateſt care to treat him and his family with every poſſible degree of decency, moderation, and juſtice.

We cannot conclude this diſagreeable ſubject without again recommending in the moſt earneſt manner, that your own behaviour to the Nawob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, may be uniformly calculated to ſoften the effect of meaſures which in themſelves will at firſt be unpalatable, and that you may be particularly careful to make a ſelection of Company's ſervants for carrying them into execution, who from their known characters for honour, integrity, and mildneſs of manner, may afford you good grounds to believe that they are ſufficiently qualified to fulfil our inſtructions and expectations.

We have the honour to be, &c.

No. 11.

A Treaty of Commerce between Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Britanic Majeſty's moſt Honorable Privy Council; Lieutenant General of His Majeſty's forces; Governor General and Commander in Chief of all the poſſeſſions and forces of his Britanic Majeſty, and of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies &c. &c. &c. on the part of the ſaid Honorable United Company and His Excellency the Vizier ul Momalic Hindoſtan, Aſſuf Jah Nawob, Aſſuf ud Dowlah Yeheha Khan Behauder, Huzzubber Jung.

THE Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. and His Excellency the Nawob Vizier, Bahaudar, &c. &c. having received various repreſentations from the Merchants trading between the Company's dominions and the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, ſetting forth the loſſes and inconveniencies which they ſuffer, as well

well from the heavy duties collected on their merchandize, as from the mode of levying the ſame, His Lordſhip, on the part of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and his Excellency the Nawob Vizier, &c. with a view to remove the evils complained of and to promote the welfare of their reſpective ſtates, have agreed upon the following Articles, which ſhall be binding on themſelves, their heirs, and ſucceſſors.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting parties ſhall not claim any exemption from duties, either for themſelves, their ſubjects or dependants, or any other perſon or perſons, of whatever country or nation.

ARTICLE II.

His Excellency the Nawob Vizier, &c. agrees to grant Rowannahs or Cuſtom-Houſe paſſes, under the Seals and Signatures of his Officers for all Goods exported from his dominions to the dominions of the Company, ſpecifying the quantity of the Goods, and the valuation on which his own export duties ſhall have been levied. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis in like manner engages that ſimilar Rowannahs or Cuſtom-Houſe paſſes, ſhall be granted for all Goods, exported from the Company's dominions (comprehending the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Oriſſa, and the diſtrict of Benares) to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, ſpecifying the quantity of the Goods and the valuation on which the duties ſhall have been levied in the dominions of the Company.

ARTICLE III.

His Excellency the Vizier, &c. agrees to levy the duties on all Goods imported into his territories from the Company's dominions, upon the valuation ſpecified in the Company's Rowannah. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis,

Cornwallis, &c. agrees to levy the duties on all Goods imported from His Excellency's dominions into the diſtrict of Benares or the Company's Provinces, on the valuation ſpecified in the Rowannah of His Excellency the Nawob Vizier.

ARTICLE IV.

Goods exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, if by the River Ganges, ſhall pay the duties at Lutchagyr, or at Foolpore; if by the River Goomty, at Ghura Mobarickpore; if by the River Gogra, at Doohry Gaut; if by land at Keeway, Maidnee Gunge, Chaundahpertaubpore Mow or Mahraj Gunge; and if the way of Sircar Gooruckpore, at the gaut of the River Gunduck, or at Gooruckpore, Mujholee, or Chollooparah. The Merchant or Perſon in charge of the Goods, upon paying the duties, herein aftermentioned at either of the above ſtations, ſhall receive a Rowannah from the Collector of the duties under his public Seal, which ſhall exempt the Goods from all further demands or moleſtations whatever, in their progreſs through the dominions of His Excellency. The duties on Goods exported from the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier to the dominions of the Company whether by land or water, ſhall be levied at the eſtabliſhed ſtations in the diſtrict of Benares, and the province of Behar, and Rowannahs granted as above ſpecified.

The contracting parties reſerve to themſelves the power of changing the ſituation of the ſtations for levying the duties as they may deem expedient, upon giving public notification to each other of the new ſtation fixed upon.

ARTICLE V.

Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, Lead, manufactures of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold or Silver, Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods; and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the dominions of the Company to the dominions of the Vizier, ſhall pay an import duty

duty of Two and a half per Cent. to His Excellency, on the price ſpecified in the Rowannah taken out in the Company's dominions.

ARTICLE VI.

Salt exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, ſhall pay an import duty of Five per cent. to his Excellency, on the valuation ſpecified in the Rowannah granted at any of the ſtations in the Company's dominions.

ARTICLE VII.

Cotton coming from Jahlone, Hydernuggur, Omraowty, Naugpore, or any of the countries of the Decan, and paſſing through the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, to the dominions of the Company, ſhall pay a duty of Five per cent. to his Excellency, on the fixed valuation of ſix rupees per Maund of Ninety-ſix Sicca Weight to the Seer; Rowannahs for covering the ſame through his Excellency's dominions, ſhall be granted at the ſtation, where the duties are levied. The ſame cotton, when it arrives in the province of Benares, ſhall pay a duty of Two and a half per cent. and Two and a half per cent. more on entering the Soubah of Bahar, upon the valuation above ſpecified; or, ſhould it not paſs through the juriſdiction of Benares, it ſhall pay Five per cent. upon being imported into the Company's provinces.

ARTICLE VIII.

Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, to the Company's dominions, ſhall pay a duty of no more than Two and a half per cent. on the price ſpecified in his Excellency's Rowannah. The ſaid duties ſhall be collected at the eſtabliſhed ſtations in Benares, ſhould the goods paſs through that diſtrict, and upon their arrival in the Company's provinces, the

the Collectors of the Cuſtoms ſhall grant a Rowannah duty, free to cover ſuch Goods to any part of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. Should the ſaid Goods enter the Company's provinces, without paſſing through the diſtricts of Benares, the above duty of Two and a half per cent. ſhall be levied at the firſt ſtation in the Company's provinces.

ARTICLE IX.

All Goods not ſpecified in the foregoing articles, exported from the reſpective dominions of the contracting parties, ſhall be ſubject to a duty of Five per cent. on the valuation inſerted in the Rowannah of the country, from where they were originally exported. If the Goods ſhall havebeen exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, his Excellency will collect the duty aforeſaid, at one of the ſtations mentioned in the third article: if from the territories of his Excellency to the dominions of the Company Two and a half per cent. ſhall be levied at the firſt eſtabliſhed ſtation in the diſtrict of Benares, and Two and a half per cent. at the firſt authoriſed ſtation in the province of Bahar, or ſhould the ſaid goods enter the Company's provinces without paſſing through the Juriſdiction of Benares, the whole duty of Five per cent. ſhall be collected at the firſt authoriſed ſtation in the province of Bahar.

ARTICLE X.

Goods exported from the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, or from the diſtrict of Benares to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, after having paid the import duties to His Excellency according to the rates, and in the mode preſcribed in the foregoing articles, if ſold in the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, ſhall be ſubject to the eſtabliſhed local duties of the market or gunge in which they are diſpoſed of, provided, nevertheleſs, that if the ſaid Goods ſhall be ſold for the purpoſe of being exported beyond the confines of his Excellency's dominions, and not for the conſumption of the ſame, no

local Gunge or Market duty, or any other duty whatſoever ſhall be levied on account of ſuch ſale or purchaſe; but the import Rowannah of the ſeller ſhall be indorſed by the Collector, or head officer in charge of ſuch Gunge, and delivered over to the purchaſer, who ſhall tranſport the Goods through the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, without further moleſtation; if ſuch purchaſer, however, ſhould afterwards diſpoſe of the ſaid Goods for conſumption in any Market or Gunge in his Excellency's territories, they ſhall be ſubject to the eſtabliſhed duties of the ſame. In like manner, Goods exported from the dominions of his Excellency to the dominions of the Company, after having paid the import duty in the latter according to the rates, and in the mode preſcribed in the foregoing articles, if ſold in any Gunge or Market, ſhall be ſubject to the local Gunge or Market duties under the preceding limitations.

The Gunge duties to be thus levied, are not to exceed the ancient eſtabliſhed rates, to which no addition ſhall be made without the mutual conſent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XI.

If any Renter, Zemindar, Collector of the Revenues, Jaghiredar, or Holder of Rent-free Lands, ſhall levy any duties or exactions on Goods paſſing through the dominions of the contracting parties, and on which the regular duties ſhall have been paid, and Rowannahs taken out as preſcribed in the foregoing articles, for the firſt offence, he ſhall be fined twenty rupees for every rupee ſo exacted; for the ſecond offence, forty rupees; and for the third offence, if a Renter or Collector of the Revenues, he ſhall be fined one hundred rupees for every rupee ſo exacted, and be diſmiſſed from his farm or employment; if a Zemindar, Jaghiredar, or Rent-free Land-holder, he ſhall forfeit his lands. Any Officer of the Cuſtoms exacting more than he is authorized, ſhall for the firſt offence, be fined ten times the amount ſo exacted,

ed, and be diſmiſſed from his employment. The party injured ſhall be indemnified out of the fines for the ſum ſo exacted, and it ſhall be left to the diſcretion of the contracting powers to grant ſuch further portion of the ſaid fines, as they may deem adequate to the trouble and loſs of the party ſo injured.

ARTICLE XII.

In order to diſcourage every attempt to evade the payment of the import duties, merchants endeavouring to paſs the ſtation at which they are to pay the ſame without having previouſly taken out a Rowannah, ſhall be ſubject to double duties; and the contracting parties agree to iſſue orders in their reſpective territories, requiring all perſons to pay the duties and take out Rowannahs for their Goods as directed in the foregoing articles, before they approach an authorized ſtation.

This article not to extend to the local duties in the markets or gunges, which are to be collected in the mode and under the limitations preſcribed in the tenth article upon the goods entering the ſame.

ARTICLE XIII.

The contracting parties reſerve to themſelves the right of levying whatever duties they may think proper, on all Goods produced and conſumed within their reſpective dominions, and alſo on their own exports, and on all imports from other countries not under the dominion of the Company or the Nawob Vizier, the article of Decan, &c. cotton going to the Company's dominions excepted, on which his Excellency is to levy the duties as ſpecified in the ſeventh article.

ARTICLE XIV.

If any diſputes ſhall ariſe between the merchants of the reſpective ſtates,

it ſhall be decided by the laws of that ſtate in which the defendant may reſide, if the defendant be a reſident in the Company's dominions, the plaintiff ſhall be allowed the previlege of ſtating his caſe through the vakeel or agent of the Vizier to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, who may refer it for deciſion to the provincial court of juſtice within the juriſdiction of which the cauſe of action may have ariſen, or the defendant may reſide; in like manner, if the defender be a reſident in the Vizier's dominions, the plaintiff ſhall be entitled to repreſent his caſe through the Engliſh miniſter, to his Excellency the Vizier, who may refer it for deciſion to ſuch of his officers as he may think proper; it is further agreed, that ſhould the Collectors of the Cuſtoms, Zemindars, or other ſubjects of either ſtate act in any reſpect towards the merchants and traders contrary to the true intent and meaning of this treaty, the party injured ſhall be entitled to ſuch redreſs in the mode above preſcribed.

ARTICLE XV.

This treaty not to extend to the province of Rohilchund or Kuttair, in which his Excellency reſerves to himſelf the right of collecting the duties according to the ancient eſtabliſhed rates, or of encreaſing or diminiſhing the ſame as he may deem expedient.

ARTICLE XVI.

His Excellency the Vizier having obtained the conſent of the Nawob of Furruckabad to include his territories in this Treaty, and agreed to make him a compenſation for any loſſes he may ſuſtain in his Revenues, in conſequence of having relinquiſhed his claim to the collection of ſeparate duties on the Decan &c. Cotton paſſing through his territories to the dominions of the Company, and on the exports from the Company's dominions, the territories of the ſaid Nawob are included accordingly, and as far as concerns the operations of this Treaty, are to be conſidered in every reſpect upon the ſame footing as a Province of the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier.

ARTICLE XVII.

ARTICLE XVII.

This Treaty to be in force from the Firſt of September next, correſponding with the Twenty-ninth of Zehige, One thouſand Two hundred and Two Higeree, or ſooner, if it can be ratified and exchanged before that period.

Ratified at Fort William, 25th July, 1788.

A TRUE COPY,
E. HAY, *Secretary to the Government.*

A TRUE COPY,
G. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

A TRUE TRANSLATE,
G. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

No. 12.

Treaty and Agreement concluded between the Honorable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Preſident and Governor of Fort St. George, on behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies: and his Excellency Ameer Sing, Rajah of Tanjore.

THE Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company having taken into their ſerious conſideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the bleſſings of peace, now happily re-eſtabliſhed on the Coaſt of Coromandel in the Carnatic: and the country of Tanjore, and conſidering the preſent hour beſt ſuited for ſettling and arranging, by a juſt and equitable Treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic, the Tanjore Country and the Northern Circars, on a ſolid and laſting foundation, have

have communicated theſe their ſentiments to his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, who being fully impreſſed with the propriety and wiſdom of ſuch an arrangement, hath for Himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, adjuſted and concluded a ſolid and permanent Treaty with the Honorable Eaſt India Company, upon, the principles and conditions herein after-mentioned: in conſequence whereof it is ſtipulated and agreed, that due proviſion ſhall be made for the military peace eſtabliſhment, and alſo, that for diſcharging the expence of war, in the event of war breaking out in the Tanjore Country, or in the Carnatic, or any part of the Coaſt of Coromandel, certain contributions, or proportions of the Revenues of the contracting parties, ſhall be united into one common ſtock, to be applied for their mutual ſecurity and defence: and as it is neceſſary that the application of the ſaid contributions, both for peace and war, ſhould be repoſed in the United Company, or their repreſentatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of ſtores and proviſions, with full power to occupy or diſmantle ſuch forts as by them ſhall be deemed neceſſary for the general ſecurity: the ſaid contracting parties do hereby ſolemnly engage and agree, for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to and with each other in the manner following: that is to ſay:

ARTICLE I.

The friends and enemies of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, and of the Engliſh United Eaſt India Company, ſhall be conſidered as the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE II.

His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore will contribute towards the military peace eſtabliſhment, and ſhall pay into the Treaſury of the ſaid United Company the annual ſum of four Lacks of Star Pagodas, to commence 12th July, in the year of Chriſt 1787, correſponding to the 30th Aunee of the Malabar month of the Palavunge year, and to the Phuſhly 1197, divided into Kiſts, payable at the following periods. November,

November,	-	20,000
December,	-	50,000
January,	-	50,000
February,	-	90,000
March,	-	90,000
April.	-	1,00,000
	Star Pagodas	4,00,000

ARTICLE III.

The annual contribution of four Lacks of Pagodas to be paid by His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore towards the army peace eſtabliſhment is proportioned to the groſs revenues of his country, eſtimated at Ten Lacks of Pagodas, and it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that whenever the annual groſs revenue of the Country ſhall riſe above Ten Lacks of Pagodas, the annual contribution of His Excellency, in time of peace, ſhall likewiſe be encreaſed, according to the ſame ſcale and ſtandard.

ARTICLE IV.

In caſe of failure in the punctual payment of the four Lacks of Pagodas already mentioned, to the extent of fifty thouſand Pagodas, for the period of one month after the ſum ſhall become due, His Excellency the Rajah agrees that the Company ſhall have power to enter upon any of the diſtricts in the Tanjore country, that ſhall appear to them neceſſary to diſcharge the amount of the ſum in arrear: and that the Company ſhall have power to appoint Superintendants or Receivers, to collect and receive from the Rajah's Renters, Managers, and Aumildars, all the Rents Revenues, Duties and Cuſtoms of the ſaid Diſtricts; and theſe Superintendants and Receivers ſhall exerciſe all neceſſary authority for collecting ſuch Rents, Revenues, Duties and Cuſtoms of the ſaid Diſtricts, giving regular receipts for all the monies which

may

may be received by the ſaid Superintendants, who ſhall have full power to inſpect and examine all Cutcherry Receipts and Accounts of the Lands and Diſtricts aforeſaid; as well as to aſcertain the ſtate of all other Revenues which ſhall be collected annually within the ſaid diſtricts: and when the full Amount of the Arrears due ſhall have been paid to the Company, the Superintendant or receiver ſhall be immediately recalled.

ARTICLE V.

At the appointment of the Superintendant or receivers, His Excellency the Rajah will furniſh the Company with the obligations of the Aumildars, Renters or Farmers of each Diſtrict: and if they do not pay the money punctually to the Superintendants or receivers, agreeable thereto, His Excellency the Rajah at the requeſt of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, ſhall and will immediateiy diſmiſs the ſaid Aumildars, Renters or Farmers and appoint ſuch others in their ſtead as the Preſident in Council of Fort *St.* George ſhall recommend, after taking from them the uſual Obligations, which ſhall be delivered to the Company by His Excellency.

ARTICLE VI.

That the exerciſe of power over the ſaid diſtrict, and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the 4th and 5th articles, in caſe of failure in the payment of any of the Kiſts, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to deprive his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, or his ſucceſſors, of the civil government thereof, or the honor and dignity of his family; but the ſame ſhall be preſerved to him and them inviolate, ſaving and excepting the powers in the articles No. IV. and V. expreſſed and mentioned.

ARTICLE VII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, in Tanjore,

or

or on the Coaſt of Coromandel, the ſaid United Company ſhall charge themſelves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and during the continuance of ſuch war ſhall apply four-fifths of their whole revenues in the Carnatic and the northern Circars annually, toward the military expences of the war.

ARTICLE VIII.

That in the like event his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore ſhall pay into the treaſury of the ſaid United Company four-fifths of his revenues to the general expences of ſuch war, to be applied in ſuch manner as the ſaid United Company, or their repreſentatives, ſhall find neceſſary for their common ſafety and intereſts, as alſo for the intereſt of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and it is moreover agreed, that his Excellency's proportion of the debt and expences incurred by the war, ſhall henceforth be ſettled at one-fifth part of the whole amount thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

For the more effectual ſecurity of the payment of four-fifths of the revenues of his Excellency annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the Company of any ſecretion or diverſion of the ſaid revenues from the purpoſe aforeſaid, the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Company, ſhall have full power and authority during ſuch war, to appoint one or more inſpectors or accomptants, to inſpect and examine all country and Cutcherry accounts and receipts of all the countries and diſtricts of his Excellency, as well as all other revenues, duties or cuſtoms, collected by or for the uſe of his Excellency; and in caſe the ſaid four-fifths of the revenues, or any part thereof, are diverted from the diſcharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts and expences incurred thereby, the ſaid United Com-

pany ſhall have full power to appoint ſuperintendants and receivers over the ſaid countries and diſtricts of the Rajah, in the manner ſpecified in the 4th article of this treaty, with the ſame authority and under the like reſtrictions and conditions therein expreſſed in caſe of failure.

ARTICLE X.

That the ſaid annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, ſhall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the diſcharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or ariſe during the courſe of the war, until his proportion of one-fifth part of the whole expence is paid off and diſcharged.

ARTICLE XI.

It is expreſsly underſtood and declared, that ſo ſoon as the expences incurred by the war, are paid off and diſcharged, the ſuperintendants and receivers ſhall be immediately recalled.

ARTICLE XII.

That, during the application of the ſaid proportion of four-fifths of the ſaid groſs revenues to the diſcharge of the debts and expences incurred in time of war, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of this treaty ſhall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but ſhall recommence and regain their full force and validity, from and immediately after all the debts and expences of ſuch war have been fully and proportionably paid off and diſcharged.

ARTICLE XIII.

In caſe his Excellency ſhall at any time have occaſion for any number of troops for the ſecurity and collection of his revenues, the ſupport of his authority

authority, or the good order and government of his country, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will furniſh a ſufficient number of troops for that purpoſe, on a public repreſentation being made by his Excellency to the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, of the neceſſity of employing ſuch force, and the objects to be obtained thereby; in caſe of the march of ſuch troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements ſhall be annually diſcharged by his Excellency at the end of each year.

ARTICLE XIV.

The late Rajah of Tanjore having been at the time of his death indebted to his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic for arrears of Peiſhcuſh ſince the year 1776, which, at the commencement of the Phuſly 1197, or 12th July 1787, will amount to the ſum of twelve Lacks, fifty-ſeven thouſand, one hundred and forty-two Pagodas; and having alſo been indebted to Britiſh ſubjects whoſe names are ſet forth in a ſchedule, hereunto annexed, for various ſums of money lent by them, and for the uſe of the Rajah, which, with intereſt, are computed to amount to about the ſum of four Lacks of Pagodas, it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that for the liquidation of the ſaid arrears of Peiſhcuſh, his Excellency ſhall appropriate annually the ſum of

Pagodas, - - -	1,05,773
To his annual Peiſhcuſh to the Nawob the ſum of	1,14,227
And to his excellency's private creditors the annual ſum of	80,000
In all three lacks of Pagodas, - -	3,00,000

Payable in Kiſts as follows:

In November,	10,000
December,	10,000
January,	10,000
February,	10,000
March,	10,000
May,	60,000
June,	60,000
July,	50,000
Auguſt,	40,000
September,	40,000
	3,00,000 Star Pagodas,

ARTICLE XV.

The private Debts of his Excellency not being as yet accurately aſcertained, it is hereby agreed, that the debts due to Britiſh ſubjects ſhall be forthwith examined, adjuſted, and ſettled, for which purpoſe the creditors ſhall be called upon to deliver their demands to the Preſident in Council of Madras, ſtated with ſimple intereſt at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the twelfth day of July 1787, which accounts will be examined by agents to be appointed on the part of the Rajah, and by the Governor in Council on behalf of the crediors, after which they will be laid before his Excellency, and on receiving his final approbation they ſhall be claſſed amongſt the reſt of his private creditors, and become entitled to a ſhare or rateable proportion of the ſaid ſum of eighty thouſand pagodas, agreeable to ſuch equitable arrangement as may be formed by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of the Rajah and the creditors; and it is agreed, that ſo ſoon as the debts and intereſt due from the Rajah to Britiſh ſubjects are paid off and diſcharged, the annual payment of 80,000 pagodas, agreed to be made by the

the Rajah for the benefit of the creditors, ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe and determine.

ARTICLE XVI.

And whereas his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic has by a ſolemn deed aſſigned over to the United Eaſt India Company the arrears of Peiſhcuſh already due, and the annual peiſhcuſh which ſhall henceforth become due to his Highneſs in part payment of his debt to the Company, his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, willing to manifeſt his regard to the Company, and upright intentions towards the Nawob of the Carnatic, does hereby chearfully agree to pay into the hands of the India Company, for the account of the Nawob of the Carnatic, the whole annual appropriations to his Highneſs ſpecified in the 14th article, upon the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George indemnifying his Excellency for the amount of all ſuch monies as they ſhall receive on that account. In like manner the Company ſhall be accountable to his Excellency, on account of the money received in behalf of his creditors.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Fort St. George, inveſted with full powers on behalf of the India Company, has ſubſcribed and ſealed two inſtruments, of the ſame tenor and date, at Tanjore, on the 10th day of April, in the year of Chriſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.

And his Excellency Maha Rajah, Ameer Sing, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, has alſo ſubſcribed and ſealed the ſame inſtruments at Tanjore, the twentieth of the month Jemadul Aukeer, and in the year of the Hejeiree, twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Signed

Signed and ſealed by the Honourable Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor, &c. &c. by his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, in the preſence of

ALEX. M'LEOD, *Reſident.*

(Signed) JOHN STEWART, *Col. Commanding.*

By order of the Honourable the Governor.

(Signed) A. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, *Sec.*

A True Copy,

(Signed) W. C. JACKSON. *Dep. Sec.*

Schedule of Private Debts referred to in the 14th Article.

Mr. Alexander Brodie, - - - -	S. Pags.	99,254
Mr. Duncan Baine, - - - -		30,000
Sir George Ramſay, - - - -		20,000
Colonel McClellan, - - - -		72,000
Major or Captain Burrows, - - - -		26,100
Mr. White, - - 5,706		
received 1,000		
- - -		4,706
Mr. Swartz for money ſubſcribed by Gentlemen for the benefit of Orphans, - -		1,000
	Star Pagodas	2,53,060

The above Debts bear intereſt at 12 per Cent. per annum, and there is now between, four and five years Intereſt due upon them.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

A True Copy,

W. C. JACKSON, *Dep. Sec.*

No. 13.

No. 13.

Minute of the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 5th November, 1790, ſignifying his intention to proceed to the Coaſt, in order to take upon himſelf the conduct of the War.

I KNOW that the other Members of the Board participate in my anxiety concerning the preſent ſtate of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, and are equally apprehenſive that the late occurrences in the country of Coimbatore, may be attended with ſeveral diſadvantageous conſequences to the public intereſt.

The general ſucceſs of the operations of the Southern Army ſince the commencement of Hoſtilities, and particularly the ſpeedy reduction of the important Fortreſs of Dindegul and Palagatcherry, and the gallant behaviour of the detachment under the command of Colonel Floyd, have undoubtedly occaſioned great detriment to the enemy, and in the opinion of all who are candid, and know the truth, have done ſingular honour to the Britiſh arms. It cannot, however, be denied, that the retreat of Colonel Floyd's corps, and the loſs of the artillery which he was obliged to abandon, have furniſhed the enemy with plauſible means of impoſing upon his own ſubjects, and upon our allies, by laying claim to a victory; and the real interruption that has been given to the Collection of Proviſions, and the loſs of Magazines that has been ſuſtained by Tippoo's irruption upon that occaſion, will, I am much afraid, be attended with the bad effects of preventing our army from entering the Myſore country before the commencement of the Carnatic rains, and conſequently of reducing it to a ſtate of entire inactivity till the month of January next.

I have

I have the higheſt opinion of General Medows's zeal for the Public good, as well as of his profeſſional abilities; and I am perfectly convinced, that no exertion would be wanting on his part in expediting every arrangement which may be neceſſary to continue without interruption, or to reſume without delay, the execution of our plan of offenſive operation, which can alone produce an Honourable Termination of the War. But if unfortunately our Armies in the Carnatic, ſhould not be able to act before the beginning of January next, we ſhould not only be under great difficulties to account for the delay to the ſatisfaction of our Allies, but we ſhould alſo have the moſt ſerious grounds for apprehenſion that Tippoo would avail himſelf of that opportunity to turn his whole force againſt the Marattas and the Nizam, and endeavour either to weaken their power, or to intimidate them into a negociation for a ſeperate Peace.

Under theſe circumſtances it has appeared to me, that excluſive of every meaſure that may be adopted for promoting our offenſive operations againſt the Myſore Country in the beginning of January, it may be of great conſequence to the Public Intereſt, that ſome immediate ſteps ſhould be taken which may tend to animate and encourage our Allies to perſevere with firmneſs in the favourable diſpoſition which they have lately ſhewn to perform their engagements; and although I am not vain enough to ſuppoſe that the military operations would be conducted more ably, or with more ſucceſs by myſelf than by General Medows, yet from the ſtation which I hold in this country, and from the friendly intercourſe which I have hitherto had the good fortune to maintain, both with the Nizam and the Peiſhwah, I conceive it to be poſſible that my preſence in the ſcene of action would be conſidered by our allies as a pledge of our ſincerity, and of our confident hopes of ſucceſs againſt the common enemy, and by that means operate as an encouragement to them to continue their exertions, and abide by their ſtipulations.

No.

I am aware that ſome inconvenience may ariſe by my abſence from the ſeat of Government, and that the exiſting laws do not deſcribe the powers which ought in ſuch a caſe to be delegated by the Supreme Board to the Governor General. But notwithſtanding theſe objections, I am ſo fully impreſſed with the belief, that the public intereſt will be on this occaſion beſt promoted by my undertaking the direction of the war in perſon, that I have reſolved, with the approbation of the Board, to proceed to Madras in the beginning of the next month; and ſhould the Board coincide in opinion with me on the propriety and utility of this meaſure, I need hardly ſuggeſt that it will become neceſſary to inveſt me with ſuch powers as may be thought ſuitable to my ſtation of Governor General, and which may appear to be calculated to enable me to apply the whole force of the Company with energy for the proſecution of the war, or to avail myſelf with promptitude and effect of any favourable opportunity that may offer for negociating and obtaining an honourable and advantageous peace.

Enjoying, as I do, the high ſatisfaction of living on terms of cordiality and friendſhip, both public and private, with my colleagues in office, and well acquainted as I am with their earneſt deſires to ſupport my endeavours for promoting the public proſperity; I could not entertain a doubt, even if I had not formerly on a ſimilar occaſion been flattered with the moſt liberal declarations of their confidence, that the meaſures for the internal government of Bengal which I have hitherto purſued, and in the ſucceſs of which my ſhare of reſponſibilty is ſo great, will during my abſence be uniformly ſupported, and punctually executed.

The completion of the ſettlement of the Revenues upon the principles which have been already adopted, an adherence to all Regulations that have been eſtabliſhed, and a ſtrict regard to œconomy in all branches of the

public expenditure, are amongſt the principal objects which, I truſt, will command the attention of the Members of the Board, and from my knowledge of their diſpoſition, I have the moſt implicit reliance on their communicating with me upon all points of internal buſineſs in the manner that will beſt tend to promote the public good, and to preſerve my authority in this government.

The Members of the Council may on the other hand be aſſured, that I ſhall correſpond and communicate my ſentiments to them with as much punctuality and expedition as the nature of the ſervice on which I am going will allow, and that I ſhall not only give an accurate detail of any material tranſactions and occurrences that may happen, but alſo endeavour to render a ſatisfactory account of every part of my public conduct. I ſhall likewiſe on all occaſions receive their advices and ſuggeſtions with all the attention and deference which is due to private friends, and to the acting Members of the Supreme Government.

A true Copy,

J. FOMBELLE, Sub. Sec.

No. 13. Art. B.

Minute of Meſſrs. Speke and Cowper, two of the Members of the Council of Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 6th November 1790, *approving of Lord Cornwallis intention of proceeding to the Coaſt.*

THE Governor General has fully expreſſed, in his minute of the 5th inſtant, the ſentiments we entertain on the preſent ſtate of the war with Tippoo Sultaun. His Lordſhip's ſummary of the late occurrences in the

the Coimbatore country, and his reflections upon them, appear to us to eſtabliſh upon clear and convincing arguments the urgent expediency of his reſolution to proceed to Madras, and to take upon himſelf in perſon the direction of the war; nor have we any doubt that the public, at large will equally with us feel it to be a meaſure peculiarly called for at the preſent criſis.

Among theſe arguments there is one adduced by the Governor General of particular weight, and that we therefore think it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh from the reſt.—It is that "his preſence in the ſcene of action would be "conſidered by our allies as a pledge of ſincerity, and of our confident "hopes of ſucceſs againſt the common enemy, and by that means operate as "an encouragement to them to continue their exertions, and abide by their ſtipulations." The full force of this argument will be felt by thoſe who have had opportunities of experiencing the diſpoſitions, and becoming acquainted with the political views and conduct of the native powers, and who are therefore capable of appreciating the effect of the Governor General's preſence, uniting in his perſon on the ſcene of action the whole authority we poſſeſs in the eaſt.

With reſpect to the inconveniences that the Governor General is aware may be occaſioned by his abſence from the ſeat of Government, we are inclined to hope that they will not be many, as it is our firm determination that his authority ſhall in every poſſible caſe, be as effectual during his abſence, as it would be while he was preſent; nor is this determination created by the high ſatisfaction we feel in the knowledge of his favorable ſentiments of us as Members of Council, or by our wiſh to indicate how much we are gratified as individuals by the cordiality of the declarations with which he honours us. Excluſive of theſe perſonal incitements, we are ſincerely

cerely and deliberately of opinion, that the intereſts of the Public require the entire preſervation of his authority. In proportion as this can be made manifeſt, the idea of a change of Government will vaniſh, and we ſhall eaſily attain the very important object of giving confidence to the natives of Bengal as well as to our more political connections, the Vizier, and Madajee Scindia, in the permanence of the meaſures and principles at preſent eſtabliſhed. We cannot therefore too ſtrongly inculcate by overt acts, that the power of the Governor General will be in no reſpect diminiſhed by his departure. It ſhould be generally known, that in every practicable caſe his opinion will be previouſly aſked, and in particular in that of appointments to offices.

We obſerve with the Governor General, in explicitneſs of the exiſting laws in deſcribing what powers may be delegated to him by the Supreme Board during his abſence from the ſeat of Government, but we cannot feel any apprehenſion on this ſubject. The public good, which requires the meaſures, juſtifies the means, and we therefore declare, that we ſhall with great readineſs and pleaſure unite in inveſting his Lordſhip with whatever powers his judgment ſhall ſuggeſt to him as requiſite on this occaſion—Such as to uſe his own words (both in this and his former Minute of the 5th February laſt) may be neceſſary to enable him to take a temporary charge of the Civil and Military Affairs at the Preſidency of Fort St. George and that may "be thought ſuitable to his Station of Governor General or which "may appear calculated to enable him to apply the whole force of the "Company with energy for the proſecution of the war, or to avail himſelf with promptitude and effect of any favorable opportunity that may "offer for negociating and obtaining an honorable and advantageous "peace.

The

The Governor General's Aſſurances of as frequent a communication with us as circumſtances may admit are highly pleaſing. The Public Intereſts and his perſonal proſperity are ſo intimately united, that our anxieties for them will be equal.

Should any thing occur to us likely to contribute in the ſmalleſt degree to theſe great objects, we ſhall unreſervedly communicate it.

(Signed) PETER SPEKE.
W. COWPER.

A true Copy,
6th November, 1790. J. FOMBELLE, *Sub-Sec.*

No. 13. Art. C.

Copy of the powers delegated by the Board to the Governor General on his proceeding to the Coaſt.

WHEREAS it has been reſolved, that the Governor General ſhall proceed to Madras for the purpoſe of directing in perſon the operations of the War againſt Tippoo Sultaun, and for the purpoſes expreſſed in his minute of the 5th of November, and whereas for the ſaid purpoſes, as well as for others which may occur, and which may require the immediate preſence of the Governor General, it is eſſentially neceſſary that he ſhould be inveſted with ſuch full and entire powers as are ſuitable to his ſtation, and may enable him to apply the whole force of the Company with energy for the proſecution of the war, or to avail himſelf with promptitude and effect of any favourable opportunity that may offer for negociating and obtaining an advanta-

gou:

geous and honourable peace, and alſo to provide for, or act upon any exigencies which may ariſe and require his directions, interference, or controul, whether with reſpect to our allies, or the other native powers of Hindoſtan, or to the ſeveral preſidencies of Madras and Bombay, ſo that the orders of the Governor General iſſued by him during his abſence from this preſidency may have the ſame force and effect as if given by him in Council at Fort William:—It is hereby reſolved, that the Governor General ſhall be, and he is hereby inveſted with the full power and authority of this government in all matters which reſpect the conduct and proſecution of the preſent war with Tippoo Sultaun, or the negociating and concluding peace with him, and alſo with the full power and authority of this government to form ſuch arrangements, and to conclude ſuch ſeveral engagements, or treaties, with any of the chiefs or powers of Hindoſtan, as he ſhall judge expedient and neceſſary, whether for the termination of the preſent war with Tippoo Sultaun, or for the advancement of the intereſts of the Honourable Company, or for the ſtrict and permanent eſtabliſhment and confirmation of the alliances which do at preſent ſubſiſt, or which he ſhall judge it neceſſary to form with the ſaid chiefs and powers reſpectively, and it is hereby declared, that all ſuch acts and orders, and all ſuch engagements and treaties made as aforeſaid ſhall be binding on the Governor General and Council in the ſame manner and as effectually as if they had been paſt and done by the eſpecial and immediate concurrence and actual ſanction of the Governor General in Council aſſembled.

No. 14.

G. O. By Earl Cornwallis, 8th November 1790.

THE 1ſt Regiment of Cavalry is to be immediately augmented to ſix troops, of the preſent ſtrength in the following manner, a draft of men and

and horſes from the 2d Regiment to the number of 140 each is to be ſelected by Captain Frith under the immediate inſpection of the Commanding Officer at Futtyghur, and to be turned over to the 1ſt, and the deficiency is to be ſupplied by new levies and new purchaſe of horſes. The three firſt Jemmadars belonging to the 2d Regiment of Cavalry are to remain with it, and a fair proportion of the promotions which will be required in the ſeveral ranks of commiſſioned and Non-commiſſioned Officers to compleat the 1ſt Regiment, is to be made from the Officers and men of the 2d Regiment. The men and horſes are to go completely equipped in arms and accoutrements, and beſides the Saddles and Bridles for the number of horſes draſted, Capt. Frith is to be allowed to take from the 2d Regiment, as many ſerviceable Saddles, Bridles, and Accoutrements as he may think proper towards equipping the new levies, Lieutenants Gordon and Scott, are removed from the 2d to the 1ſt Regiment of Cavalry. The 1ſt Regt. of Cavalry, is to proceed to the Coaſt and as it is of the utmoſt conſequence to get it round in good order and with the greateſt celerity, the men and horſes are to be conveyed by water to Calcutta and from thence to be tranſported by water to Madras, on veſſels which will be provided for the purpoſe, whatever public Boats there may be at Futtyghur and Cawnpore, are to be employed in conveying the Regt. to Calcutta and the Deputy Quarter-maſter General and Captain Frith will take immediate ſteps for providing as many more Boats as may be neceſſary for the purpoſe, in which the commanding Officers at Futtyghur and Cawnpore are directed to give them every poſſible aſſiſtance. The men are to be aſſured that the greateſt attention will be paid to render their voyage which will not laſt more than ſeven or eight days, as comfortable and convenient as poſſible and that in order to provide themſelves with ſuch neceſſaries as they may ſtand in need of, they will on their arrival in Calcutta, and previous to their embarkation not only receive all the arrears which may be due to them but that a bounty of one month's pay and half batta will be given

en to all the Native Officers and Privates of the Regt. as ſoon as the 1ſt Regt. ſhall have embarked for Calcutta. Capt. Ramſey is to ſet about completing his own Regt. to the preſent ſtrength of three Troops. The ſtation of the 2d Regt. is for the preſent to be at Futtyghur. The charges for the purchaſe of horſes and proviſion of accoutrements are to be made upon honor as preſcribed by the General Orders of the 21ſt of October 1787, and the Paymaſters are directed to advance money on account of this ſervice as well as for the expence of Boats. Lieut. Thomas Wharton of the 6th, and Lieutenant Peter Black of the 1ſt Battalions of Native Infantry are removed from thoſe Corps, and appointed to the 2d Regt. of Cavalry. A body of Sepoys to the number of 1400 being required to accompany the Commander in Chief to the Coaſt where on their arrival they will be incorporated into the Bengal Battalions on ſervice. They are to be collected in the following manner and Lord Cornwallis has the fulleſt confidence in the zeal and alacrity of the Native Troops, to engage in this honorable ſervice. A draft is to be made of 140 privates, (volunteers if they ſhould offer) from each of the ſix Battalions of Sepoys at Barrackpore, the two at Berhampore, and the two at Midnapore, each of the above Battalions is alſo to ſupply one Subadar, one Jemadar, three Havildars, and three Naicks who are to be retained on the ſtrength of their reſpective Corps, and to be returned on command, but the privates are to be ſtruck off from the end of the preſent month and their places to be ſupplied by recruits. The whole of the drafs are to be aſſembled at Barrackpore by the 10th of December, for which place thoſe at Berhampore and Midnapore are to proceed under charge of a Subaltern Officer, from each ſtation on the 1ſt of that month. They are to bring with them their arms and accoutrements, but not new cloathing for the Year 1789.90, which will be provided for them in Calcutta. This detachment of drafts is to be tranſported to Madras by ſea, and the Commander in Chief being deſirous of giving every reaſonable encouragement to the Native Troops, who ſhall go

on

on this ſervice and of obviating every unjuſt apprehenſion on account of the inconvenience of a voyage by ſea, directs that Commanding Officers of Battalions from which drafts are to be made do acquaint their men that previous to their embarkation, they will receive all their arrears, and that a bounty of one months pay and half batta will be given to all the Native Officers and Privates, that the ſeaſon in which they will embark is the moſt favorable for going to Madras, that the duration of the Voyage will probably be leſs than ten days, that ſome perſons whom they may ſelect will be allowed to ſuperintend the laying in their own ſtock of water and proviſions, that the greateſt attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience on board the ſhips on which they will proceed, which will be Indiamen, and that when they come back to theſe provinces, they will be permitted to return to the Battalions from which they were drafted or to remain in thoſe, in which they may have been incorporated as they ſhall prefer, as ſome of the drafts may be deſirous to have part of their pay applied to the ſupport of their families through the means of their friends in the battalions to which they at preſent belong, the Commanding Officers of the Battalions are deſired to take a liſt of theſe men, previous to their being detached ſpecifying the ſum which each individual deſires to be paid to his family, a counterpart of which liſt is to be ſent with the drafts from every battalion to be delivered to the Officer who may be nominated to the charge of the whole, when the drafts ſhall be diſtributed into the Bengal Battalions at Madras, ſeperate liſts of the men ſpecifying oppoſite to the name of each man, the battalion he was drafted from and the ſum he has deſired to be appropriated for the ſubſiſtence of his family, are to be delivered over with them, atteſted copies of theſe liſts are to be ſent by the Commanding Officers of Battalions, into which the men may be drafted to the Auditor-General and to the Military Pay-maſter General who will enter on his account, to the debit of every particular Battalion, the amount of the ſum which is on the above account to be deducted from

each abſtract. The Commanding Officers of the Battalions in Bengal, from which the men may be drafted are to draw the above allowance in a ſeperate abſtract and to diſburſe each man's proportion according to the directions he may have left behind, and all caſualties are to be regularly notified to them by the Commanding Officers of the Battalions into which the men have been incorporated in order that in ſuch caſes they may ceaſe to draw the allowances. If any of the men ſhould prefer that mode of leaving ſupplies of money for the uſe of their families, which was laid down in the Minutes of Council, 3d of March publiſhed in General Orders 20th April 1790, they are to be indulged therein and Commanding Officers of Battalions are directed to give their aſſiſtance accordingly, or ſhould they prefer making remittances to their families by means of drafts, the Paymaſter of the Bengal detachment will be directed to furniſh them on application with bills not only for ſums of money which they may pay into his Treaſury, but for any part of the arrears that may be due to them, which bills may be drawn on any of the Paymaſters of ſtations, on any of the Collectors or on the reſident at Lucknow or reſident at Benares.

No. 15.

Return of the Killed, Wounded *and Miſſing of the Detachment employed againſt* DINDIGUL, *under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel* JAMES STUART, 22*d Auguſt* 1790.

	KILLED.							WOUNDED.							
	Europeans.						Natives.	Europeans			Natives.				
	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Matroſſes.	Privates.	Total.		Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	Havildars.	Laſcars.	Sepoys.	Total.	Grand Total Killed and Wounded.
Artillery,				1		1						1		1	2
His Majeſty's 52d Regiment,		2	1		1	4		1	15	16					20
Detachment 1ſt Battalion of European Infantry,					1	1			3	3					4
7th Battalion of Native Infantry,											1		6	7	7
20th do. do.	1												3	3	4
						1									
Total	1	2	1	1	2	7		1	18	19	1	1	9	11	37

George Davidſon, Enſign, 20th Battalion—Killed.

ART. B.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel* JOHN FLOYD, *at* SATTIMUNGULUM, 1 *September* 1790.

		KILLED.																WOUNDED.																							Wounded and Missing.				M
		Europeans.						Natives.										Europeans.												Natives.												Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.	
		Lieutenant Colonel.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Affistant Surgeons.	Corporals.	Rank and File.	Total.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Fifers.	Lafcars.	Privates.	Total.	HORSES.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Quarter Maffers.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Matroffes.	Privates.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Pucklallies.	Serangs.	First Tendalls.	Lafcars.	Privates.	Total.	HORSES.	Rank and Files.	Total.	Havildars.	Privates.	Total.	Rank and File.	Total.	Subadars.
His Majefty's	19th Regiment Light Dragoons, -						5	6									5																														
	36th Regiment of Foot, - - -		1	1			3	5										2	1	2		1		6		2	8	9											3		4	4			2	2	
Hon. Company's	2d Battalion of Bengal Artillery, -	1				1		2						6		6		1		1	1			2		7	12										13						1	1	
	2d Regiment of Coaft Native Cavalry,				1			1			1				3	3	2										1										3								
	3d, - - - - - -														3	4	8			1							1		1		2					9	2							
	5th, - - - - - -														1	1	7						1				1		1		1					11	1							
	1ft Battalion ditto Infantry, - -								2				3		27	30			1								1	1		6	2	1	1			36	47				1	27	22			
	5th, - - - - - -									1	1	1			14	17															1					14	15							
	16th, - - - - - -									1	1				8	10																					14	16							
	25th, - - - - - -									3	1				47	51													3		3	1					10	23							
	TOTAL,	1	1	1	2	1	37	43	2	5	4	1	1	6	103	122	22	3	1	5	1	1	7	2	2	7	66	98	5	2	5	7	2	1	1	1	11	95	37	2	4	4	1	39	40	3	3	

Names, Rank and Corps of Officers Killed and Wounded.

His Majefty's
- 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons
- 36th Regiment of Foot,

Killed, Surgeons Mate Sutherland,

The Honourable Company.
- 2d Battalion Bengal Artillery,
- 2d Regiment of Coaft Native Cavalry,
  - Do. Captain Hartley and Lieutenant Armftrong,
  - Wounded Captains Wight, and Delancy, Captain Lieutenant Overend.
  - Lieutenants Vallancey and Purefoy.
- 3d
- 5th
- 1ft Battalion of do. Infantry.
  - Killed Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Deare.--Wounded Captain Sampfon Lieutenant Horfborough, and Lieutenant Fireworker Winbolt.

Killed Surgeons Mate Morris.
Wounded Lieutenant Flover.
Do. Cornet and Adjutant Dallas.
Do. Lieutenant Arthur M'Ally.

GENERAL ABSTRAC

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Europeans,	43	98
Natives,	122	137
Horfes,	22	8

ART. C.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Detachment employed againſt Palligatcherry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d September, 1790.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.	
	Serjeants.	Privates.	Enſigns.	Privates.	Killed.	Wounded.
His Majeſty's 52d Regiment,	1		1	3	1	4
Honourable Company's 2d battalion of Native Infantry,				1		1
7th,		1			1	
14th,		1			1	
22d,				3		3
Total,	1	2	1	7	3	8

52d Regiment; Enſign M'Millan, wounded.

ART. D.

Return of Cannon captured from Tippoo Sultaun during the War.

WHERE TAKEN.	DATES.	*Calibre and number of braſs Guns.*												*Calibre and number of iron Guns.*												Tot. Guns.
		32	26	24	20	18	12	9	6	4	3	2 & under.	Tot.	32	26	24	20	18	12	9	6	4	3	2 & under.	Tot.	
Coimbatore,	22d Jul. 90.										1		1									14	3	4	21	22
Dindigul,	22d Aug.										1		1						1	1	8			3	13	14
Paligautcherry,	22d Sept.																			5	3	3	3	45	59	59
Bangalore,	21ſt Mar. 91.			1				2	15	3	17	7	45	5	8	4	7	4	1	4	6	5	3	2	49	94
Purſuit of Tippoo,	28th Apr.							1					1													1
Battle of Seringapatam,	15th May.							5					5													5
Raycottah,	23d July.											1	1						1		5	1	3	2	12	13
Ooliadurgum,																					2	2			4	4
Raymon Ghur,	18th Sept.						1						1							4					4	5
Nundidroog,	18th Nov.															2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1		17	17
Savendgroog,	21ſt Dec.									1	1		2				2			5	4	3	4	3	1	22	24
Ramgurſy,	23d Dec.																			4	4	4	1		13	13
Outerdroog,	24th Dec.																					2			2	2
Storm of Tippoo's Lines and the Iſland,	6&7 Feb. 92.							2	19	5	1	9	36				2		5	2	17	11	6		43	79
TOTAL,				1			1	10	34	9	21	17	93	5	8	8	16	11	16	37	47	37	17	57	259	352

N. B. In Dindigul, not included in the above, a 7 inch mortar, (braſs.)

No. 16.

A Treaty of perpetual Friendſhip and Alliance, made and concluded at Fort St. George, between the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, in conjunction with the Nawob Walajau, Omdet-ul Mulck, Ummeer ul Hind, Serajah Dowla, Aneweruldeen Cawn Behaudur, Monſoor Jung, Sippa Sardar, of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, on the one part, and the Great Nawob, high in ſtation, Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, Nizam Ally Cawn Behaudur, Futty Jung, Sippah Sardar, Souba of the Decan, on the other part, by the honorable Charles Bourchier, Eſq. Preſident and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on behalf of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawob Walajau, Omdet ul Mulck, on behalf of himſelf, as Nawob of the Carnatic, and the Nawob Ruccun ul Dowlah Dewan, inveſted with full powers, on behalf of the ſaid Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as Soubah of the Decan, done on the 23d day of February, in the year 1768, of the Chriſtian æra, and on the 4th of the moon Shevaul, in the year of the Hegira 1181.

THE TREATY.

WHEREAS on the 12th of November, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1766, or on the 9th of the Moon Gemace-duſſuny, in the year of the Hegyra, 1180, a Treaty was concluded at Hydrabad, by and between General John Caillaud, inveſted with full powers, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, &c. on behalf of himſelf, as Soubah of the Decan, with a deſign to eſtabliſh an honourable and laſting friendſhip and alliance, between the two contracting powers; and whereas ſome miſunderſtandings have ſince ariſen, which have perverted the intent of the ſaid Treaty, and kindled the flames of war;

war: now be it known to the whole world, that Nawob Walajau, has entered into another Treaty, of the ſtricteſt friendſhip and alliance, on the following conditions.

ARTICLE I.

The exalted and illuſtrious Emperor of Indoſtan, Shaw Allum Padſha, having out of his gracious favor, and in conſideration of the attachment and ſervices of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, given and granted to them for ever, by way of iniam, or free gift, the five Circars of Muſtephanagur, Rajahmundry, Siccacole, and Murtezanagur, or Condavir, by his Royal firmaund, dated the 12th Auguſt, 1765, or on the 24th of the moon Suphier, in the 6th year of his reign, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan having, by the ſecond and third Articles of the afore-mentioned Treaty, ceded and ſurrendered by Sunuds, under his hand and ſeal, to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, for ever the afore-mentioned five Circars, it is now further acknowledged and agreed, by the ſaid Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, Soubah of the Decan, that the ſaid Company ſhall enjoy and hold for ever, as their right and property, the ſaid five Sircars on the terms hereafter mentioned.

ARTICLE II.

By the afore-mentioned Treaty of Hydrabad, it was ſtipulated, that the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, having given the Sircar of Murtezanagur, as a Jaghir, to his brother the Nawob Ummeer ul Omrah Soujah, ul Mulk Behaudur, Bazalet Jung, the Company ſhould not take poſſeſſion of the ſaid Circars, till after the death of Bazalet Jung or till he broke the friendſhip with the ſaid Company, by raiſing diſturbances in the country of Nizampatam, or the Carnatic, and though the Company might juſtly claim a right to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid Circar, from the late conduct of Bazalet Jung,

yet

yet in conſideration of their friendſhip for Aſſuph Jau, and his family, and that they may not diſtreſs his affairs, by obliging him to provide his brother Bazalet Jung with another Jaghire, the Company do agree and conſent, that Bazalet Jung ſtill hold the Circar of Murtezanagur, on the aforeſaid conditions, or till it be the pleaſure of Aſſuph Jau, that the Company ſhould take poſſeſſion thereof, provided that the ſaid Bazalet Jung returns immediately to his own country of Adony, and neither keeps with, nor receives from Hyder Naigue any Vakeel or correſpondence, but lives in peace and harmony with the Engliſh Company, and the Nawob Walajau, and gives no protection or aſſiſtance, whatever to the ſaid Naigue or any of his people, nor to any other enemies of the Company, or the Nawob Walajau, but if this Article ſhall at any time be infringed, the Company ſhall be at liberty, by virtue of this Treaty to take poſſeſſion of, and keep the Circar of Murtezanagur, in the ſame manner as the other four, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, engages to aſſiſt them therein with his Troops, if neceſſary.

ARTICLE III.

The fort of Condapillee, with its Jaghire, ſhall forever hereafter remain in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh Company, and be garriſoned with their troops, under their own officers only, notwithſtanding any thing to the contrary ſtipulated in the 12th article of the treaty of Hydrabad.

ARTICLE IV.

Narraindoo, one of the Zemindars of the Circar of Siccacole, having lately raiſed diſturbances in the Itchapore country, and refuſed (as he alledges, in conformity to the Nawob Aſſuph Jau's orders) to pay his rents, or obedience to the Company, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau agrees, on the ſigning and exchange of the preſent treaty, to write letters, not only to Narraindoo, but to all the Zemindars, in the Circars of Ellore, Muſtephanagur, Rajahmun-

dry, and Siccacole, acquainting them, that they are in future, to regard the Engliſh Company as their ſovereigns and to pay their rents and obedience to the ſaid Company, or their deputies, without raiſing any troubles or diſturbances, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, further agrees, that he will not, in future, encourage or protect, in raiſing troubles or diſobedience, any Zemindars, Renter or Servants, of the Engliſh Company, or the Nawob Walajau, who on their parts engage the ſame to His Highneſs Aſſuph Jau.

ARTICLE V.

It has been the conſtant deſire and endeavour of the Engliſh Company, and the Nawob Walajau, to preſerve their poſſeſſions in peace, and to live on terms of friendſhip with the Soubah of the Decan; they ſtill deſire to do the ſame; and though the operations of war have lately obliged the Company to ſend their troops towards Hydrabad, and to take poſſeſſion of the Circars of Commamet, and Worangole, yet as a proof of their friendſhip for the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, &c. Soubah of the Decan, on the ſigning and exchange of this Treaty, the Company's troops ſhall be recalled to the fort of Commamet, from whence they ſhall alſo retire in their own Circars, ſo ſoon as the Soubah with his army, has croſſed the Kiſtnah, leaving the fort of Commamet to the Soubah's deputy; and, as a further proof of the Company's ſincere deſire to preſerve a friendſhip with the Soubah of the Decan, they agree to bury in oblivion what is paſt, and to pay him annually, for the ſpace of ſix years, to be computed from the 1ſt of January, 1768, or the 10th of the Moon Shibaun, in the year of the Hejira 1181, the ſum of two lacks of arcot rupees, at Madras, or Maſulipatam, that is to ſay, one lack on the 31ſt of March, and alſo one lack on the 31ſt of October, or two lacks every year, and one lack more at each of theſe periods, whenever the Circar of Condavir is put into the Company's poſſeſſion; the Company moreover promiſe, that if they peaceably poſſeſs the

the Circars, during the aforeſaid term of ſix years, and the Soubah gives them no trouble, they will pay annually, from the 1ſt of January 1774, the ſum of five lacks in two equal payments as before expreſſed or of ſeven lacks, if Condavir be then in their poſſeſſion; but in caſe the Soubah, or the Marattas, by his inſtigation ſhould invade the Circars or Carnatic, or they, or any other power, ſhould conquer the Circars from the Engliſh Company, the payment of the ſaid ſums ſhall be ſuſpended till peace and the Circars are reſtored to the Company.

ARTICLE VI.

It was ſtipulated in the former Treaty, made at Hydrabad, that the Company and the Soubah ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other with their troops, when required, and their own affairs would permit, but it being apprehended at preſent, that ſuch an agreement may ſubject both parties to difficulties, and that miſunderſtandings may ariſe on that account, it is now agreed only, that a mutual peace, confidence and friendſhip, ſhall ſubſiſt for ever, between the Engliſh Company, His Highneſs Aſſuph Jau, and the Nawob Walajau; the enemies of either ſhall be regarded as the enemies of the other two powers, and the friends of either be treated as the friends of all; and in caſe any troubles ſhould ariſe, or any enemies invade the countries, under the government of either of the contracting parties, the other two ſhall give no countenance, or aſſiſtance, to ſuch enemies or invaders; the Company and the Nabob Walajau, willing, however, to ſhew their voluntary attachment to the Soubah will always be ready to ſend two battalions of ſepoys, and ſix pieces of Artillery, manned by Europeans, whenever the Soubah ſhall require them and the ſituation of their affairs will allow of ſuch a body of troops to march into the Decan, provided the Soubah pays the expence, during the time the troops are employed in his ſervice.

ARTICLE VII.

The exalted and illuſtrious Emperor Shaw Allum, having been pleaſed, out of his great favor and high eſteem for the Nawob Walajau, to give and to grant to him, and his eldeſt ſon, Meyen ul Mulck, Omdetul Omrah, and their heirs, for ever, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the countries dependent thereon, by his Royal Firmaund, bearing date the 26th of Auguſt, 1765, or the 27th of the moon Zuphur, in the 6th year of the ſaid Emperor's reign, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizamul Mulck, &c. having alſo, out of his affection and regard for the ſaid Nawob Walajau, releaſed him, his ſon Meyen ul Mulck, &c. and their heirs in ſucceſſion, for ever, from all dependence on the Decan, and given him a full diſcharge of all demands paſt, preſent, and to come, on the ſaid Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by a Suned, under his hand and ſeal, dated the 12th of November, 1766; in conſideration of the ſaid Nawob Walajau, having paid the Soubah five lacks of rupees, it is now agreed and acknowledged, by the ſaid Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, that the ſaid Nawob Walajau, and after him his ſon, Meyen ul Mulck, and their heirs in ſucceſſion, ſhall, enjoy, for ever as an Ultumgaw, or free gift, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, in the fulleſt and ampleſt manner; the ſaid Nawob Aſſuph Jaw promiſing, and engaging, not to hold or keep up any kind of correſpondence with any perſon, or perſons, in the ſaid Carnatic Payen Gaut, or in the Circars before and now ceded to the Engliſh Company, except the ſaid Nawob Walajau, or the ſaid Engliſh Company, by the means of their Preſident and Council of Madras, who on their part, in conjunction with the ſaid Nawob Walajau engage likewiſe not to hold, or maintain any correſpondence with any perſon or perſons in the Decan, except the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, his dewan, and the ſecurities, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Nawob Aſſuph Jau, out of his great regard and affection, and from other conſiderations having been pleaſed to grant and confer on the Nawob Walajau, and his eldeſt ſon, Meyen ul Mulck, Omdetul Omrah, ſeveral Suneds, viz. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the Carnatic. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the purgunnah of Imungundela, with the Gudda of Ghunpoora. An Uliumgau Suned for the whole of the villages of Cathaſera, &c. An Ultumgau Suned for the Killedary of the fort of Colaur. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the diſtrict of Sonedaupe; and a full and ample Suned, containing a diſcharge for all demands paſt, preſent, and future, on account of the Carnatic, &c. It is hereby agreed, that all and every one of theſe Suneds ſhall be regarded, equally binding with any other article of the treaty, and be as duly obſerved, by the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, as if entered here at full length.

ARTICLE IX.

Hyder Naigue, having, for ſome years paſt, uſurped the government of the Myſore country, and given great diſturbances to his neighbours, by attacking, and taking from many of them their poſſeſſions, and having alſo lately invaded, and laid waſte with fire and ſword, the poſſeſſions of the Engliſh Company, and the Nawob Walajau, in the Carnatic, it is certainly neceſſary for their peace, and for the general benefit of all the neighbouring powers, that the ſaid Naigue ſhould be puniſhed and reduced, ſo that he may not hereafter have the power to give any perſon farther trouble; to this end, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau hereby declares, and makes known to all the world, that he regards the ſaid Naigue as a rebel and uſurper, and as ſuch diveſts him of, and revokes from him, all Suneds, honours and diſtinctions, conferred by himſelf, or any other Soubah of Decan, becauſe the ſaid Naigue has deceived the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, broken his agreement, and rendered himſelf unworthy of all farther countenance and favour.

ARTI-

ARTICLE X.

That the Engliſh Company may hereafter carry on their trade peaceably, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and alſo on the coaſt of Malabar, and that they, with the Nawob Walajau, may hold the Carnatic, and their other poſſeſſions in peace, it appears neceſſary, that the countries of Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, now or lately poſſeſſed by Hyder Naigue, ſhould be under the management, and protection, of thoſe who will do juſtice, and pay obedience to the high commands from Court; it is therefore agreed, by the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, that he ſhall relinquiſh, to the Engliſh Company, all his right to the Dewanny of the ſaid Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, and that the Company ſhall preſent an Arzee, or petition to the Royal preſence, to obtain, from the Emperor Shaw Allum, a Firmaund, confirming and approving their right thereto; but that the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, as Soubah of the Decan, may not loſe his dignity, or the revenues ariſing from the ſaid countries, the Engliſh Company agree to pay him annually, out of the Dewanny Collection, from the time they are in poſſeſſion thereof, the ſum of ſeven lacks of Arcot Rupees, including Durbar charges, being the ſum annually paid heretofore, in two equal payments, at the ſpace of ſix months from each other, provided the ſaid Aſſuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, aſſiſts the ſaid Company and the Nawob Walajau in puniſhing Hyder Naigue, and neither receives from, or ſends either vackeels or letters to him.

ARTICLE XI.

As the Engliſh Company do not intend to deprive the Marattas of their Choute, any more than the Soubah of his Peiſhcuſh, which uſed to be paid from the Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Vizeapour, now or lately poſſeſſed by Hyder Naigue, it is hereby agreed, that the Company willingly promiſe to pay the Marattas regularly and annually, without

without trouble, for the whole Choute, as ſettled in former times, from the time the ſaid countries ſhall be under the Company's protection as Dewan, provided, however, that the Marattas guarantee to the Company the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid Dewanny; to this end, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau promiſes to uſe his beſt endeavours, jointly with the Engliſh, and the Nawob Walajau to ſettle with the Marattas, concerning the Choute of the ſaid countries, how and where it is to be paid, ſo that there may be no diſturbances hereafter, on that account, between any of the contracting parties or the Marattas.

ARTICLE XII.

All the foregoing articles are ſincerely agreed to by the ſubſcribing parties, who reſolve faithfully to execute and abide by the ſame, ſo that a firm and laſting friendſhip may mutually ſubſiſt between them: and while ſuch an alliance ſubſiſts, what power will dare to diſturb the poſſeſſion of either party; the Engliſh Company and the Nawob Walajau will endeavour, on all occaſions, to ſhew their friendſhip and attachment to the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan, and look on the ſupport of that government as the ſupport of their own; in ſhort, there will be no manner of difference in intereſt between them. In witneſs and confirmation of all the above articles; and every part of the foregoing treaty, we, whoſe names are under-written, have interchangeably ſubſcribed to, and ſealed three inſtruments of the tenour and date, viz. the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on the behalf of the Eaſt-India Company at that place, this 26th day of February, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1768. the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, at his camp, near Pillere on the 22d day of the moon Shevaul, in the year of the Hegyra, 1181, and the Nawob Walajau for himſelf, at Fort St. George, the 7th day of the moon Shevaul, in the 1181ſt year of the Hegyra, Charles Bourchier, Samuel Ardley,

ley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawſon, James Bourchier, George Mackey. N.B. the names of the contracting parties were transferred in the parts kept by each of them, and each took precedence by turns.

The above contracting parties, to wit, the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, the great Nawob, high in ſtation, Aſſuph Jaw, Soubah of the Decan, and the Nawob Walajau, Soubah of Mahomedpoor, having duly conſidered, and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which they have reſpectively ſigned and ſealed, in our preſence, we, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do ſolemnly promiſe and engage under our hands and ſeal, that we will guarantee to the ſaid Engliſh Company; and the Nawob Walajau, the due and juſt obſervance of the above Treaty, on the part of the Nawob Aſſuph Jaw—I Ruccun ud Dowla, take God to witneſs, that of my own free-will I am ſecurity. I Ram Chunder Rawze, ſwear by Vencataſh and Bail Behaudur, that of my own free-will and conſent I am ſecurity. I Beer Behaudur, ſwear by Sactaſha, and Bail Behaudur, that I am truly and ſincerely ſecurity. I ſwear by Uncataſh, and Bail Behaudur, that of my own free-will and conſent, I Dundaveram, Vackeel to Mahaudavarow, Pundit Purdaun, am ſecurity on the part of the ſaid Mahaudavarow.

N.B. The foregoing guarantee agreement was ſigned and executed, by the guarantees ſubſcribing the ſame and annexed to the parts of the treaty, delivered to the Company and the Nawob, and to the part delivered to Nizam Ally Cawn, the following guarantee or agreement was fixed, viz. the above contracting parties, to wit, the great Nawob, high in ſtation, Aſſuph Jaw, Soubah of the Decan, the Nawob Walajau, of Mahomedpoor, and the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, having duly conſidered, and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which the ſaid Preſident and Council, on behalf of the ſaid Eaſt-India Company, have ſigned and ſealed, in my preſence, I, the ſaid Nawob Walajau, whoſe name is hereunto ſubſcribed, do ſolemnly promiſe and engage, under my hand and ſeal, that I will guarantee to the ſaid Nawob

Aſſuph

ARTICLE XIV.

Aſſuph Jau, the due and juſt obſervance of the above treaty on the part of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and we the ſaid Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, do ſolemnly promiſe and engage, under our hands, that we will guarantee, to the ſaid Nawab Aſſuph Jau, the due and juſt obſervance of the above treaty, on the part of the ſaid Nawab Walajau, Charles Bourchier, Samuel Ardley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawſon, James Bourchier, George Mackay.

No. 17.

A Treaty of perpetual Friendſhip and Peace, made and concluded between the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company for all their poſſeſſions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, on the one part, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, for the Country of Myſore Hyder Nagur, and his other poſſeſſions, on the other part, on the following Conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THAT all hoſtilities ſhall immediately ceaſe on the concluſion of this Treaty, which is to be perpetual, or as long as the Company may exiſt, that peace and friendſhip ſhall take place between the contracting parties (particularly including therein the Rajah of Tanjore, the Malavar Ram Rajah, and Morari Row, who are friends and allies to the Carnatic Payen Gaut), alſo all others, the friends and allies of the contracting parties, provided they do not become the aggreſſors, againſt either of them, but if they are aggreſſors, they are not to be aſſiſted by either party.

ARTICLE II.

That in caſe either of the contracting parties ſhall be attacked, they ſhall, from their reſpective countries, mutually aſſiſt each other, to drive the enemy out; the pay of ſuch aſſiſtance of troops, from one party to another, to be after the following rates, viz. to every ſoldier and horſeman, fifteen rupees per month; and every Sepoy, ſeven and an half rupees per month; the pay of the Sirdars and Commandants to be as it ſhall be agreed on at the time.

ARTICLE III.

The preſidency of Bombay, and all the factories and places, which were before, or are now under their government, are included in this treaty of friendſhip and regard for the Company, to grant to them the factories, privileges and exemptions in trade, in the ſame manner as they before held them; moreover, to releaſe all the Sirdars, Europeans, Sepoys, &c. who may have been taken on that ſide; and this immediately, on the arrival of a proper perſon, from the Governor and Council of Bombay, for that purpoſe; and alſo to ſettle the particulars of the privileges of trade, and other matters relative to the ſandal wood, and pepper, &c. articles of trade. And as there is now eſtabliſhed, between the contracting parties (the Company and the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn, a perpetual peace, there is no doubt but the preſidency of Bombay will exchange, with the ſaid Nawab, a treaty to the ſame purpoſe as this, reſpecting the affairs of the ſaid place, &c. and all the factories on that ſide, in the courſe of this war; it is hereby agreed and ſtipulated, that they ſhall be mutually forgiven, and no claim or demand, on any account, made for them hereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

The above Nawab engages, that all the Officers, Europeans and Sepoys, belonging to the preſidency of Madras, ſhall immediately be releaſed on the

the arrival of a proper perſon, at Bangalore, to demand them; alſo all the Sirdars, and people, belonging to the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, who may have been taken in this war ſhall likewiſe be releaſed; the Engliſh Company engaging on their ſide to releaſe the people, belonging to the ſaid Nawob, who may have been taken alſo in this war.

ARTICLE V.

The Contracting Parties mutually engage and agree, that the forts and places, which may have been taken by either party, from the other in this war, ſhall be mutually reſtored, except the fort of Caroor, and its diſtricts, and whereas the Engliſh Company have, in the forts of Colar and Vencatigherry, excluſive of the former ſtores therein, many cannon, ſhot, powder, ball, and muſkets, the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn engages, that the ſaid Company ſhall have permiſſion to bring away the ſame, without any let, or moleſtation, being given them therein; and as ſoon as they are withdrawn, the ſame forts ſhall immediately be evacuated and reſtored to the ſaid Nawob. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid contracting Parties have interchangeably ſigned and ſealed two inſtruments, of the ſame tenor and date, viz. the ſaid Preſident and Council, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, in Fort St. George, this 3d day of April, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1769; and the ſaid Nabab Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, at his camp, at Madavaram, the 25th day of the moon Zeckyd, in the year of Hegyra, 1182.

No. 18.

Articles for a Treaty of Peace and firm Friendſhip, between the Honourable Thomas Hodges, Eſq, Preſident and Governor, and the Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honourable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, on the one part, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur, &c. titles, for the Countries of Myſore, Hyder Nagur, and Soondah, on the other part.

ARTICLE I.

THAT agreeable to the Third Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Honourable the Preſident and Council of Madras, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur, there be, from this day, a firm Peace and Friendſhip, between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the ſaid Nawab, and their ſucceſſors, to continue forever.

ARTICLE II.

That the Honourable Company may have free liberty to build a commodious Factory, and Warehouſes, at Onore, by the water ſide, or any place they may pitch upon; and that they may encloſe the compound with a ſuitable wall; and the ground allotted them ſhall be rent-free; they ſhall alſo have permiſſion to cut timber, bring ſtones, hay and wood, for their uſe; in like manner they ſhall have a Factory at Carwar; and the Nawab promiſes to oblige the Rajah of Bilguey, to give all the pepper, produced in his country, to the Honourable Company, at the ſame price as they may purchaſe this article at Onore.

ARTICLE III.

That the Honourable Company ſhall likewiſe have the ſole and excluſive right of purchaſing all the pepper, and Sandal-wood, produced in the Nawab's

wab's dominions, the prices of which muſt be ſettled agreeable to former cuſtoms, the amount, or as much of it as the Honourable Company chooſe, to be made good in guns, muſkets, ſalt, ſalt-petre, lead, and gun-powder, and the balance made good in ready money.

ARTICLE IV.

That the Honourable Company ſhall have free liberty to export from Mangalore, or other ports of the Nawob's dominions, whatever rice they may want for Tellicherry, or Bombay, three hundred corges of which is as uſual to be free of the duty called adlamy.

ARTICLE V.

That the Engliſh ſhall have free liberty of trading in the ſeveral ports of the Nawab's dominions, on the Malabar Coaſt, paying cuſtoms at the rate of one and a half per Cent. on the ſale of all goods; and to have permiſſion to re-export any goods, which will not ſell free of cuſtoms, on ſignifying the ſame to the Cuſtom-maſter; no cuſtoms to be charged on gold and ſilver, nor any articles for the immediate uſe and conſumption of the Engliſh, their ſervants and dependents.

ARTICLE VI.

The Nawab obliges himſelf to aſſiſt the Engliſh, in recovering their juſt debts from his ſubjects, by compelling them to make good the ſame, on the debts being fully proved to his ſatisfaction.

ARTICLE VII.

That the Honourable Company, and the Engliſh in general, ſhall have free liberty to cut and purchaſe maſts, timber, and plank, at Onore, Mangalore, or any other ports of the Nawab's country, teek excepted.

ARTI-

ARTICLE VIII.

That no veſſels, of what kind or denomination ſoever, belonging to the Engliſh, ſhall pay anchorage in any of the Nawab's ports, but have free liberty to go out and come in, without hindrance or moleſtation.

ARTICLE IX.

Whatever veſſels, belonging to the Engliſh, may be drove on ſhore, on any part of the Nawab's dominions, whether by ſtreſs of weather, or otherwiſe, his killedars, officers and ſubjects, are to aſſiſt them, that their goods may be ſaved, and delivered to the proprietors.

ARTICLE X.

That the ſaid Nawob ſhall not aſſiſt the enemies of the Engliſh, nor, on the other hand, ſhall the Engliſh aſſiſt the enemies of the Nawab; but ſhould aſſiſtance be afforded on either part hereafter, the officers and men, who may be ſent to them are to be paid at the following rates, by the parties to whom they may be ſent, viz. the commiſſioned officers to be paid at the diſcretion of the party aſſiſted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party who aſſiſts. Each European ſoldier. fifteen rupees per month, each ſepoy ſeven and a half rupees per month.

ARTICLE XI.

Should at any time diſputes ariſe, between the ſervants of the Engliſh factories and the Nawab's ſubjects, ſervants, or dependents, and the former be found culpable, they ſhall be ſent to the Engliſh reſident to be puniſhed, as ſhall the Nawab's people to his killedars, aummuldars, &c. if they are found to be in fault: the ſervants of the Engliſh factory, as well as their families, ſhall be entirely under the Honourable Company's protection.

ARTI-

ARTICLE XII.

That the ſaid Nawab ſhall not grant any new firmaund, or privileges, to any European nation whatever, or ſuffer any of them to eſtabliſh any new ſettlements, in any part of his dominions: in all matters of trade or buſineſs, the Engliſh to have the preference; and in matters of ceremony or ſtate, they are to take rank of all other European nations, as well as the country powers.

ARTICLE XIII

The ſaid Nawab hereby ratifies, and confirms, the grant which he executed in February, 1766, and delivered to Meſſrs. Sparks and Townſend, relative to the privileges and immunities the Honourable Company poſſeſſed, in the ſeveral countries he conquered upon this coaſt, before he took poſſeſſion thereof; and hereby binds and obliges himſelf to compell whoever may be in poſſeſſion of thoſe countries, to grant to the honourable Company the produce thereof, as well as the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges therein, in their utmoſt extent. In witneſs of all which, the ſaid contracting parties have interchangeably ſigned and ſealed two inſtruments, of the ſame tenor and date, viz. The ſaid Preſident and Council, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in Bombay Caſtle, this 8th day of Auguſt, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1770, and the ſaid Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur.

No. 19.

A Treaty of perpetual Honour, Favour, Alliance, and Attachment, between the great Nawab, high in ſtation, famous as the Sun, Nawab Aſſuph Jiu, Nizam ul Mulk, Nizam ul Dowla, Meer Nizam Ally Cawn Bahaudur, Futty Jung, Sepoy Sardar; and the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Signed, Sealed and Ratified, on the one part, by his Highneſs, the ſaid Nawab and on the other, by John Caillaud, Eſq; Brigadier General, inveſted with, full powers, on behalf of the ſaid Company, done at Hydrabad, the ninth of the moon Gemaduſſany, in the year of Hegyra, 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

ARTICLE I.

THE two contracting parties do, by virtue of this treaty of honour, favour, alliance and friendſhips, ſolemnly engage a mutual aſſiſtance, to eſteem the enemies of one, the enemies of both, and contrariwiſe, the friends of one, the friends of the other.

ARTICLE II.

The Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in return for the gracious favours received from his Highneſs; conſiſting of ſuneds for the five Circars of Ellour, Siccacole, Rajahmundry, Muſtephanagur and Murtezanagur, expreſſing the free gift thereof, on them and their heirs, for ever and ever, do hereby promiſe and engage, to have a body of their troops, ready to ſettle the affairs of his Highneſs's Government, in every thing that is right and proper, whenever required, provided that they be at liberty to withdraw the whole, or ſuch part thereof, as they ſhall judge proper, whenever either the ſafety of their own ſettlements and poſſeſſions, or the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic be the leaſt endangered, in caſe of the falling out of which circumſtances (which God forbid) they do promiſe and engage, to give the moſt timely notice thereof to his Highneſs, in their power.

ARTI-

ARTICLE III.

The Honourable Eaſt India Company do further engage and promiſe, that in whatever year the aſſiſtance of their troops ſhall not be required, they will pay to his Highneſs, as a conſideration for the free gift of the above mentioned five Circars, for ever and ever, the following ſums by kiſts, as ſpecified in the eighth article of this treaty, viz. for the three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour, and Muſtephanagur, five lacks of Rupees, and for thoſe of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, as ſoon as they are in their hands, and the ſettling the ſame is well effected, two lacks each, in all nine lacks of Rupees per Annum.

ARTICLE IV.

The reduction of the Siccacole Circar, by the bleſſing of God, the Company will effect as ſoon as poſſible, but that of Murtezanagur, in conſideration of his Highneſs having by former agreements given it to his brother Bazalet Jung, as a Jaghire, the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company do promiſe and engage, not to take poſſeſſion of, until it be His Highneſs's pleaſure, or until the demiſe of his ſaid brother; but to prevent all future diſputes, and difficulties that may hereafter ariſe concerning the ſame, the aforeſaid Company do further explain their intentions in the following Articles.

ARTICLE V.

As the Circar of Murtezanagur borders on that of Nizampatam, and the country of the Carnatic, which by virtue of the former and preſent treaties and alliances, of the aforeſaid Company, are bound to maintain and protect in all its extent, therefore in caſe the ſaid Bazalet Jung, his Agents or Dependents, ſhould cauſe any diſturbances, to the prejudice thereof, it is hereby agreed on by both parties, that the aforeſaid Company ſhall then have it in their power to take immediate poſſeſſion of that Circar.

ARTICLE VI.

As by the tenour of the ſecond Article of this treaty, the aforeſaid Company have engaged to furniſh a body of troops, to be ready to march to the aſſiſtance of his Highneſs, it is agreed on, by both parties, that the expences thereof ſhall be paid in the following manner, to wit: if the expence of the number of troops, his Highneſs may require, ſhould fall ſhort of the ſum of the five lacks of Rupees, mentioned to be paid for the three Circars of Rajahmundry Ellour, and Muſtephanagur, the Company will account to his Highneſs, for what balance may remain due, and in caſe of exceeding the above mentioned ſum, the aforeſaid Company do hereby engage themſelves, to be anſwerable for the payment of the remainder. The ſame agreement in like manner to hold good, for the ſums ſtipulated to be paid, for the two Sircars of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, when ſettled.

ARTICLE VII.

In conſideration of the fidelity, attachment, and ſervices of the aforeſaid Company, and the dependence his Highneſs has upon them, his ſaid Highneſs, out of his great favour, does hereby entirely acquit the above-mentioned Circars, of all arrears and demands, down to the preſent date of theſe writings.

ARTICLE VIII.

In caſe the aſſiſtance of the Honourable Company's troops is not required, the annual ſtipulated ſum, expreſſed in the third Article of this treaty, the aforeſaid Company do engage to pay in three kiſts, after the following manner, and to give ſoucar ſecurity for the ſame, viz. the firſt payment, the Thirty-firſt of March; the ſecond, the Thirtieth of June; and the third, the Thirty-firſt of October.

ARTI-

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever his Highneſs goes into winter-quarters, and the troops of the other Sardars have leave for that purpoſe, thoſe of the aforeſaid Company ſhall have leave alſo to depart to their own country.

ARTICLE X.

His Highneſs engages to give as early notice as poſſible, not leſs than three Months, of the ſervice in which he will require the aſſiſtance of the troops, of the aforeſaid Company, that they may have timely notice to make the neceſſary preparations, and that the number of troops ſent, may be ſufficient for the ſervice required of them, of which the aforeſaid Company are to be left the entire and ſole Judges; and as the ſucceſs of all expeditions depends much upon ſecrecy in Council, both parties do hereby engage themſelves, not to reveal any ſuch deſigns, as they may communicate to each other, until every thing on both ſides is ready for execution.

ARTICLE XI.

The Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in conſideration of the diamond mines with the Villages appertaining thereto, having been always dependent upon his Highneſs's government, do hereby agree, that the ſame ſhall remain in his poſſeſſion now alſo.

ARTICLE XII.

His Highneſs, in order to convince the whole world, of the great confidence and truſt, he repoſes in the Engliſh nation, agrees and conſents, that the Fort of Condapillee ſhall be entirely garriſoned by the troops of the aforeſaid Company, in conſideration of which, the aforeſaid Company do hereby agree, and conſent likewiſe that there be a Killedar therein, on the part of his Highneſs, and that the uſual Jaghire, annexed to the Killedary, ſhall be ceded to him.

ARTICLE XIII.

In virtue of this treaty, of mutual favours, alliances, and friendſhip, between the two contracting parties, his Highneſs promiſes and engages, to aſſiſt the aforeſaid Company with his troops, when required, reſerving to himſelf the ſame liberty of withdrawing the whole, or any part thereof, in the ſame manner as is expreſſed, for the aforeſaid Company, in the ſecond Article of this treaty, whenever the ſame ſhall become neceſſary.

ARTICLE XIV.

In virtue of the above treaty, of favour, alliance and friendſhip, both parties do mutually and ſolemnly engage to the punctual and ſtrict obſervance of all, and every one of the above-mentioned Articles, that from this time, all doubts and ſuſpicions ſhall ceaſe between them, and in their rooms, a perpetual, juſt and ſincere confidence be eſtabliſhed, ſo that the great affairs of the Decan government, and the buſineſs of the Company, may encreaſe every day, in honour, riches and happineſs, from generation to generation. In confirmation of which, his Highneſs on the one part, and John Caillaud, Eſq; Brigadier-general, inveſted with full powers from the Engliſh Company, on the other, have hereunto affixed their hands and ſeals, dated in Hydrabad, the 9th of the moon Gemade-duſſuny, in the year of Hegira, 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

No. 20.

COLONEL MURRAY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

MR. SECRETARY HAY's letter to me, of the 15th of November 1790, communicating the honour of your Lordſhip's commands, relative to the

the late equipment, informed me that the Military Pay-maſter General had been directed, to employ his Deputy Mr. Elliott, in the ſeparate duty of paying and keeping a diſtinct account, of the expence; to be adjuſted, and paſſed when the ſervice ſhould be over.

Agreeably to this information, I addreſſed orders, to Mr. Elliot for the payment, to individuals, of ſuch ſums, as become due to them, either for freight, for the coſt of articles ſupplied, or for the balance of particular accounts, which had been paſſed, by your Lordſhip, in the courſe of the laſt ſervice.

Mr. Elliott having now delivered in his accounts made up, agreeably to a plan, with which I furniſhed him, I have the honour, to lay them before your Lordſhip, together with a copy, of Mr. Elliott's letter to me, dated the 4th current, relative to them.

The firſt is a general account, of his diſburſements, exhibiting the whole of the expenditure in one view accompanied by the vouchers. That general account is marked with the letter A. and it amounts to the ſum of (Current Rupees 6,58,135-8-4) Current Rupees ſix lacks fifty-eight thouſand one hundred and thirty-five, eight annas, and four pie, part of this ſum, was paid from the treaſury direct, and not upon any order from me, but the ſums were tranſferred to Mr. Elliott's Debit, and included in his accounts for the purpoſe of aggregating the expence.

As the veſſels employed were hired at various rates, and each of them, unavoidably, carried mixed cargoes the charges for the ſeveral component parts of which, were referable to different heads of account, it became neceſſary,

ceſſary, to annex certain fixed rates of freight, to be charged to the other Preſidencies, for articles of poſitive ſupply, leaving the balance, to be put, to the debit, of the Military charges of this preſidency.

For this purpoſe, Mr. Elliott has prepared the four accounts marked B. C. D. and F. containing the ſeparation, of the aggregate amount, of the general account A. into the heads of Fort St. George, Bombay Military charges on account of the Kings troops and Military charges, of this preſidency.

The rates, for the various articles, of mixed cargoes, were aſſumed, in theſe accounts, upon medium calculations of what I was informed would have been charged by ſhip owners for tranſporting the articles by the bag, ton, maund, &c. and where the whole tonnage of veſſels was not taken up, the rates charged to the other preſidencies, are the actual rates paid.

The greateſt part of the money, having been iſſued, by my order, on receipts of the ſeveral perſons, to whom ſums were reſpectively due, I deem it more regular to ſubmit Mr. Elliott's accounts at large, to the inſpection of your Lordſhip in their preſent ſtage, than to paſs them myſelf as Military Auditor General, I ſhall therefore wait the honour of your Lordſhip's Commands before any further ſtep, be taken in the buſineſs; but I wiſh it may be convenient to the Board to examine them early in order that they may be included on the books of the official year 1790-91, which are now under adjuſtment, previous to their being finally cloſed.

Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to authorize me, to employ ſuch agents and inſtruments, as I might think proper; and I cannot doubt, that you would alſo have approved of my aſſigning a reaſonable reward to any perſon, ſo employed; but I have not availed myſelf of this licence excepting to the extent,

of

of forty Sonaut Rupees, to a ſerjeant, who went to Fort St. George in charge of two hundred and twenty bullocks and forty two horſes on board the ſhip Henry, and of whoſe good conduct, I received a ſtrong Certificate from Captain Wheatly, after his return.

Mr. Robert Sherriff, the gentleman, who has written for me throughout the whole of the late ſervice, has not received any reward for upwards of ſeven months labour, which was ſometimes exceſſive, during particular periods of the embarkation he was often employed with me, from ſix o'clock in the morning till midnight, and in every ſtage of the buſineſs he has diſcharged his taſk, to my ſatisfaction, I therefore beg leave to recommend, that I may be authorized, to order the payment of Sicca Rupees two hundred and fifty per month to Mr. Sherriff for the time paſt, and whilſt I may have occaſion to employ him, in this ſort of ſervice.

When the buſineſs preſſed moſt, I had alſo occaſion to employ Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, an aſſiſtant in my office, he had much extra writing for three months, I therefore beg leave to recommend, that he be allowed, a gratuity of Sicca Rupees three hundred.

It will appear from Mr. Elliot's accounts, that Sicca Rupees 4,000, were advanced, to Captain North, of the ſhip Friendſhip; but he only took in freight equal to Sicca Rupees 3,000—The Board has been already apprized of the loſs of that ſhip which induces me to conſider the thouſand Rupees as a deſperate debt, and for this reaſon, it is included in the proportion of the aggregate expence of the equipment propoſed to be written off to the debit of the military charges of this Preſidency.

With Mr. Elliot's accounts, I lay before your Lordſhip a general view or abſtract, of the freight actually paid for the country ſhips, with a ſtatement

ment of the troops, cattle, public ſtores, and ſupplies tranſported on them, compared with a ſtatement calculated at a medium rate of freight for the ſame articles—This ſtatement was prepared merely for my own information and I now ſubmit it to your Lordſhip's inſpection, under the idea that it will prove ſatisfactory to Government to ſee that this ſervice has been accompliſhed, at an unextravagent expence, notwithſtanding the preſſure of the occaſion, and the ſudden demand there was, for a great quantity of tonnage.

I have the Honour to be,

(Signed) JOHN MURRAY, Colonel.

Fort William, 25th June, 1791.

ART. B.

COL. MURRAY, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

THE Honourable the Court of Directors will, no doubt, be deſirous to receive, by the ſhip William Pitt, now on the eve of her departure, ſome information relative to diſpatches of the reinforcements for Fort St. George, and it would afford me great ſatisfaction to be able to lay before Government, in order to be tranſmitted to the Honourable Court, a detailed account of the proceedings relative to the equipment, but my time is ſo fully occupied by my endeavours to perform the remaining part of this ſervice, and by various public duties, that it is, impoſſible for me to furniſh that detail at preſent.

I muſt content myſelf therefore with giving a very brief, and general, outline of the buſineſs, from the date of the Governor General's departure, and, indeed, that is, perhaps, all that the Honourable Court would deſire, for, the narrative

narrative of a troubleſome detail, cannot be very intereſting to them, though I ſhall think it my duty to preſent it to Government at a convenient ſeaſon.

Lord Cornwallis left this place on the 6th of December 1790. His Lordſhip's ſolicitude for the health of the troops, at the apprehenſion of bad weather, on the Coaſt in the month of December, made him deſirous that the reinforcements ſhould not be diſpatched till that month ſhould be far advanced. The information which, thus influenced Lord Cornwallis, was ſo well grounded, that a conſiderable Merchant in town, who was ſending a large ſhip to Bombay, that was to leave this place, about the 5th of December and to whom I applied to drop Bullocks at Madras, included in his eſtimate of freight 2,000 Rupees for the probability, "of loſing an anchor and cable at Madras by arriving their ſo early in the ſeaſon," and I ſuppoſe it was upon this principle that the Board notified to me, that the Europe ſhips with the Native Infantry ſhould not fail till, "towards the end of December."

It had been directed in General Orders that the Native Infantry Drafts ſhould aſſemble by the 10th of December laſt, but Capt. Welſh, at my requeſt, on the 4th of that month, directed the men, furniſhed from the battalions, at Barrackpoor, to come earlier to the preſidency, thoſe from the other ſtations were alſo aſſembled at Fort William, within the time preſcribed. Their arms and accoutrements were ſurveyed, by European Officers, and the neceſſary new ſupplies furniſhed from the arſenal, by my directions and an entire new ſet of camp equipage, according to the Madras pattern, was begun, and completed for them, proviſions laid in, both on board the ſhips, at Saugor and Ingilie, and on the ſloops that were to carry them to the ſhips; their prejudices were attended to in the filling of water, and circular inſtructions were given to the Commanders of the ſhips relative to the treatment of them.

Preparations for the embarkation of the 73d Regiment, Artillery and Laſcars, Native Infantry, with their followers, for Horſes and Bullocks, with their attendants, and for procuring proviſions for the Men and Cattle for the voyage, as well as cargoes for the ſhips, were all carried on, at the ſame time, and in ſuch manner, as that one branch of the ſervice ſhould interfere, as little as poſſible with another.

Supplies of ſtores, from different departments, were alſo collected and partly made up; and it was not without ſome induſtry and overcoming many and various difficulties that Sloops Boats, and crews to man them for carrying between three and four thouſand Men, with their proviſions, baggage and ſtores to Ingilie and Saugor, and for embarking Bullocks and Horſes with their attendants, at town, Diamond Point, and Culpie, as well as for ſhipping the cargoes of the Veſſels, were procured, within a ſhort ſpace of time, in a ſettlement where ſuch a ſervice, on the ſame extenſive ſcale, had never been before attempted, and where there was not, ſo much as, a ſingle platform Boat, in readineſs, for ſuch an undertaking.

Aware of the neceſſity of beginning the diſpatches earlier than thoſe who had not ſo cloſe a view of the interiors of the detail imagined, it was my intention, that the embarkation ſhould be commenced before the end of November, and though this was then poſtponed on the opinions of experienced profeſſional men, yet I was ſo anxious to ſend off the reinforcement that I notified to Major Macdowal on the 9th December, that the Counteſs of Errol was ready for reception of her compliment of the 73d regiment, and on the ſame day a large detachment of bullocks and drivers were ſent of to Diamond Harbour for the Ship Henry at Culpie, but, for the reaſon, I have already mentioned, I ſhall not trouble the Board, at preſent, fur-

ther

ther than to ſtate the reſult of this buſy ſcene, as far as it has proceeded; and I ſhall do this merely by referring to the incloſed memorandum of the dates of the inſtructions which I gave to the different Commanders. Their inſtructions cloſed my part of the buſineſs relative to the reſpective Veſſels, and the Board will perceive that, between the 14th and 26th of December the 73d regiment, detachment of artillery and laſcars, the four diviſions of the native infantry, the horſes of the body guard, as well as thoſe belonging to the Officers of all thoſe corps, and ſome ſpare horſes, a few of which had been purchaſed in the intermediate time, and a conſiderable number of bullocks were on my hands; nor have I ſince relaxed my perſonal endeavours; but as this is a ſort of ſervice which could not be carried on without being witneſſed by the whole ſettlement: and as the members of government, in particular, whoſe united zeal to promote the ſervice was conſpicuous, muſt have carefully watched the conduct of it, I humbly leave it to them to ſtate their opinions regarding it.

It ſeems to be proper to obſerve for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors, that I thought it incompatable with my official ſituation that any part of the expence of the equipment, or ſupplies ſhould paſs through my hands; and that the Governor General in Council was, therefore pleaſed at my requeſt, to appoint the Deputy Pay-maſter General to make the neceſſary diſburſements, of which I have never ſeen any part; and indeed, though ſervices of this nature may be of great importance to the ſtate, I could not poſſibly be induced to undertake ſuch drudgery, from any other motive than a ſolicitude to promote the public good, and a deſire to be uſeful, on an occaſion of exigency, to the government under which I ſerve. The letter which I wrote to the Secret Department on the 21ſt December will give ſome idea of my earneſtneſs.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my cordial approbation of the faci-

lity given to the currency of the buſineſs, in the Secretary Department, the ſucceſsful efforts made at the Treaſury, to provide treaſure ſent on the Europe ſhips to Fort St. George; the promptitude at the Pay Office in diſcharging the current demands of individuals for this ſervice; the induſtry at the Arſenal, and Office of Supply, as well as the aid, chearfully, given by other public Servants of Government, whoſe duties were connected with this buſineſs, but great credit is, particularly, due to Captain Frith, and the officers of the firſt regiment of cavalry, for the expedition with which they brought the Regiment to the Preſidency, owing to which and to the unremitted perſonal exertions of the Quarter Maſter of the Cavalry, in the embarkation, a conſiderable part of that Corps will, I truſt, be at Fort St. George within the ſpace of two Months from the time they left Futty Ghur, a diſtance of no leſs than 2000 miles, and the whole Corps would probably be at Madras equally ſoon, if accidents which it was impoſſible to have foreſeen had not intervened.

I have the Honour to be,

SIR,

JOHN MURRAY, Colonel.

Fort William, 28th January, 1791.

No. 21.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and* Miſſing *of the Army, commanded by Earl* CORNWALLIS, *from the 5th March* 1791, *the day on which his Lordſhip appeared before* BANGALORE, *until the 21ſt inclusive, when the place was taken by aſſault.*

March 5th, His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File;—Wounded, one Drummer and three Rank and File.

7th

7th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

March 6th, His Majeſty's 19th Light Dragoons—Killed, one Trumpeter, two Rank and File and eleven Horſes—Wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, and ſeven Rank and File—Miſſing, four Horſes.

1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry—Wounded, one Havildar, fourteen Rank and File and ſix Horſes—Miſſing, twenty-nine horſes;

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, Lieutenant Wellwood and two Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant, two Havildars, ſeventeen Rank and File, and one Horſe—Miſſing, one Trumpet Major, one Trumpeter, one Rank and File, and twenty-eight Horſes.

3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, five Rank and File—Wounded, Cornet Forbes, one Subadar, and one Jemadar—Miſſing, ſeventy-ſeven Horſes.

4th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, three Rank and File—Miſſing, ninety Horſes.

5th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, two Rank and File, and twenty-five Horſes—Wounded, one Jemidar.

13th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

27th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

March 7th—His Majeſty's 36th Regiment—Killed, Capt. Delaney, and eight Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Hart, Lieutenants Eyre, Purefoy, and St. John, one Serjeant, one Drummer, and thirty-nine Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 76th Regiment—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, two Serjeants, one Drummer, and twenty-nine Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed, four Matroſſes, and two gun Laſcars.

4th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

26th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, two Subadars, and five Rank and File.

1ſt Bengal Volunteer Battalion—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, ſeven Rank and File.

2d Bengal Volunteer Battalion—Wounded, three Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, Lieutenant Colonel Morehouſe, and one Matroſs.—Wounded, Lieutenant Conran Major of Brigade.

4th Battalion European Infantry, Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, five Rank and File.

March 8th—His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File.

March 9th—His Majeſty's 74th Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

4th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 10th—21ſt Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Wounded, one Havildar, and one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers, Killed, two Rank and File.

March 12th, His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rankand File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, two Matroſſes, and one gun Laſcar.

Native Pioneers, Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 13th—His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 14th—His Majeſty's 52d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, two Rank and File.

26th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, three Rank and File.

2d Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Wounded, one Subadar.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 15th—His Majeſty's 74th Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry, Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs.

4th Battalion European Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 16th, His Majeſty's 52d Regiment, Killed, Captain Lieutenant Terrot.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs, and one Gun Laſcar.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant, and one Rank and File—Wounded two Rank and File.

March 17th—His Majeſty's 52d Regiment, Killed, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File;—Wounded five, Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment, Wounded, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 74th Regiment, Wounded, Two Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed one Matroſs.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Miſſing two Rank and File.

7th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Drummer and two Rank and File—Wounded, ſix Rank and File.

28th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, two Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, one gun Laſcar.

4th Battalion European Infantry—Wounded three Rank and File.

21ſt Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Jemidar, two Havildars and one Rank and File.

Native

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File,—Miſſing one Rank and File.

18th March His Majeſty's 52d Regiment Wounded, One Rank and File.

2d Bengal Volunteer Battalion Killed, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery Killed, Captain Slipper.

7th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry Killed, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers Killed, one Rank and File Wounded, one Rank and File Miſſing, one Rank and File.

19th March His Majeſty's 52d Regiment Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery Killed, one Matroſs.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry Killed, one Havildar Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artilley Killed, one Gun Laſcar.

4th Battalion European Infantry Wounded, one Rank and File.

9th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, two Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant and three Rank and File—Wounded one Rank and File.

20th March—His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant and five Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery Killed, two gun Laſcars.

4th Battalion European Infantry Killed, one Rank and File, Wounded, two Rank and File.

2d Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File, Wounded, three Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Havildar and threeRank and File—Wounded, two Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

21ſt March—His Majeſty's 36th Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, thirteen Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 52d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Evans, one Drummer, and one Rank and File.

His

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Wounded, one Serjeant, and three Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment,—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, fourteen Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 74th Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Wood, Lieutenant John Campbell, jun. and three Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 76th Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Markham, Volunteer Lewellyn, one Drummer, and eleven Rank and File.

7th Battalion of Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, two Havildars, one Drummer, and ten Rank and File.

14th Battalion of Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

26 Battalion Bengal Native Infantry Wounded one Rank and File.

4th Battalion of European Infantry—Wounded, ſix Rank and File.

1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant and four Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant and ten Rank and File.

GENERAL ABSTRACT INCLUDING OFFICERS.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*	*Total.*
European, -	57	174	1	232
Natives, - -	63	131	7	201
Horſes, - -	36	7	228	271
TOTAL	156	312	236	704

Art. B.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and* Miſſing, *in the army commanded by Earl* CORNWALLIS, *in the Action near Seringapatam, on the 15th May 1791, againſt the Forces of Tippoo Sultaun.*

HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

19th Regiment Light Dragoons—Killed, Cornet James Paterſon, two Rank and File, and thirteen Horſes—Wounded, Cornets Roderick Mackenzie, and John Fortnam, ſix Rank and File, and eleven Horſes.

36th Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. Roger Finnan, and ſix Rank and File.

52d Regiment—Killed, Adjutant John Leonard, and two Rank and File—Wounded, twenty Rank and File.

71ſt Regiment—Killed, ſeven Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. and Adjutant Roderick Mackenzie, Enſign John Stuart, one Serjeant, and twenty-one Rank and File.

72d Regiment—Wounded, Lieut. William Whittlie, and nine Rank and File.

74th Regiment, Killed—five Rank and File—Wounded, one Drummer, and eight Rank and File.

76th Regiment—Killed, Lieut. Edward Brooke, and two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. Charles Griffiths, one Serjeant, and ſeventeen Rank and File.

BENGAL TROOPS.

Earl Cornwallis' Guard—Miſſing, one Rank and File, and ſix Horſes.

Detachment Staff—Wounded, Lieut. John Dent, Adjutant and Quarter-maſter of Brigade.

2d Battalion Artillery—Killed, one Rank and File, and ſeven Gun Laſcars—Wounded, Lieut. Duncan M'Pherſon, one Rank and File, two Tindals, and two Laſcars.

7th

7th Battalion Native Infantry—Killed, one Havildar, and four Rank and File—Wounded, one Drummer, and fifteen Rank and File.

13th Battalion—Killed, Enſign Charles Roſs, one Subadar, and three Rank and File, Wounded, twenty-two Rank and File.

14th Battalion—Wounded, Lieut. James M'Corkill, and ſeventeen Rank and File.

25th Battalion—Killed, one Jemadar, five Rank and File—Wounded, four Subadars, ſix Havildars, three Drummers, and twenty Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

28th Battalion Native Infantry—Killed, one Drummer, and two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. W. G. Maxwell, Enſign Robert Spotteſwood, and thirteen Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

1ſt Volunteer Battalion—Killed, one Drummer, and eight Rank and File—Wounded, one Jemadar, two Havildars, and twenty-ſeven Rank and File.

COAST TROOPS.

Major General Medows's Guard—Wounded, one Havildar and ſix Rank and File.

1ſt Battalion Artillery—Killed, two Rank and File, and two Gun Laſcars—Wounded, three Rank and File, and five Gun Laſcars.

2d Ditto—Wounded, one Gun Laſcar.

1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, two Horſes—Wounded, one Rank and File, and two Horſes.

3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, one Havildar and one Horſe—Wounded, Major Stevenſon, Cornet Forbes, Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, and Cornet Montague Coſbey, two Rank and File, and one Horſe.

4th ditto, Killed, one Horſe—Wounded, one Havildar one Rank and File, and two Horſes—Miſſing, two Rank and File, and four Horſes.

5th ditto—Killed, one Rank and File, and one Horſe—Wounded, Cornet John Doveton, one Rank and File, and five Horſes—Miſſing, five Horſes.

1ſt Battalion of Native Infantry—Killed, one Jemadar, two Havildars, one Drummer, and one Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Charles Corner, one Subadar, two Jemadars, one Havildar, and ten Rank and File.

4th ditto—Wounded, one Serjeant, two Havildars, and fourteen Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

6th ditto—Killed, ſix Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Samuel Jeannrett, one Subadar, two Havildars, and fifteen Rank and File.

9th ditto—Killed, one Havildar—Wounded, one Havildar, and five Rank and File.

22d ditto—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, ſeven Rank File.

23d ditto—Wounded, nine Rank and File.

Pioneers—Wounded, two Rank and File.

GENERAL ABSTRACT, INCLUDING OFFICERS.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*	*Total.*
Europeans, -	27	113		140
Natives, - -	54	226	6	286
Horſes, - -	18	21	15	54
TOTAL,	99	360	21	480

END OF THE APPENDIX.

00036169

Digitized with financial assistance from

on 07 January, 2017